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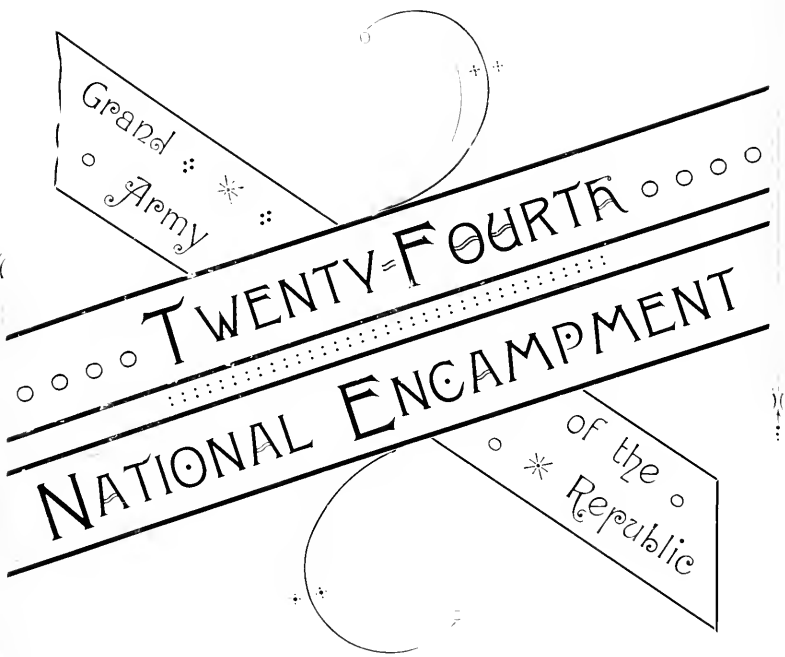
UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE



HELD IN BOSTON

WEEK AUGUST 11-16

1890

CHARLES DEVENS

PAST COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. R.

y. a. F.

UNOFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

TWENTY-FOURTH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

HELD IN BOSTON

WEEK AUGUST 11-16

1890

ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

COMPILED BY B. N. ADAMS,

ASSISTANT SECRETARY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON:
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B. N. ADAMS.

Dedicatory

TO THE MEMORY OF CHARLES DEVENS.

NO NAME can be more fittingly held in remembrance by those who participated in the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in Boston, August, 1890, than that of Charles Devens, citizen, soldier, jurist, patriot, who closed his earthly life Jan. 7th, 1891.

His grandfather, Richard Devens, was conspicuous for his patriotism at the outbreak of the Revolution. He was selected by his fellow-citizens as one of the committee of safety, to provide arms and ammunition for the patriots of 1775. On the evening preceding the battle of Bunker Hill, after the departure of the troops under Prescott from Cambridge, with true military foresight he went to General Ward, in command of the Americans, and urged that Stark's and Reed's regiments of New Hampshire troops at Medford be ordered to the support of Prescott. Gen. Ward was reluctant to issue the order, but through the persistent efforts of Devens and others it was finally given on the morning of the seventeenth of June, but it did not reach Stark till nearly noon. The world is greatly indebted to Richard Devens for this forecasting of the needs of the hour; for had not those regiments been at the rail fence on Bunker Hill, it is altogether probable that Prescott's force would have been overwhelmed at the beginning of the battle.

Charles Devens, the grandson, was born in Charlestown, April 4th, 1820. He was so studious during his early school days that at the age of 14 he was admitted to Harvard College, graduating in 1838, supplementing his collegiate studies with a course in the law school. At the age of 21 he was a member of the Franklin County bar, establishing his office at Greenfield,

and subsequently at Deerfield. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1848–49, and subsequently received the appointment of United States Marshal for the district of Massachusetts. It was a period of great political agitation. Texas had been annexed to extend the area of slavery, followed by the war with Mexico and the wresting from a sister republic California and a vast area of the central portion of the continent. Then came the discovery of gold on the Sacramento and the rush of emigration to the Pacific coast — the foundation of a state which was seeking admission to the Union. A few months after the appointment of General Devens came the compromise of 1850, brought about by Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, including the passage of the law for the return of slaves fleeing from their masters to free states — a law cruel in its provisions and repugnant to the moral sense of the great majority of the people of the Northern states. It was passed as a measure calculated to save the Union from dissolution. It was repulsive to Gen. Devens, but being Marshal of the United States it became his duty as an official to aid in returning fugitive slaves. He was severely censured for his official actions, by those who believed in the immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery, for enforcing the law — the return of Thomas Sims to his master. In the light of his subsequent conduct it will be seen that he acted conscientiously as an officer of the government in doing a disagreeable duty. So odious was the law to all his instincts that he resigned and instituted proceedings for the purchase of Sims from his master that he might give him his freedom, offering to pay any reasonable amount. This offer was refused by the owner of Sims, who seemingly held the slave to exhibit to the Northern people the superiority of the slave-holding aristocracy in the affairs of the nation. A woman of philanthropic instinct, Lydia Maria Child, started a subscription for the purchase of the slave, the master finally consenting to accept $1,800; whereupon Charles Devens wrote to her saying: —

"I have heard that you are trying to raise enough money to reclaim Thomas Sims from slavery. If you have received any contributions, please return them to the donors, as I wish to contribute the entire sum myself."

The negotiation was cut short by the outbreak of the war, and Thomas Sims finally became free by the edict of Abraham Lincoln. When the flag of the Union was once more waving as the emblem of authority everywhere throughout the republic, and the great armies which had redeemed the land from slavery had melted away, Charles Devens, bearing wounds received in battle, gave $100 to Sims that he might start in life as a free citizen. On what historic page shall we find a more chivalrous act?

He was following his profession in the city of Worcester, when the flag was humiliated at Sumter on the evening of April 15th, 1861. Two days later he was major of a battalion of soldiers consisting of three companies. On the following Sunday he was marching down Broadway, New York, to take a steamer for Baltimore. In July he received the appointment as colonel of the Massachusetts Fifteenth Regiment, raised in Worcester County, and was ordered to Poolsville, Md. The movement across the Potomac to Ball's Bluff, Oct. 21st, was made against his judgment. When Colonel Baker fell, Colonel Cogswell succeeded to the command and ordered a retreat, a movement that was against Col. Devens's judgment. "I do not wish to retreat. Do you issue it as an order?" he asked. "I do." "I would like to have you repeat it in the presence of others." Colonel Cogswell repeated the order, and the retreat was made with great steadiness to the bank of the river. "Every man must care for himself," said Colonel Devens. He threw his sword into the Potomac, divested himself of his coat, plunged into the stream and swam to the Maryland shore. More than one-half of the regiment was lost in the disastrous affair.

It may be questioned whether any regimental commander from Massachusetts or any other state was more beloved by his men than he. His consideration for their welfare, his wise discretion, coolness, bravery and power to inspire men to noble deeds, won their confidence and admiration, and also the confidence of the government to such a degree that he was appointed Brigadier-General March 31st, 1862, and assigned to Gen. McClellan's army. In the movement up the Peninsula he took part in the battle of Williamsburg, also Seven Pines, and all the engagements

participated in by the corps under the command of Gen. Keys. In the battle of Fair Oaks his horse was shot under him and he himself was wounded in the leg, the bullet splintering the bone and lodging in one of the muscles, where it remained through life. Although suffering severely he refused to leave his command and remained to take part in the movement from Alexandria to Chantilly. In the reorganization of the army he was assigned to the corps commanded by General Couch, arriving at Antietam at the close of the first day's engagement. While reconnoitering the enemy a few days later his horse was shot beneath him by a Confederate picket.

In political affairs General Devens had been conservative, and was nominated by the Democratic party as a candidate for Governor. He took little interest in the campaign, as the re-election of Gov. Andrew was a foregone conclusion. The contest, if it could be called a contest, was friendly, and there was no interruption of kindly personal relations.

In the spring of 1863 he was assigned to the command of a division in the Eleventh corps, and held with great persistence the right of the line in the battle of Chancellorsville. In this engagement, out of four thousand men composing the division, more than sixteen hundred were killed or wounded. He himself received a severe wound in one of his feet, but would not leave the field until the final retreat of the entire corps. He was carried to one of the hospitals in Washington. The severity of the wound was such it was feared that amputation must follow. He received a visit from President Lincoln, who expressed his gratitude for his conduct in holding the Confederates at bay at a critical moment in the battle of Chancellorsville. A draft having been ordered, and his wound not permitting him to return to his division, he was sent to Massachusetts to carry out the orders of the President. His patriotic fervor had great influence in inducing young men to volunteer, instead of waiting for the draft. In an address to his fellow-citizens of Worcester, he said: —

"I trust, young men, you will do your duty and not have it hereafter to say, 'I was young and strong, but left the army to fight without my help.' Tender the reproach of the French king

to a tardy officer,—'Ah, Creillon! what a brave day we had yesterday, and you were not there!' Look to it that even a reproach like that be not laid to your charge."

At the opening of the campaign of 1864 he was assigned to the Eighteenth corps by the request of General W. F. Smith, commanding the same, and was in the engagements fought by the Army of the James, around Richmond, taking conspicuous part in the battle of Cold Harbor. The hardships of the campaign—his exposure while sleeping on the ground—resulted in a rheumatic fever and confinement in the hospital. Upon recovering health, he returned to the army, and entered Richmond with his division upon the morning of its evacuation by the Confederates. He received warm recommendation from General Grant for a commission as Major-General, which was conferred by President Lincoln.

Upon the disbanding of the army, General Devens was appointed commander of the military division of North Virginia, with headquarters at Fredericksburg, and subsequently was transferred to Charleston, South Carolina, where martial law was in force, and where his firm, fair, impartial, kind administration won the respect of those who had been most bitterly hostile, as well as those who were less implacable.

Desiring to return to civil life, he was mustered out of service in 1866, and resumed the practice of law in Worcester, Massachusetts. A few months later he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court, and in 1873 was elevated to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Upon the election of President Hayes, he accepted the office of Attorney-General of the United States. Intricate questions of law and equity, growing out of the war, and the elevation of the former slaves to citizenship, came up for adjudication, requiring the highest order of legal acumen. The duties of his office were discharged with signal ability.

Upon his retirement from that position he was once more restored to the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, which position he occupied when his earthly labors ended.

His comrades in arms had recognized his worth by choosing him Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding the exalted position two years. He was also honored

by election as President of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He has been one of the prominent members of the Loyal Legion. Upon the centennial anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, he was the orator of the occasion, and gave a scholarly address, glowing with patriotic fervor.

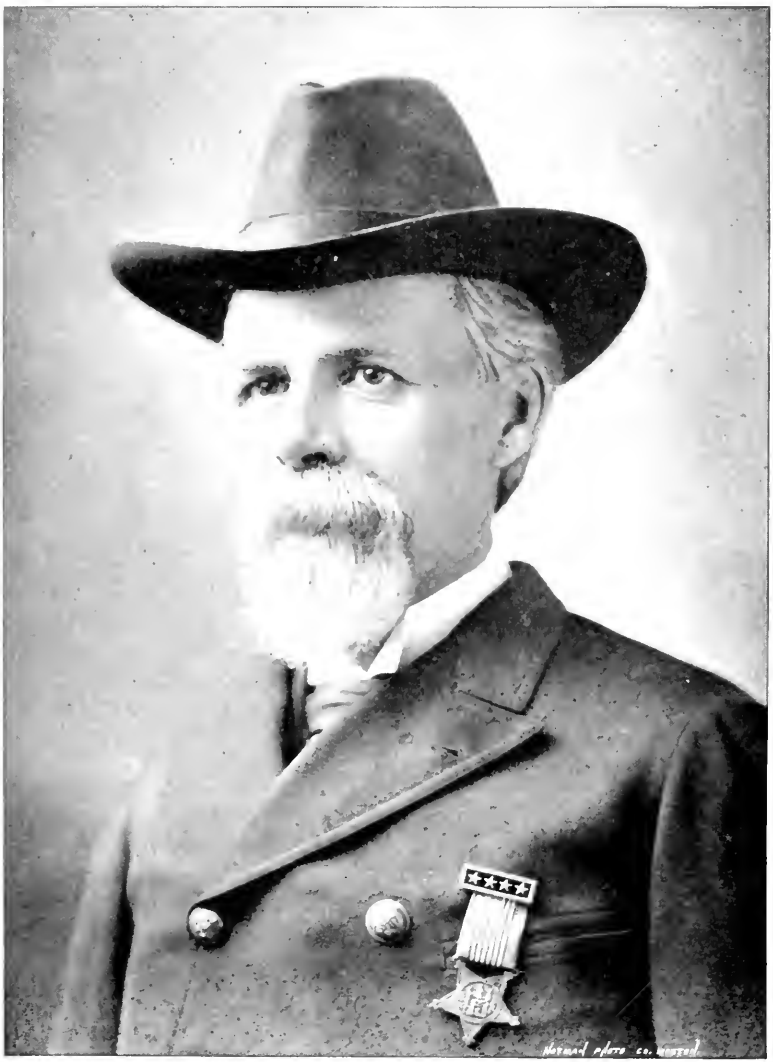
He rounded the years allotted to man. What John Milton claimed for himself in reviewing his life, Charles Devens might have truthfully said of his own conduct of life: "I am not one who has disgraced beauty of sentiment by deformity of conduct, or the maxims of a freeman by the actions of a slave; but, by the grace of God, I have kept my life unsullied." He was ever animated by a lofty ideal, and true to his convictions of right and duty.

The comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic will ever honor his memory. The Commonwealth which gave him birth will claim him as one of her illustrious sons. The tribute which Whittier has given to Charles Sumner is equally appropriate to the memory of Charles Devens: —

"Long shall the good State's annals tell,
Her children's children long be taught
How, praised or blamed, he guarded well
The trust he neither shunned nor sought.

"The lifted sword above her shield
With jealous care shall guard his fame;
The pine tree on her ancient field
To all the winds shall speak his name."

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN.



RUSSELL A ALGER

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G A R [illegible]

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

"THUNDERED the guns of the Southland, under the Stars and the Bars;
Thundered the guns of the Northland, under the Stripes and the Stars;
Deep hung the smoke of the conflict, pall-like, on hill and plain;
Death-laden missiles of carnage fell like the fall of the rain.
There, like a wall adamantine, shoulder to shoulder they stand:
Under the banner of freedom—under the flag of our land.
There, 'mid the smoke of the battle; there, where the cannon-shot fell:
There, 'mid the 'singing' of bullets; there, 'mid the bursting of shell;
There, 'mid the conflict's wild horrors; there, in the war-demon's breath:
There, in the hell of the slaughter; there, in the face of grim death—
Friendships that time cannot sever, mystic and blood-stained the tie;
Friendships were formed and cemented—friendships that never can die."

Not only does this brotherhood include the veteran who served his country as a private soldier, but the highest in the land of those who went to the war. The question of former rank, or present civil or social position of its members, creates no dividing lines between them, and is never considered in the selection of its officers. All meet in its councils on a common level. Shoulder to shoulder, on equal terms, march the private and his former commanding general. The President of the United States is an untitled comrade in its ranks. Men prominent in the councils of the Nation and in the Nation's history, eminent jurists, scholars in every department of learning, churchmen and ministers of Christ, glory in the fact that they are qualified to wear its badge of distinction and honor. Membership is the privilege only of those whose services were given to their country in her hour of peril and need, and whose hearts

were bound together while suffering in her defence. Into this mystic brotherhood no man can enter who does not possess the title of "Soldier of the Union." To be a member is a priceless prerogative; entrance can only be obtained through the possession of this blood-stained title. Is not this privilege too lightly esteemed by many whose right it is to own and enjoy it? Upon such may be urged a closer relationship to the order and the giving of more earnest efforts for the furtherance of its noble objects; and, in view of the brief period remaining to its existence, the practice, more than ever, of a comradeship warm in fraternities, sweet in charities and loyal in friendships.

The gathering in Boston of this vast veteran army renders appropriate here a mention of its most important historical facts and its purposes. But few men, comparatively, not members of the fraternity, are familiar with the circumstances, aside from the one great factor, the war itself, which gave it birth and produced its phenomenal early growth, brought about its subsequent years of depression and decline to almost utter extinction, and its later revival and rapid uninterrupted progress on to its present prominent position.

With the view of stimulating a renewed interest in its annals amongst comrades and all others, and creating a new zest for its work, the following statement is given: —

The founders of the Grand Army of the Republic were Major B. F. Stephenson and Chaplain W. J. Rutledge, officers of the 14th Illinois Infantry. As early as February, 1864, while they were tent mates and companions in Sherman's Expedition to Meridian, Mississippi, they conceived the idea of this grand association. While upon the march the subject of such an organization was the absorbing theme of their conversation, and they pledged each other that at the close of the war, if spared, they would formulate a brotherhood of comrades whose object would be the preservation of the friendships and associations of the war, formed in the ranks of the soldiers, and made strong and enduring by the mutual privations and dangers they had undergone in the great conflict. After they were mustered out of service they corresponded upon this matter until March, 1866, when a con-

ference was held in Springfield, Illinois, which resulted in the formation of this noble order. The following persons were present on this occasion: —

Col. John M. Snyder, Dr. James Hamilton, Major Robert M. Woods, Major Robert Allen, Chaplain William J. Rutledge, Col. Martin Flood, Col. Daniel Grass, Col. Edward Prince, Capt. John S. Phelps, Capt. John A. Lightfoot, Capt. B. F. Smith, Brevet Major A. A. North, Capt. Henry E. Howe and Lieut. B. F. Hawkes.

The first Grand Army Post was organized in Decatur, Illinois, on the 6th day of April, 1866, Major B. F. Stephenson, Department Commander, with a charter membership of twelve persons, whose names are here appended: —

Col. I. C. Pugh, Lieut. Jos. M. Prior, I. N. Coltrin, M. F. Kanan, George R. Steele, Dr. B. F. Sibley, J. T. Bishop, J. W. Routh, John H. Nale, George H. Dunning, C. Riebsame and I. A. Toland.

This Post was given the title of "Post of Honor" as Decatur Encampment No. 1. From this beginning has grown the present magnificent institution. When its founders conceived the idea that the banding together of the veterans of the Civil war, for their common welfare and interest, would prove popular and beneficial to them, the present magnitude of the Grand Army and the great results it has accomplished were probably not even imagined as possibilities; though it is stated that as they talked together on the march or in the bivouac, this thought extended into the widest fields of conjecture as to the probable good that would be accomplished from such an association. Antedating it various Corps, Division, Brigade and Regimental societies were formed, some of them during the war, and as early as 1862, purely for the purpose of continuing, after its close, the social ties that had been formed within their own commands during the march, the siege and the battle. These societies, doubtless, furnished an inspiration and were accessory to the founding of the Grand Army of the Republic. They have existed to the present day, holding annual reunions which are occasions of social pleasure; and they have been productive of great good to their members, materially and otherwise, though nearly all are comrades of the

Grand Army. These societies serve the purposes for which they were formed; but they fall short of the broad scope and objects of the larger organization, though assisting in its work. Many other soldier and sailor associations were instituted after the close of the war, mainly political in their character, and for the avowed purpose of protecting and advancing the veterans' interests during the reconstruction period, when partisan politics and preferments agitated the country. Such societies were called "The Boys in Blue," "Soldiers' and Sailors' League," "White Boys in Blue," "Conservative Army and Navy Union," "Colored Soldiers' League," etc. They were dissolved when there seemed to be no further need of their continuance. Were they ever needed? Whatever good they accomplished,—and it is questionable whether they did not harm rather than help the veterans' interests,—it had been better for the Grand Army of the Republic had they never existed; for into it were intruded their political biases and disputes, which proved baleful and fatal in their influence and effect, nearly causing its disruption. By subsequent additions to its Rules and Regulations, the Grand Army abolished from its deliberations all questions of a partisan political nature. But the trouble they had occasioned under the former regime could not be readily forgotten nor overcome. The people, suspicious of a secret society that had attempted the moulding of the national polity, and had divided into factions opposing each other, held aloof from and discountenanced it, and years passed before these suspicions were outgrown. The Grand Army of today, as its Constitution declares, is non-partisan in politics and unsectarian in religion.

In May following the organization of Decatur Post, the Constitution and By-Laws of the order were devised and printed. Additions to the Rules and Regulations were made in 1868–69, and the following is their complete text:—

THE CONSTITUTION AND DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

SECTION 1. The soldiers of the Volunteer Army of the United States during the Rebellion in 1861–65, actuated by the impulses and convictions of patriotism and of eternal right, and combined in the strong bands of friendship and unity by the toils, the dan-

gers and the victories of a long and vigorously waged war, feel themselves called upon to declare, in definite form of words and in determined co-operative action, those principles and rules which should guide the earnest patriot, the enlightened freeman and the Christian citizen in his course of action; and to agree upon those plans and laws which should govern them in a united and systematic working method with which, in some measure, shall be effected the preservation of the grand results of the war, the fruits of their labor and toil, so as to benefit the deserving and worthy.

SECT. 2. The results which are designed to be accomplished by this organization are as follows: —

1. The preservation of those kind and fraternal feelings which have bound together, with the strong cords of love and affection, the comrades in arms of many battles, sieges and marches.

2. To make these ties available in works and results of kindness, of favor and material aid to those in need of assistance.

3. To make provision, where it is not already done, for the support, care and education of soldiers' orphans and for the maintenance of the widows of deceased soldiers.

4. For the protection and assistance of disabled soldiers and sailors, whether disabled by wounds, sickness, old age or misfortune.

5. For the establishment and defense of the late soldiery of the United States, morally, socially and politically, with a view to inculcate a proper appreciation of their services to the country, and to a recognition of such services and claims by the American people. To this section was added in 1868: —

"But this Association does not design to make nominations for office or to use its influence as a secret organization for partisan purposes."

6. The maintenance of true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for, and fidelity to, the National Constitution and laws, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions, together with a defense of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

In 1869 the following article was added to the Rules and Regulations: —

"No officer or comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall in any manner use this organization for partisan purposes, and no discussion of partisan questions shall be permitted at any of its meetings, nor shall any nomination for political office be made."

At the Springfield Convention held in June, 1866, the following resolutions were adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That we, the soldiers of the Grand Army of the Republic, recognizing the power of the principles of association, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to render all material aid and assistance in supplying the wants of the widow and the fatherless, and in furnishing employment to the poor and to those wounded and disabled in the service of our country.

"*Resolved*, That as we have stood by the government at the peril of our lives in war, so will we make it ever our care that no known enemy of our country shall wield power in the republic; but the same arms which defended its sanctuary against open violence will protect it unflinchingly against all secret machinations, and never lay down our weapons until peace based on the principles of universal liberty shall be assured.

"*Resolved*, That treason consummated in rebellion is a crime of the most malignant nature, and every possible guarantee should be demanded of all branches of the government against the rash admission to place and power of those who were active participants in rebellion, and thereby forfeited the rights of American citizens; and that we, the soldiers of the nation, who fought for supremacy of the national authority, have a right to demand that the safety of the republic should be held paramount to all other considerations by the Executive and Congress."

Such are the declared principles and laws of government of the noblest association of soldiers and sailors ever formed and which has cemented together in firm friendship nearly half a million veterans of the Civil war — an organization which disburses annually in charitable works hundreds of thousands of dollars, and labors without distinction of party or creed, rank or color, and very largely for those who have remained outside of it and have contributed nothing for its support.

Its growth until the year 1868 was magical. In that year the membership in the whole country was, it is stated, 240,000.

Then came the blighting effect of internal dissensions caused by inherent defects in the organization and the ambitions of its political factions, which sapped its life blood and nearly ended its existence. In 1871 it reached its lowest level, declining to a membership of only 30,024. During that year Dr. Stephenson died, having failed to realize most of the fond hopes he had cherished for the Grand Army and the fruitage of years of devoted effort in its behalf.

"In his own state," Illinois, as stated in Beath's History, "though the department maintained a nominal existence, there was hardly a Post in active operation; in neighboring states they were entirely dead; and while department organizations were maintained in the East, even Posts had disbanded by the score. He had dreamed of a grand organization of veterans moving *en masse*, a potent influence in fostering and moulding public sentiment in favor of those who had borne the battle; that should secure recognition of their services in places of honor and profit; and, while preserving and strengthening the bonds of comradeship, should be a help to all who had followed the flag, and to the widows and orphans of the dead, who needed a helping hand and sympathizing friend."

"Years were to pass before the Grand Army of the Republic should reach the position in any degree fulfilling the fondly cherished belief of its founder,—years that were to test the faith and constancy of the few and show the weakness of the many who had failed to comprehend the principles of the order and measure those only by personal desires as a means for their own advancement."

At the reinterment, in 1882, of the remains of Major Stephenson, under the ritualistic ceremonies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the following eulogy was delivered by Judge James A. Matheney, of Springfield, Illinois, which will show the nobleness of Major Stephenson's character and his exalted purposes for the amelioration of the welfare of his soldier brethren:—

"I am here today with the single purpose of laying a sprig of 'immortelle' upon the grave of our departed comrade. He was the companion of my youth, the friend of my manhood,

Together we commenced to climb life's upward pathway; but ere we reached the summit, he, wearying of the burden, laid himself down to rest.

"As we buried our comrade, the grave covered more than his pulseless form — glad hopes that made bright the future, grand thoughts that would have left their impress on the minds of men, great purposes to be achieved, a lofty ambition to be realized: these, all these, we buried with him.

"The world is full of over-estimated men. The graveyard is peopled with under-estimated men. It is the misfortune of our comrade to be numbered with the latter. Thousands infinitely his inferior have written their names in imperishable characters on the pages of our country's history. Struggle as he did, and labor as he might, no compensating reward ever came. When abundant success seemed assured, and he stretched forth his hand to seize the coveted fruit, he grasped only 'Dead Sea apples' of ashes and bitterness.

"I do not know that any marble shaft will ever tower aloft over the spot where sleeps our comrade and friend, but I do know that he built for himself a monument more glorious than marble or granite; and yet that unrelenting fate that ever pursued him, robbing him of well-nigh all that was justly his due, is still at its relentless work. The thousands who annually meet at the reunions of the Grand Army of the Republic give no thought to the heart that nurtured and to the brain that conceived the grand idea of a brotherhood of soldiers.

"When this thought first came to our comrade his whole soul was filled with the grand conception. Without rest or weariness his every energy was devoted to the accomplishment of the grand design. With a patriotic inspiration he saw clearly the great good to be attained. He felt that he was erecting an altar upon which the fire of love for the whole Union would burn and burn forever. He saw with prophetic vision the Star Spangled Banner of a nation, — not a confederation of discordant states, but a nation's banner unfurled to the breeze, — and with fancy's ear he heard the tramp of the million soldiers of the Grand Army as they gathered beneath it to shield and defend it from every harm.

"My friends, how well he read the future! His glad anticipations are more than realized. The camp-fires of the Grand Army are burning from ocean to ocean. Thousands and tens of thousands of his brotherhood of soldiers meet nightly in fraternal greetings. The banner that he so loved is floating stainless and pure in God's bright sunshine, never again to be soiled and torn by traitorous hands.

"Though not here to witness it, the grand dream of his life has assumed the proportions of a bright reality. The note that he struck, single-handed and alone, has swelled into a glorious anthem. The light that he kindled is illuminating an entire land, and at the last is flinging its radiance over the consecrated spot where our comrade reposes, all unconscious that his hour of triumph has come.

"The law of compensation pervades all nature. A new thought proclaimed, a good deed done, or a heroic act performed, will sooner or later meet its proper reward. It may tarry long, it may linger in its coming; but it will come, with unfailing certainty.

"In obedience to that law, we have come, even at this late day, to do honor to our departed comrade. And, friends, let it not stop here. Let us by some fitting testimonial proclaim to all coming time our appreciation of the grand work accomplished by our departed friend and companion. Let us

> 'Seek ~~no further~~ his merits to disclose,
> Nor draw his frailties from their dread abode.
> There they alike in trembling hope repose:
> The bosom of his Father and his God.'"

There were but few additions to the Grand Army from 1874 to 1878. Up to the latter year it had gained only 992 members, having at that time a roll of 31,016; but from that date it took on a new existence. The mistakes of the past had been corrected and a reorganization effected on a right basis. The order sprang again into most vigorous life and extended into nearly every state and territory in the Union. Its influence for good kept pace with its growth.

On the 31st day of March, 1890, the numerical strength of the Grand Army, by Departments, is shown by the appended figures to have been 393,893 members.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE GRAND ARMY MARCH 31, 1890.

DEPARTMENTS.	NUMBER OF POSTS.	MEMBERS IN GOOD STANDING.
Alabama	12	277
Arizona	8	308
Arkansas	66	1,749
California	114	6,173
Colorado and Wyoming	76	2,870
Connecticut	84	6,740
Delaware	20	1,166
Florida	18	385
Georgia	9	386
Idaho	17	446
Illinois	590	32,315
Indiana	515	25,013
Iowa	429	20,384
Kansas	181	18,115
Kentucky	115	5,528
Louisiana and Mississippi	17	1,212
Maine	155	9,351
Massachusetts	199	21,712
Maryland	42	2,200
Michigan	390	20,731
Minnesota	178	7,237
Missouri	423	19,725
Montana	19	671
Nebraska	279	7,666
New Hampshire	90	4,975
New Jersey	143	7,759
New Mexico	10	331
New York	638	38,985
North Dakota	32	778
Ohio	711	46,672
Oregon	47	1,666
Pennsylvania	595	44,613
Potomac	13	3,047
Rhode Island	21	2,722
South Dakota	11	394
Tennessee	71	3,171
Texas	32	813
Utah	3	138
Vermont	103	5,161
Virginia	37	1,215
Washington and Alaska	52	1,891
West Virginia	93	2,998
Wisconsin	264	13,781
Total.	7,228	393,893

In Commander-in-Chief Alger's report to the Encampment the number of members in good standing on June 30, 1890, was shown to be 427,981.

That there will be any further increase in its numbers is doubtful, though there are still many thousands of veterans not yet mustered in. Great efforts are constantly being made to induce those who have held aloof to join their comrades in the order. The average age at death of the veterans is fifty-six, and as but few remain who are under fifty, it is apparent there cannot be much increase of the Grand Army. Swiftly have fled the years intervening since the close of the war, and it is not a long look down the vista of the future to its ultimate extinction. It is painful to reflect that ere long only memories of its existence will remain; but these can never die. On the pages of history the heroic acts of its members, their usefulness and beneficence, will ever shine with unfading lustre. To all who wore the Union blue during the war, whether within the ranks of the Grand Army or not, and to all their dependent loved ones, it has ever extended, and will ever lend, a helping hand in times of adversity. Its mission of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty will only cease when the last veteran shall have passed from earth and joined his comrades in the Grand Reunion in the fair Eternal City.

"There, on that beautiful shore,
Comrades are forming to welcome,
Comrades who have gone before."

The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, Indiana, November 20, 1866, when Stephen A. Hurlburt was chosen Commander-in-Chief. It was there that the national organization was formally effected and its work and duties outlined. From the beginning its leaders have been men of marked ability, energy and enterprise, and have loved the cause devotedly.

The original idea of an Encampment was nothing more than that of an annual convention of chosen Grand Army representatives, to make the necessary governing laws which experience and observation had taught them were necessary for the growth,

prosperity and the furtherance of the benevolent work of the society. But gradually the Encampment was taken advantage of as an occasion for reunions, and a gathering, for social purposes, of veterans who, in the engagement of civil pursuits, had been scattered in the various sections of the country.

Naturally, with the increasing strength of the order, these reunions grew in popularity, and a National Encampment was looked forward to with a joyful anticipation and interest which cannot be understood or appreciated by those who are not members of this fraternity of citizen soldiers, until today an occasion like this not only means a gathering of Grand Army delegates, but the massing of veterans from every portion of the country, and the holding of camp-fires, reunions, banquets, receptions, excursions and whatever pleasure can be had from social intercourse. It is now recognized as one of the great factors for keeping up an active interest in the organization and the binding together in stronger ties those who responded to the call of an imperilled country.

When the city of Boston and the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., formally invited the Encampment at Milwaukee in 1889 to hold its 1890 session at the "Hub," the acceptance of the invitation met with general approval, not only with the delegates, but also with the rank and file of the Grand Army. There were many reasons why the reunion in Boston was desirable. To many of the veterans a visit to that city would be a trip to the home of their childhood, with its fond recollections and scenes. Many of the citizens of the central and western sections of the United States could claim New England either as their birthplace or that of their fathers or mothers. Indeed, the coming of the comrades to New England was, to many, the return to the home of their childhood.

Boston, with its traditions and historical landmarks, Plymouth Rock, Bunker Hill, the scenes of the Indian and Revolutionary wars, its fame for hospitality, and last, but not least, a love and appreciation of the veterans—all combined to give an assurance of a most successful Encampment, and one which would surpass all others held in the past.

It was the second meeting of the National Encampment in Boston, the first being held during the administration of John A. Logan, in May, 1871. At that time Lucius Fairchild was the Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and Louis Wagner, Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, both of whom afterward filled the position of Commander-in-Chief. It met in John A. Andrew Hall; and the entertainment consisted of a banquet in Faneuil Hall, a visit to Bunker Hill monument and an inspection of the forts in the harbor.

It was very unlike the Encampment of 1890: for that of 1871 was at the darkest period in the history of the Grand Army, while that of 1890 was held when it was at the zenith of its power and influence throughout the country.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT.

NEVER since that memorable day in 1865, when the solid column of survivors of the Civil War passed in unbroken line down the broad and magnificent Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, in official review, have so many veterans assembled together as in Boston during the early days of August, 1890, the occasion being the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. It marked the turning point of a quarter of a century since the soldier and sailor returned to resume the civil pursuits of life, and the best energies were employed to make it a notable Encampment.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the bleak Canadian line to the cotton fields of southern Texas, came the veterans. In fraternal greeting the comrade from the East grasped the hand of the comrade from the West. In the war they had fought side by side, elbow to elbow; but when peace came, their paths in life diverged. After the lapse of years, they met who had not seen each other since the Rebellion, to rehearse the stirring scenes of the past. Comrades were greeted who were thought to be resting in a soldier's grave.

The occasion was one of great happiness to the veteran. From the day Boston welcomed the citizen soldier to the hour when he bade adieu to his host of heart-bound friends, his life was full of pleasure. What a contrast were these scenes to those of the war! It seemed as if it were a dream, as he looked back to those dark days, — when

> "The bursting shell, the gateway wrenched asunder;
> The rattling musketry, the clashing blade—
> And ever and anon, in tones of thunder,
> The diapason of the cannonade."

For a number of days preceding the Encampment, the comrades poured into the city — enthusiastic, eager and expectant: a mighty host—from the far North, the sunny South, the East, and the great West, in peace and good will to be the honored guests of a waiting and welcoming city.

The stirring strains of martial music,

"The fife's shrill note, the drum's loud beat,"

were heard on every side, awakening the memories of by-gone years. Vivid the contrast! Then the turmoil of war, but henceforth —

"Peace: And no longer from the brazen portals
The blast of War's great organ shakes the skies;
But, beautiful as the songs of the immortals,
The holy melodies of love arise."

Under the leadership of their beloved Commander-in-Chief Alger they marched, forty thousand strong, beneath the starry emblem of the country they helped to save.

Never before, in the annals of history, has such a magnificent spectacle been recorded. Who could look upon the Four Hundred of the Medal-of-Honor Legion,

"All that was left of them."

without emotion. The survivors of Libby and Andersonville and Belle Isle, the remnants of the forces of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, of Hancock and McClellan, of Meade and Garfield, of Butler, Banks and Devens, together with sailors who had seen service under Farragut and Porter, once more were keeping step to the drum beat. Sherman, Butler, Banks, Sickles, Chamberlain, Berdan, and the President of the nation, Comrade Benjamin Harrison, all honored the occasion by their presence. Deafening plaudits rang along the line as the Grand Army of the Republic passed in review before admiring throngs. It was a procession of heroes; they may be nameless in history, but the exploits they performed are forever enshrined in the great heart of the Nation.

Proudly, as when they marched to the Music of the Union, stepped these heroes of many battles, but with waning strength.

Side by side were men of faltering steps, bowed forms and whitened locks, and those still in the vigor and prime of life, who went to the battle front when they were lads, but who now leaned upon crutch and staff. Veterans who had passed the allotted years of man's life, on this supreme occasion were animated anew by the patriotic fire.

Their measured tread as they bore aloft the tattered battle flags of the Wilderness, Fair Oaks, Petersburg, Antietam and Gettysburg, awakened the enthusiasm of all beholders, who thought of the hardships and perils these men had suffered that the Union might not be rent asunder by fratricidal hands, and that slavery's shackles should be broken from the limbs of four millions of God's people. From every heart and lip came a welcome and blessing.

In solid columns and martial bearing, the sons marched in the footsteps of their fathers—soldiers by intuition and inheritance. With beaming faces and eyes flashing with the fire of youthful ambition and patriotic fervor, they proudly occupied their position in the parade as rear guard of the veterans.

And Massachusetts! Never was such a complete Department of the Grand Army assembled in line. From every city, town and hamlet in the state came the veterans. All Posts were represented in nearly full membership, only sickness or other preventing causes keeping the comrades from participating in the gala scenes.

It told more than words could express of the pleasure it gave her to welcome the veterans to the soil where freedom had its birth and has ever flourished — that Massachusetts' arms were opened wide to receive them, and it bespoke an unmeasured tender of hospitality to those who saved the Nation in its hour of peril.

In connection with this event and day,—and, indeed, with all the days of the Encampment,—it is fitting that mention be made of the beautiful weather that prevailed. Earth and sea and sky were fair. The heated air of previous days was cooled by refreshing breezes. Nothing could have been more fortunate than this, particularly upon the day of the parade, when, had the weather been marked by excessive heat, great would have been

the sufferings of the veterans. Just before the column started a gentle rain descended, laying the dust, and for the remainder of the day the sky was overcast by fleecy clouds.

In contemplation of the conditions of this great national gathering, the almost entire freedom from sickness or accidents, and the long list of favoring circumstances and incidents that brightened the whole week, together with the harmonious action and great results of the convention: shall it not be said, in deep and reverent acknowledgment of the goodness of Him who ruleth, that in all these things may be seen the ever-controlling hand and abiding care of Providence? He, at the Nation's birth, smiled with special favor on its founders, and in later years led their children's children through the blood-red sea of civil war to an everlasting peace.

The tenets and underlying principles of this brotherhood of soldiers and sailors are in accord with Heaven's laws and lessons. The Grand Army of the Republic recognizes its dependence upon, and swears allegiance to, the King of kings. Before Him come its appeals of all true comrades for guidance and assistance. It claims His watch and care. In its broad, impartial work of benevolence and love, and the inculcation of its teachings of loyalty to our country, it performs His work and is His ally. The reverent observer saw Heaven's special favors vouchsafed to the Grand Army of the Republic during its Encampment in Boston.

As Jehovah overshadowed the army of the Union in battle, gave it the victory, has ever been to the nation "a pillar of cloud by day and fire by night," the survivors of the war have every reason still to trust Him, the Creator, Preserver, Guide and Protector.

THE FIRST STEPS TAKEN.

FROM the first suggestion that Boston should have the National Encampment of 1890 held within its borders, the idea gained strength day by day. It was talked among the citizens, among the Grand Army Posts and in the state and city governments until it assumed the proportions of a genuine Massachusetts ambition. At the Twenty-Second Annual Convention of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, held in Boston, Feb. 12, 1889, on the motion of Comrade Charles O. Fellows of Post 35, it was voted: —

"That the delegates from this Department to the next National Encampment be instructed to extend the hospitalities of this Department and to invite the National Encampment to hold the Convention of 1890 in Boston."

Nothing more could be done until the gathering at Milwaukee in 1889. On the afternoon of the first day's session of that body the motion was made to proceed to the selection of the place for holding the next annual session. Comrade Palmer of New York made an argument in favor of Saratoga; Comrade Burdette of the Department of the Potomac then described the charms of Washington; and he was followed by Comrade Travis of Indiana, who brought forward the claims of Indianapolis.

Comrade Goodale of Massachusetts then arose and spoke as follows: —

"*Commander-in-Chief and Comrades*: It becomes my pleasant privilege to speak to you today for the comrades of a far distant state, that state on whose shores first landed that

"Band of heroes, sage and martyr,
Who, in the Mayflower cabin, signed the first New England charter;"

a state whose people have ever stood first and foremost in every forward movement in the cause of liberty; a state whose proud

record it is that she has done more for her soldiers and their dependents than all the other Northern states combined; a state of whom her sons are justly proud — proud of her in times of peace as well as in times of war — proud of her statesmen as well as her gallant soldier boys; a state to whom her veterans never appeal in vain.

"Yes, comrades, we, the boys of the old Bay State, are proud of our grand Commonwealth, and we are so proud of her that we wish to welcome within the borders of our little state our comrades from all the other Departments. Let them see for themselves Massachusetts and her loyal people; let them learn from experience how cordial are our greetings, how boundless our hospitality.

"At the last Encampment it was unanimously voted that the hospitalities of the Department be extended to the National Encampment; that it be invited to hold its session in 1890 in the city of Boston. And now, in behalf of my comrades, I invite you from the golden shores of the Pacific; you from the broad prairies of the West and from the mountain sides of the Rockies; you from the sunny fields and savannas of the South; you from the busy life of the Middle States, and you from the sister states of our own New England, to all come to us, and, within the good old city of Boston, hold your next National Encampment.

"It has been many years since we had the pleasure of welcoming you within our borders; and, since the last Encampment was held in Springfield, we have grown from a small Department with a few thousand members into a grand and prosperous Department numbering nearly 22,000 comrades.

"Not only for the Grand Army of the Republic, but for the people of our city and state, who will be glad to welcome you and make your stay with us pleasant, do I speak. In this connection allow me to read a letter from the acting Governor of the state, Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett: —

Boston, Mass., Aug. 25, 1889.

Mr. George L. Goodale,

Department Commander Massachusetts, G. A. R.

My Dear Sir: In response to your request for my views upon the proposition to have the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the

Republic held in Boston next year, I write to express the earnest hope that this will be done. The high estimation in which the Grand Army is held in Massachusetts is a sufficient assurance that both her government and citizens will heartily co-operate with the Massachusetts Department in extending a royal welcome to all who attend this Encampment, and in making the occasion one that will be worthy of the state and city, and that will be ever pleasantly remembered by their visitors.

I trust that you will urge and secure the acceptance of your invitation in order that Massachusetts may be honored by having her capital city selected for the gathering, which will be more than usually interesting and memorable, because held in the year which will complete the first quarter of a century from the victory at Appomattox.

Cordially yours, J. Q. A. Brackett.

"I will admit, comrades, that it would be a grand thing for the old veterans to march down Pennsylvania Avenue again, twenty-five years after the close of the war; but is there anything grander or nobler in it than that they should march through the streets of the city from which went our Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Regiments — the first troops to march to the Nation's rescue when threatened by traitor hands?

"We cannot show you the grave of Washington, but we will take you to Cambridge Green and there show you the old elm under which he took command of the American army: that army at whose head he won the proud distinction of "Father of his Country" — that army which never laid down its arms until a new nation was established on this continent. We will show you old ocean in all its might and grandeur, and you shall, if you can, win from its depths its finny inhabitants.

"I have been asked since I entered this hall how the crop of beans was in Massachusetts this year. As to that I cannot say; but you shall have all of that dish you desire, for which Boston is as noted as it is for its culture.— "Ye Baked Beans," — although we will not confine your diet to it. You shall revel in all the tempting dishes which New England people know so well how to provide.

"We will show you Plymouth Rock; and from the first scenes in the struggle for national independence — Lexington, Concord and Bunker Hill, and from the old Cradle of Liberty, Faneuil Hall — you shall gain new inspirations for your duties as

citizens in the land you have helped to save; and throughout the length and breadth of our state, from the sands of Cape Cod to the green hills of Berkshire, in every city and town, there shall be such a welcome extended to you as shall say to you that, as Massachusetts has ever stood loyally by her soldier boys, so she will gladly welcome their comrades with whom they fought for the preservation of the Nation's life.

"We will — in fact, comrades, come to us in 1890, and you shall have the title of our city and state, you shall own them, they shall be yours; and if that does not satisfy you, we will beg, borrow or steal (or revive an old army custom, and forage) from our neighboring Departments, and throw in Rhode Island, with her Rocky Point and clam-bakes, New Hampshire, with her granite hills, Mount Washington and other peaks. I am sure, comrades, that all other New England Departments will join Massachusetts in extending to you a royal welcome.

"Comrades, my pleasant duty is performed. Massachusetts extends to you her hands, ready to grasp yours in fraternal greeting; our hearts are open ready to receive you to their warmest corner; our homes stand with wide-open doors, that you may enter.

"I need say no more; I can say no more. With the fullest, freest and most sincere feelings of fraternal comradeship, our invitation is extended to you. If it shall be your pleasure to accept, as we all most ardently hope it will, it will be our duty to see that the hospitalities extended the National Encampment of 1890 shall be such as shall cause it ever to remain in memory, the most pleasant experience ever enjoyed by our Grand Army of the Republic."

This motion was seconded by Past Commander-in-Chief Rea, who spoke as follows: —

"I am one of those patriots trying to get to Washington for the past twenty-five years; but, nevertheless, I am instructed by the delegation from Minnesota to say that they unanimously prefer Boston as the place of holding the next National Encampment. Indeed, we who live up there in God's own country have only one objection to Boston at any time, or for any purpose, and that is, it is fifteen hundred miles away from the present

centre of our mighty continental progress. We are willing to travel that distance to hold our next Encampment where the liberty of America was born on the soil of Massachusetts, where the first blood was shed for American freedom. We want to go there, and Minnesota seconds the nomination of Boston.

"It would be a grand thing to march down Pennsylvania Avenue, but a better one to visit Faneuil Hall, and stand where Charles Sumner stood more than forty years ago, and uttered the sublime sentiment, 'Aloft on the throne of God, and not below in the footprints of a trampling multitude, are the sacred rules of right which no majority can displace or overturn': the forging of which into recognized, living law is our crown of triumph. I want to go to Boston. We all want to go to Boston."

Comrade Goodale also read the following invitation from Mayor Hart, of Boston: —

"Let the Grand Army hold its next National Encampment in Boston. Boston is the most beautiful, the most hospitable and the most American city in the United States.

"Signed THOMAS N. HART, *Mayor*."

Remarks, favoring Boston as the most desirable location for the next Encampment, were then made by Comrades Pettibone of Tennessee, Campbell of Kansas, Hutchens of Kentucky, Gard of California, Silsby of Dakota, Crocker of Illinois and McElroy of Oregon. This approval of the "Hub" from the representatives of so many states, covering such a wide range of territory, extending even to the Pacific coast, carried great weight among the unpledged delegates present; and when the vote was taken, Boston had 400 votes to 130 cast for Saratoga, Indianapolis and Washington. On the motion of Comrade Palmer of New York, the vote was made unanimous.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that Boston was proud of the honor conferred upon that city. The prominent citizens and gentlemen identified with every great movement for the advancement of Boston's interests comprehended what it meant to entertain the great number of veterans who would assemble; then and there they determined to do their best and give the Grand Army an unsurpassed reception.

At a special meeting of the council of administration of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., held at headquarters, Boylston Building, Boston, September 11, 1889, Department Commander Goodale stated that the National Encampment had accepted the invitation of the Department of Massachusetts to hold its next annual session in Boston, and asked the council to devise means to provide for the entertainment of that body.

The following were appointed a sub-committee to submit to the council for its approval the names of fifty persons, consisting of comrades of the G. A. R. and citizens of Massachusetts, to act in conjunction with the council of administration as a general committee for 1890, viz. : —

Department Commander George L. Goodale, Senior Vice-Commander George H. Innis, Assistant Quartermaster C. C. N. Wallace, Department Inspector John H. Cook, Comrade Eli W. Hall of the elective council, and Judge Advocate Solomon A. Bolster.

Department Inspector John H. Cook was chosen secretary of this sub-committee.

At a special meeting of the council, held October 21, 1889, the secretary of the sub-committee, in behalf of that body and in obedience to the previous vote of the council, submitted the names of fifty persons as a report of the committee; but after discussion, the number being deemed too small, the report was recommitted to the sub-committee with full powers, both as to number and composition of the general committee, and the sum of five hundred dollars was appropriated for the use of the sub-committee to defray necessary expenses.

At the regular meeting of the council, held November 13, 1889, the secretary, in behalf of the sub-committee, reported a list of names of persons selected to constitute a general committee.

On the motion of Adjutant-General Alfred C. Monroe, this list was accepted as a report of progress, and the sub-committee was instructed to continue its work till the formal organization of the general committee.

The next step taken was a gathering of comrades and citizens to plan and carry out the arrangements for the National Encampment of 1890, in the Green Room of the State House, on the

afternoon of November 26, 1889. Department Commander Goodale presided; and, as the first business, he was selected temporary chairman, with Major John H. Cook as temporary secretary. It was voted that a committee of nine be appointed by the chair, to report at a future meeting nominations of persons to constitute permanent officers and others to compose sub-committees of the general committee. The chair appointed to carry out this motion: George S. Merrill, Hon. Charles Carleton Coffin, F. G. King, E. W. Hall, George W. Creasey, George W. Walker, John H. Cook, F. C. Brownell and George L. Goodale.

The next meeting was held at Green Room on the afternoon of December 6, at which a permanent organization was reported and unanimously accepted. The selection was as follows: —

President,	*Treasurer*,	*Secretary*,
JOHN D. LONG.	ELISHA S. CONVERSE.	SILAS A. BARTON.

Vice-Presidents:

CHARLES DEVENS.	BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.
WILLIAM GASTON.	LEOPOLD MORSE.
HENRY CABOT LODGE.	ELIJAH A. MORSE.
PATRICK A. COLLINS.	E. W. HINCKS.
W. F. DRAPER.	HARRISON HUME.

GEO. S. MERRILL.

An executive, finance and other committees were also selected and their organization completed.

It is often said that a good start insures success; and the able selection of the president and other executive officers certainly lent a strength of character and purpose which meant that the carrying out of the Encampment on a broad and liberal scale was assured.

The president, Hon. John D. Long, ex-governor of Massachusetts and ex-representative to the National Congress, is too well known throughout the country to need especial mention here. The universal comment was that no better selection could have been made than Governor Long to preside over the National Encampment committee. His counsel and advice, when doubtful questions on legal points arose, was most valuable; and the fact that the vast business was conducted without a shadow of litigation arising attests the value of his services to the committees.

The treasurer, Hon. Elisha S. Converse, is one of Boston's merchant princes. He is manager and treasurer of the Boston Rubber Shoe Co., president of the Boston Belting Co., president of the First National Bank, Malden, Mass., a director of the Revere Rubber Co. and the Exchange National Bank of Boston, president of the Rubber Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., trustee of the Wellesley College, and also trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. For two terms he has served the city of Malden as its mayor, and was a member of the Massachusetts Senate in 1880–81. His appointment as treasurer of the National Encampment was most fitting and appropriate.

On the departure of the treasurer to Europe, early in the summer, his son, Capt. Henry E. Converse, was unanimously appointed assistant-treasurer, and to the close of the Encampment administered the affairs of that office in an able and satisfactory manner.

The secretary, Mr. Silas A. Barton, was the prime mover in establishing in Massachusetts the Thomson-Houston Electric Co., an enormous plant, having Lynn for its home and Boston for its headquarters, with great branches in the principal cities of the United States and also in foreign countries. He is a director in this company, and the official head of its purchasing department. He is president of the Brush Electric Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and prominently connected with large manufacturing and mercantile interests in Boston and elsewhere. He is a comrade in the noted General Lander Post 5, of Lynn, the largest Post in the country. The superb business qualifications of Secretary Barton rendered him a master in the mapping out and preparation of the details of the work at headquarters. To his planning and executive capacity may be attributed no small part of the success of this grand reunion of veterans.

The vice-presidents were gentlemen widely known in their political, legal and mercantile vocations throughout the country.

Meanwhile the state and city were by no means inactive, and assurances were early given that the hearty co-operation with the National Committee could be expected.

Gov. Brackett, in his inaugural address, made prominent mention of the forthcoming event, in words as follows: —

"Important and interesting as these gatherings always are, this one will be especially so, as it takes place in the same year with the quarter centenary of the crowning victory at Appomattox.

"Massachusetts has been honored by the selection of her capital as the place for this assemblage, and should manifest her appreciation of the honor by co-operating with the members of the Massachusetts Department of the Grand Army, and with all other patriotic citizens, in making the occasion one that shall be worthy of the State and the organization which will be here convened."

For Boston, Mayor Hart, at the organization of the city government, referred to the project as follows: —

"The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is to be held in Boston, will probably be the largest gathering of Union veterans ever assembled in New England. I recommend a liberal appropriation for the purpose, in order to show that Boston is not only hospitable and loyal, but ever grateful to the men who fought for the Union. The city, the Commonwealth and the people ought to co-operate in making the Encampment worthy of Boston, Massachusetts and the assembled veterans."

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THE committee having in charge the reception and entertainment of two hundred thousand visitors for an entire week and all the necessary arrangements for the National Encampment, found itself confronted with a stupendous task; yet it was cheerfully assumed, never once regretted and was perfectly accomplished by the gentlemen composing its membership, with the assistance of its auxiliaries. Such a body as this bears the same relation to the active sub-committees as the commander's staff to an army, with its presiding officer as the general in command.

The executive committee maps out the plan of procedure, selects its correlative forces and directs the performance of their duties. It is to this committee that the great public looks for results, and to it credit is accorded for the success, or censure for the failure, of the undertaking.

The executive committee has yet to learn that its management of affairs has been the subject of adverse criticism. The members are contented to leave their work to the unerring opinion and judgment of the public.

The watchful eye of this controlling body must be here, there and everywhere, allowing no necessary detail, great or small, to escape attention. It must ever hold itself in readiness for consultation and counsel, the solving of the difficult problems of finance, accommodations, or other vital matters which constantly arise, and be prepared to extricate the business of all the other committees from whatever complications or obstructions they may meet.

To be productive of the right results, the relationship of the members to each other, and to their brother officials of other committees, must be entirely harmonious.

The achievements of the committees were largely owing to the unity of purpose and harmony of action that prevailed, and especially to the cordial relations that existed between the auxiliary and executive bodies.

Doubtless the great end that was to be attained, an end national in its character and importance, was the grand incentive to laborious efforts. The reputation of the gentlemen composing the committees was a guarantee of right action, and their well-known zeal in every good work was evidenced by their accomplishments in this. It may be here stated that the members of the committees, not of the Grand Army of the Republic, were as enthusiastic, determined and eager for the prosperity and success of the Encampment as the comrades themselves. Their counsel carried great weight in the deliberations, and often shaped the committees' course.

The fame of this Encampment has been on every tongue. It has been told at every camp fire and in every Post room from Maine to California, and rehearsed to every veteran and civilian who was prevented by business cares or cause of any kind from participating in the glorious event.

It is to be hoped that the great patriotic and enthusiastic display, so perfectly arranged and carried out, will prove a potent educator to the young and rising generation, and that those of maturer years, who hitherto have, perhaps, looked coldly upon the Grand Army of the Republic, will now appreciate, as never before, the priceless services and sacrifices these veterans of the Civil war gave to the Nation when it was in peril, and that their hearts will ever glow with increased love of country and pride in its banner of beauty and glory.

It will be seen from the subjoined list that a representative and distinguished body of men was selected to compose the executive committee. That they fulfilled all expectations, the end accomplished plainly attests. It will always be a source of pleasure to its members to review the results of their labors.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

JOHN. D. LONG,
ELISHA S. CONVERSE, } *Ex Officio.*
SILAS A. BARTON.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, *Chairman.*
GEORGE W. CREASEY.
BENJAMIN S. LOVELL.
JOHN H. COOK.
GEORGE S. MERRILL.
GEORGE H. INNIS.
F. G. KING.
E. W. HALL.

Myron P. Walker.	Richard F. Tobin.
C. C. Coffin.	C. N. Wallace.
W. W. Blackmar.	William M. Olin.
James F. Meech.	F. C. Brownell.

Charles B. Rohan.

The first sessions of the committee were held at headquarters of the Massachusetts Department, G. A. R., on Boylston Street; but it was deemed necessary to secure permanent and more commodious headquarters, and these were obtained in the Lowell Building, No. 2A Beacon Street.

The committee deemed it proper to issue the following circular to the public: —

THE GREAT GRAND ARMY REUNIONS IN BOSTON, IN AUGUST, 1890.

"The Grand Army of the Republic, the great veteran association of the country, has now reached a membership of nearly half a million; its ranks include soldiers from all the armies of the Union and sailors of whatever fleet. It is absolutely free from partisanship; with its comrades no political considerations ever come, and its action has been such that the leading veterans of all parties are enrolled in its ranks. It seeks only to perpetuate the patriotic memories of the great struggle in defence of the nation, to more closely cement the ties of comradeship born of battle, to care for the widows and orphans of those who died in defence of the flag, and to lessen the burdens and sweeten the life of him who did and dared that the nation might live. Its wonderful strength has been mainly acquired during the past ten years, and the annual sessions of the National Encampment have broadened into a magnificent national reunion of the survivors of the war.

"The National Encampment is the congress of the order, comprising about one thousand representatives from the several Departments — the latter being generally separate states — meeting annually to consider questions upon which the growth and strength of the great organization depends, and to enact laws for the more perfect illustration of the triple bond of "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty," upon which its works rest. In

Massachusetts alone above six hundred thousand dollars has already been expended from the charity funds of the several Posts.

"In August, 1890, in response to an invitation from the veterans of the Department of Massachusetts, warmly endorsed by state and city officials and leading business representatives, this great assemblage of veterans is to be held in the city of Boston.

"From every section of the country come indications that this will be one of the largest gatherings of the character since the war closed. The year of 1890 marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the return of peace, and the "Boys of '61" propose to celebrate the event in a reunion worthy the occasion.

"Since 1865 tens of thousands of the sons of New England, who served in the Union armies and navies, have removed to the states of the great West and there builded themselves homes. These are coming in battalions to once more grasp the hands of the comrades who stood shoulder to shoulder with them more than a quarter of a century ago, and to again look upon the scenes of their boyhood. All the veterans of New England will be here to greet them.

"Already entire Posts of the Grand Army in the West are arranging to take part in the great celebration, which, without doubt, will bring together a larger number of the veterans than have been gathered since the days when, the great contest against rebellion ended, the victorious armies marched in grand review before the President in Washington. Boston must be prepared to welcome during the week beginning August 11, 1890, a hundred thousand of the men who followed the nation's flag more than twenty-five years ago.

"It is not probable, at least during the years of its strength, that the Grand Army will ever again come to Massachusetts; and this anniversary will, not unlikely, be altogether the largest in its entire existence. Massachusetts, which has more liberally provided for its veterans than any other commonwealth, will not be found wanting in the presence of this mighty army of patriotic men; and the extent of the hospitality of Boston, though often tested, has never reached its limit.

"These visitors will not ask entertainment at our hands; but the work of providing places where they can be housed and fed while here, and of extending to them a genuine Massachusetts welcome, is a matter of no small magnitude and in which we must appeal for the cordial co-operation of all patriotic men and women.

"The work of preparation has been committed to a committee of some hundred and fifty, whose names have been already published. Sub-committees have been organized and are already vigorously prosecuting their labors, and we ask the kindly co-operation of the people of the state in their efforts.

"Headquarters have been established at No. 2A Beacon Street, near Tremont, which will be open at all hours, and where particulars of information will be gladly given.

In behalf of the committee,

JOHN D. LONG, *President.*
E. S. CONVERSE, *Treasurer.*
SILAS A. BARTON, *Secretary.*

Headquarters Executive Committee, Boston, Jan. 9, 1890."

The first business transacted, after the adoption of the usual rules for self-government, was the formation of sub-committees. Invitations were sent out to leading citizens of Boston and vicinity to serve on one or the other of the committees of arrangements. The acceptances were prompt and hearty, with the exceptions of a few declinations from gentlemen who either pass the summer months abroad or whose business cares do not allow of participation in outside affairs; and the complete organization was quickly effected. Additions were made from time to time when the original number was found to be inadequate.

The following sub-committees were created:

President.

HON. JOHN D. LONG, 5 Tremont Street, Boston.

Treasurer.

HON. E. S. CONVERSE, 245 Causeway Street, Boston.

Secretary.

SILAS A. BARTON, 2A Beacon Street, Boston.

Vice-Presidents.

Charles Devens, Court House, Boston.
Hon. Wm. Gaston, 28 School Street, Boston.
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Washington, D. C.
Hon. P. A. Collins, 194 Washington Street, Boston.
W. F. Draper, Hopedale, Mass.

Hon. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell, Mass.
Hon. Leopold Morse, Boston.
Hon. E. A. Morse, Washington, D. C.
E. W. Hincks, 19 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass.
Hon. Harrison Hume, 55 Franklin Street, Boston.
Geo. S. Merrill, State House, Boston.

Finance Committee.

Edw. H. Haskell, Chairman, 11 Otis Street, Boston.
Hon. E. W. Kinsley, 20 Beacon Street, Boston.
Chas. H. Taylor, Globe Office, Boston.
A. Shuman, 440 Washington Street, Boston.
Geo. O. Carpenter, 13 Central Street, Boston.

Asa P. Potter, Maverick Bank, Boston.
S. B. Newton, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.
W. T. Van Nostrand, 40 Alford Street, Boston.
Ephraim Stearns, 74 Franklin Street, Boston.
W. W. Kellett, 273 Purchase Street, Boston.

C. A. Jones, Faneuil Hall Market, Boston.
H. W. Huguley, 70 Broad Street, Boston.
C. A. R. Dimon, Lowell, Mass.
F. W. Breed, 286 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Chas. Weil, corner Summer and Otis Streets, Boston.
E. Rollins Morse, 38 State Street, Boston.
W. W. Clapp, Boston Journal Office, Boston.
Wm. A. Haskell, 102 Hanover Street, Boston.
S. Henry Skilton, 33 N. Market Street, Boston.

A. C. Masury.
Samuel Hobbs.
G. D. Gilman.
N. J. Rust.
John C. Randall.

Joel Goldthwaite.
F. F. Emery.
H. O. Aldrich.
Benj. F. Hunt, Jr., 51 Hanover Street, Boston.
Thos. E. Barker, Malden, Mass.

Geo. A. Keeler, 81 Washington Street, Boston.
Spencer W. Richardson, 40 Water Street, Boston.
E. H. Woods, Boston Herald Office, Boston.
E. V. Mitchell, Medfield, Mass.
Jno. C. Haynes, 449 Washington Street, Boston.
Levi C. Wade, 70 Kilby Street, Boston.
Wm. S. Pratt, Maverick Street, East Boston.
Frank J. Pope, 36 West Street, Boston.
H. G. Kemp, Cambridge, Mass.
Eben D. Jordan, Boston.
J. N. North, 32 Bowker Street, Boston.
E. C. Johnson, 33 Summer Street, Boston.
W. A. Tower, 105 Devonshire Street, Boston.
J. S. Paine, 48 Canal Street, Boston.
Howard W. Spurr, 19 Commercial Street, Boston.
Jacob P. Bates, 680 Washington Street, Boston.
W. P. Shreve, 432 Washington Street, Boston.
A. L. Newman, National Bank of Commonwealth, Boston.
R. D. Evans, 60 Summer Street, Boston.
Hon. A. W. Beard, Boston.
Henry G. Parker, 2 Bromfield Street, Boston.
R. F. Barrett, Concord, Mass.
John Carr, 17 State Street, Boston.
J. H. Freeland, Boylston Building, Boston.
M. R. Warren, 336 Washington Street, Boston.

Executive Committee.

Hon. John D. Long,
Hon. E. S. Converse,
Silas A. Barton,
} *ex officio.*

Geo. L. Goodale, Chairman, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.
Geo. W. Creasey, Custom House, Boston.
Benj. S. Lovell, 147 Washington Street, Boston.
John H. Cook, Custom House, Boston.
Hon. C. C. Coffin, 81 Dartmouth Street, Boston.
Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, Mass.
W. W. Blackmar, 246 Washington Street, Boston.
James F. Meech, 26 Henry Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
Geo. S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Geo. H. Innis, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
E. W. Hall, 17 Market Street, Lynn, Mass.
F. G. King, 67 Lincoln Street, Boston.
Richard F. Tobin, 74 Tremont Street, Boston.
C. N. Wallace, 133 Essex Street, Boston.
Wm. M. Olin, Custom House, Boston.
F. C. Brownell, Boston Herald Office, Boston.
Chas. B. Rohan, Boston Globe Office, Boston.

Accommodations.

Harrison Hume, Chairman, 55 Franklin Street, Boston.
B. Read Wales, Secretary, Custom House, Boston.
Thos. Langlan, 19 Milk Street, Boston.
Augustine Sanderson, Custom House, Boston.
F. C. Brownell, Boston Herald Office, Boston.
M. T. Donohoe, 11 Beacon Street, Boston.
Theo. Lentz, 8 Williams Court, Boston.
Chas. D'W. Marcy, 155 Franklin Street, Boston
Chas. B. Fox, 12 Post Office Square, Boston.
Geo. L. Goodale, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.
Hon. W. D. Park, Park House, Bosworth Street, Boston.
John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Chas. B. Rohan, Boston Globe Office, Boston.
Chas. D. White, 2 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston.
James W. Brodbine, 772 Washington Street, Boston.
Albert S. Buswell, Municipal Court, Boston.
Chas. C. Adams, 119 Water Street, Boston.
Chas. E. Hapgood, 4 Pemberton Square, Boston.
M. C. Grant, 131 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Transportation.

J. R. Watson, Chairman, Fitchburg R.R., Gen. Pass. Agt., Boston.
F. E. Orcutt, Secretary, Collector Internal Revenue, Boston.
E. A. Buffinton, 521 Washington Street, Boston.
W. S. Condell, 290 Washington Street, Boston.
E. E. Currier, 192 Washington Street, Boston.
Geo. W. Walker, 35 Union Street, Boston.
Geo. G. Bailey, 120 Tremont Street, Boston.
Albert A. Smith, 300 Washington Street, Boston.
C. A. Brown, 210 Washington Street, Boston.
Hon. S. A. Bolster, 2301 Washington Street, Boston.
Geo. H. Innis, Court House, Boston.
W. C. Tallman, 280 Washington Street, Boston.
D. J. Flanders, Gen. Pass. Agt. Boston & Maine R.R.
E. J. Hathorne, 10 Worcester Square, Boston.
E. W. Hall, Lynn, Mass.
Jos. H. Smith, 43 Franklin Street, Boston.
Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich.
Alfred Hocking, 206 Washington Street, Boston.

Department of Information.

Thos. E. Barker, Chairman, 130 State Street, Boston.
Chas. G. Davis, Secretary, State House, Boston.
W. F. Hutchins, Journal Office, Boston.

Peter D. Smith, Andover, Mass.
Joseph Gregory, Custom House, Boston.
Geo. W. Creasey, Custom House, Boston.

John H. Cook, Custom House, Boston.
Hon. Henry B. Peirce, State House, Boston.
Chas. D. Nash, Whitman, Mass.
John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.

W. A. Stevens, Malden, Mass.
Chas. A. Ruggles, Boston Clearing House, Boston.
Henry E. Turner, Jr., State Street, Boston.
Wm. M. Olin, Custom House, Boston.

Parade.

T. R. Mathews, Chairman, 50 Central Street, Boston.
Fred G. King, Secretary, 67 Lincoln Street, Boston.
G. S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Hon. Wm. Coggswell, Washington, D. C.
Geo. L. Goodale, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.

Sam'l Dalton, State House, Boston.
C. A. R. Dimon, Lowell, Mass.
Albert T. Whiting, 7 Pemberton Square, Boston.
F. C. Brownell, Herald Office, Boston.
Geo. H. Innis, 657 Washington Street, Boston.

Chas. B. Rohan, Globe Office, Boston.

Reunions.

J. Payson Bradley, Chairman, 7 Central Wharf, Boston.
Chas. O. Fellows, Secretary, 16 Tremont Street, Boston.
James A. Fox, Cambridge, Mass.
J. G. B. Adams, State House, Boston.
J. Willard Browne, Cambridge, Mass.

Albert C. Andrews, Gloucester, Mass.
Arthur A. Smith, Griswoldville, Mass.
Chas. L. Mitchell, Custom House, Boston.
Wm. Provin, Westfield, Mass.
Alex. Blackburn, Lowell, Mass.
Geo. N. Munsell, Harwich, Mass.

Entertainments.

Geo. H. Innis, Chairman, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
J. B. Maccabe, Secretary, 32 Central Square, East Boston.
Chas. O. Fellows, 16 Tremont Street, Boston.
E. A. Buffinton, 521 Washington Street, Boston.
A. A. Folsom, 97 Appleton Street, Boston.

John Boyle O'Reilly, Office Boston Pilot, Boston.
H. A. M'Glenen, Boston Theatre, Boston.
R. M. Field, Boston Museum, Boston.
J. H. Cruff, 2389 Washington Street, Boston.
W. H. Thomes, 23 Hawley Street, Boston.
C. S. Clerke, 249 Washington Street, Boston.
Austin S. Cushman, New York.
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.
Francis A. Osborn, Boston.
Hon. William Cogswell, Salem, Mass.
John W. Kimball, Fitchburg, Mass.
George S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Horace Binney Sargent, Santa Monica, Cal.
John G. B. Adams, State House, Boston.
George W. Creasey, Custom House, Boston.
George S. Evans, Post Office Building, Boston.
John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.
John W. Hersey, Springfield, Mass.
Richard F. Tobin, 74 Tremont Street, Boston.
Charles D. Nash, Whitman, Mass.
Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, Mass.
George L. Goodale, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.

Decorations.

Richard F. Tobin, Chairman, 74 Tremont Street, Boston.
R. B. Henderson, Secretary, 12 Beacon Street, Boston.
Geo. G. Bailey, 120 Tremont Street.
Wm. S. Butler, 90 Tremont Street, Boston.
John B. O'Brien, Court House, Boston.
Geo. A. Sawin, Dickinson Type Foundry, Chelsea, Mass.
Dr. Azel Ames, Jr., Wakefield, Mass.
A. W. Hersey, 1311 Washington Street, Boston.
Isaac P. Gragg, 95 Milk Street, Boston.
J. Edward Hollis, 35 Kilby Street, Boston.
Thomas A. Ball, 90 Tremont Street, Boston.

Reception Committee.

Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, State House, Boston.
Hon. H. H. Sprague, President of the Senate, Boston.
Hon. W. E. Barrett, Speaker of the House, Boston.
Mayor Thomas N. Hart, City Hall, Boston.
Wm. P. Wilson, Chairman Board of Aldermen, Boston.
Horace G. Allen, President Common Council, Boston.
George H. Innis, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
Hon. Jno. F. Andrew, Washington, D. C.
John M. Deane, Fall River, Mass.

John W. Hersey, Springfield, Mass.
Chas. E. Osgood, 748 Washington Street, Boston.
Henry E. Smith, Worcester, Mass.
A. B. R. Sprague, Worcester, Mass.

Arthur A. Fowle, Globe Office, Boston.
Fred G. King, 67 Lincoln Street, Boston.
Paul H. Kendricken, 80 Sudbury Street, Boston.
Hon. J. H. O'Neil, Washington, D. C.

Arthur A. Smith, Griswoldville, Mass.
Joel Goldthwaite, 163 Washington Street, Boston.
Jno. W. Kimball, Fitchburg, Mass.
Hon. Chas. J. Noyes, 1 Pemberton Square, Boston.

E. A. Stevens, 20 Beacon Street, Boston.
H. G. Allen, City Hall, Boston.
Geo. S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Myron P. Walker, Belchertown, Mass.

Wm. H. Lee, Greenwood, Mass.
Nathan Appleton, 45 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.
S. W. Benson, Charlestown, Mass.
Jos. O. Burdett, 113 Devonshire Street, Boston.

Albert Clarke, Home Market Club, Boston.
Chas. B. Rohan, Globe Office, Boston.
F. C. Brownell, Herald Office, Boston.
A. S. Fowle, Boston.

Printing.

Geo. S. Evans, Chairman, Post Office, Boston.
E. B. Stillings, Secretary, 55 Sudbury Street, Boston.
John H. O'Donnell, 18 Post Office Square, Boston.
Peter D. Smith, Andover, Mass.

H. N. Sawyer, 70 State Street, Boston.
John D. Billings, Cambridgeport, Mass.
Chas. W. Reed, 12 West Street, Boston.

Press.

Geo. S. Merrill, Chairman, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Jos. B. Maccabe, Secretary, 32 Central Square, East Boston, Mass.
Wm. M. Olin, Custom House, Boston.
W. Wallace Waugh, Home Journal, Boston.

F. C. Brownell, Herald Office, Boston.
Chas. B. Rohan, Globe Office, Boston.
Weston F. Hutchins, Journal Office, Boston.
Thomas F. Anderson, "The Journalist," Boston.

Badges.

Geo. H. Innis, Chairman, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
Geo. W. Creasey, Secretary, Custom House, Boston.
Richard F. Tobin, 74 Tremont Street, Boston.
Geo. S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
Geo. L. Goodale, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.

Grand Stands.

Geo. H. Innis, Chairman, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
Chas. B. Rohan, Secretary, Globe Office, Boston
John H. Cook, Custom House, Boston.
E. W. Hall, Lynn, Mass.
C. N. Wallace, 133 Essex Street, Boston.

Invitations.

Hon. John D. Long, 5 Tremont Street, Boston.
Geo. L. Goodale, Secretary, 95 Commercial Street, Boston.
Silas A. Barton, 2 A Beacon Street, Boston.
John H. Cook, Custom House, Boston.
Geo. H. Innis, 657 Washington Street, Boston.
Hon. E. S. Converse, 245 Causeway Street, Boston.
Geo. S. Merrill, Commonwealth Building, Boston.
James F. Meech, 26 Henry Avenue, Lynn, Mass.
Wm. M. Olin, Custom House, Boston.

As soon as this selection of co-laborers was finished the work commenced in earnest. Correspondence opened and letters from Posts and individuals all over the country began to pour in. The executive and other committees received upwards of six thousand letters, and an equal number was sent out. The greater portion of the correspondence came in the few weeks preceding the opening day of the Encampment.

The experience which Chairman Goodale and Secretary Barton had derived from attendance at former gatherings was especially valuable to them at this time. They proceeded at once, with the assistance of other members of the executive committee and the chairmen of the sub-committees, to draw up a suitable plan of the campaign. First a sketch of the work to be done was made, and the whole scheme roughly outlined. As suggestions and possibilities were constantly brought up and adopted, the crude design soon gave place to a clear and symmetrical form; all details were added, the plan completed; and the committees were then given their lines of action, which they faithfully pursued; and the victory was won.

A large number of expert stenographers, clerks and messengers were employed at headquarters to facilitate the work. They consisted of the private secretary of Mr. Barton, Jesse Scribner, who, with Daniel J. Broderick and Edward E. Call, acted as chief stenographers; Jacob W. Powell and W. S. Hastings, general stenographers; Edward E. Palmer, George H. Teague, F. E. Ames, George H. Wheeler, Henry L. Warner, George A. Eaton and F. M. Doble, general clerks; Royal B. Wight and John M. White, custodians; Thomas J. Caine and Percy M. Adams, recording secretaries; George S. Innis, Jr., and Horace B. S. Teague, messengers.

The illness of Secretary Barton, together with his heavy commercial cares, necessitated the employment of an assistant secretary; B. N. Adams of Post 66, Medford, was engaged; and upon him devolved the task of carrying out the plans of the executive committee.

The committee was in daily communication with the National Headquarters at Detroit, as it was necessary, in devising many of the details, to receive the advice and sanction of Commander-in-Chief Alger. As the day drew near, the committees were pushed to the fullest extent of their capacities. It was found necessary to appoint auxiliary bodies to aid the sub-committees in order to complete the work in season, and these additional helpers rendered most valuable assistance. They were attached to the committees on entertainment, decorations, information and accommodations.

In the preliminary arrangements ready money was needed. The finance committee had hardly taken the first steps in its duties before the daily expenses began to assume large proportions. Treasurer Converse, recognizing the exigencies of the hour, generously advanced the necessary funds from his private purse: an act which Boston and the veterans will gratefully remember.

Chairman Goodale's position gave him a leadership in the enterprise: and to him is due, in a great degree, the successful outcome of the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment.

It would be impossible in this brief narration to give a complete account of the work performed by the executive committee. Details thereof would fill volumes, and much must and can be inferred; only the greater features can be noticed.

One of its most important aims was that of securing the attendance of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. A committee consisting of Past Department Commander George L. Goodale, Comrade Eli W. Hall, commander of General Lander Post 5, of Lynn, representing the executive committee; Department Commander George H. Innis, representing the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic; Past Department Commander Richard F. Tobin, representing the city of Boston, and Adjutant-General Dalton, representing the State of Massachusetts, was appointed to personally wait upon the President and invite him to become the guest of the Encampment.

The committee left Boston Monday afternoon, July 28, and reached Washington the following morning. They were met by Representative Cogswell, who accompanied the party to the White House, where they were received with marked kindness and cordiality by the President. The President's promise to be in Boston on the day of the parade was readily won. But he stated that, owing to the pressure and importance of his engagements, he could devote but one day to the occasion. The committee then called upon Vice-President Morton, who also assured them that he would be in Boston during the occasion of the grand parade. After a satisfactory interview with Acting-Secretary Soley of the navy in regard to the visit of the naval squadron to Boston, they departed for home, well pleased with the results of their journey.

From time to time the committee anxiously discussed the question of finance, apprehensive that the sum pledged and appropriated would be insufficient for its needs; but the secretary kept a careful watch of financial matters, requiring from each committee, at regular intervals, an estimate of its expenses; and the work of preparation was pushed with renewed courage and vigor.

It was the committee's ambition to do everything practicable for the happiness of the coming guests and to enhance the splendor of the occasion. The suggestion made by Captain Nathan Appleton, of Boston, that it would be an entertaining and imposing feature to have a naval display in the harbor during the Encampment, met with the unanimous approval of the committee, and by its direction the following communication was sent to the Secretary of the Navy, Hon. B. F. Tracy: —

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1890.
BOSTON, July 11, 1890.

HON. B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: It is intended by the executive committee of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, that on the occasion of the assembling together of the veterans of this organization in this city in August next, no feasible or desirable feature which shall add eclat to this great reunion shall be omitted from the programme.

The attention of this committee has been called to the United States naval squadron, now cruising in eastern waters, and the suggestion offered that its presence in the harbor of Boston during the Encampment, and the firing of the salutes from its guns on the day of the parade, August 12th, would add splendor to this grand national event.

On this occasion will be present in Boston many thousands of people from distant parts of the country, who have never seen a war ship; and as the squadron mentioned comprises vessels of such a grand war history as that attaching to the noble Kearsarge and others, such a feature as its presence in our harbor during Encampment week would be especially interesting to the strangers, as well as inspiring to all.

These suggestions were fully considered at the session of our committee of July 9th, and the following vote relative thereto was passed: —

"That the honorable Secretary of the Navy be requested by the executive committee of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, to detail the naval fleet, now cruising in eastern waters, to be present in Boston harbor on or before August 11th, to remain there during the session of the Encampment; and when the Grand Army begins its march through the streets of Boston, the commanding officer of the fleet, Admiral Gherardi, be authorized to fire a salute complimentary to the Encampment."

The committee await such action upon this proposition and request as you may deem advisable to adopt.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, respectfully yours,

GEORGE L. GOODALE,
Chairman Executive Committee.

A communication was received from Secretary Tracy, July 15, stating that the North Atlantic squadron would be ordered to Boston and remain in the harbor during the Encampment. This message was the subject of general congratulation in Boston and

to the veterans throughout the country who intended visiting Boston, and Chairman Goodale was warmly thanked for his successful efforts.

But the chairman did not stop here in his naval programme, for on August 2d he sent a letter to the Navy Department, requesting that on August 16, when the delegates were to have their harbor excursion, the squadron should give an exhibition of naval evolutions. This answer was received in reply: —

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1890.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, Esq.,
Chairman of the Executive Committee,
National Encampment, G. A. R., for 1890.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of the 2d inst., in regard to evolutions of the ships of war the 16th inst., I have to state that a copy of your letter has been sent to Rear-Admiral Gherardi, the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic station, with instructions to comply with your wishes as far as may be practicable.

Very respectfully,
J. R. SOLEY,
Acting Secretary of the Navy.

The following communication was received from the Secretary of War: —

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 6, 1890.

GEORGE L. GOODALE, Esq.,
Chairman Executive Committee,
National Encampment, G. A. R., 1890.

Dear Sir: Your letter of August 2d has been received. In reply I have to say that an order will be given the Commandant of Fort Warren to fire salutes, in accordance with your request, on the occasion of the passage down the harbor of the steamboat containing the delegates and invited guests of the National Encampment.

Very truly yours,
REDFIELD PROCTOR.

The following telegram was received in connection with the preceding letters: —

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7, 1890.

GEORGE L. GOODALE,
Chairman Executive Committee, Boston, Mass.

Have ordered Baltimore, Atlanta, Kearsarge, Yorktown, Dolphin, Petrel, Vesuvius and Cushing. JAMES R. SOLEY,
Acting Secretary.

The following correspondence is self-explanatory: —

BOSTON, July 19, 1890.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON,

President of the United States.

Sir: The executive committee having in charge the arrangements of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in Boston in August next, respectfully ask that all veteran soldiers and sailors in the employ of the government, who desire to attend the Encampment, who can be spared for that period without injury to the public service, be permitted to do so, and that the time between August 11 and 17, inclusive, be granted them in addition to the usual vacation allowed by the various departments.

I have the honor to be your very obedient servant,

GEORGE L. GOODALE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

This is the reply received by Chairman Goodale: —

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1890.

TO CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

National Encampment, G. A. R.

My Dear Sir: The matter referred to in your letter of the 19th inst. has already been brought to attention by the commander of the G. A. R. Post for this district, and those desiring to attend the Encampment, who can be spared at that time, can make satisfactory arrangements with their chiefs or superior officers. A like rule will be observed by others in the employ of the government, not in Washington.

Very truly yours,

E. W. HALFORD,

Private Secretary.

The executive committee sent a circular letter to the leading wholesale and retail merchants of Boston, requesting that they close their establishments on August 12, the day of the parade, and an appeal was published in the newspapers for a general holiday at that time. The request met with a general acceptance. Chairman Goodale then turned his attention to the post office department in Boston, requesting that August 12 be observed as a holiday. The following correspondence resulted: —

POST OFFICE, BOSTON, MASS., July 25, 1890.

GEORGE L. GOODALE,

Chairman Executive Committee.

Dear Sir: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter from the Postmaster-General under date of July 23, inst., in reply to my indorsement of your communication, requesting that August 12th, proximo, be observed as a holiday by the post office in this city.

Very respectfully,

JOHN M. CORSE, *Postmaster.*

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23, 1890.

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a communication from the chairman of the executive committee of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, in reference to closing the post office August 12, on the occasion of the general parade to be had in connection with said Encampment, and note your endorsement thereon.

In reply, permit me to say that I do not think it would be wise to observe the day named as a holiday by the department to the extent of permitting your office to be closed as on a legal holiday. If you can, however, abridge the time necessary to do the work of the office satisfactorily to the patrons, or so arrange it as to allow those who actually wish to take part in the parade to do so, I can see no reason why that may not be done. Very truly,

JOHN WANAMAKER,

General JOHN M. CORSE, Boston. *Postmaster-General.*

The executive committee accepted the following as the official programme of Encampment week: —

MONDAY, AUG. 11, — Reception of visiting Posts.

TUESDAY, AUG. 12, 10 A.M. — Grand parade.

8 P.M. — Grand joint reception to the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps, Mechanics Hall.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 13, 10 A.M. — Opening of the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, Music Hall.

10 A.M. — Opening of the Eighth Annual Convention, Woman's Relief Corps, Tremont Temple.

10 A.M. — Opening of the Fourth National Convention of the Naval Veteran Association, Banta's Hall.

8 P.M. — Grand Army of the Republic camp-fire at Mechanics Hall.

THURSDAY, AUG. 14, 10 A.M. — Adjourned meeting, Grand Army of the Republic.

10 A.M. — Adjourned meeting, Woman's Relief Corps.

8 P.M. — Grand banquet complimentary to the delegates of the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, together with invited guests, Boston city government and legislative committee, Mechanics Hall.

FRIDAY, AUG. 15, 9 A.M. — Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps excursion to Plymouth.

8 P.M. — Woman's Relief Corps camp-fire, Tremont Temple.

SATURDAY, AUG. 16, 9 A.M. — Harbor excursion for the Grand Army of the Republic delegates and invited guests to witness the evolutions of the naval squadron.

9 A.M. — Excursion to Nahant for the Woman's Relief Corps.

The executive committee supervised all expenditures. Debts could not be incurred without its consent and approval. All bills rendered came before it at its sessions, were read by the secretary, and on approval were handed to the auditors, by whom they were formally examined, approved and forwarded to the treasurer for payment. The auditors were Hon. C. C. Coffin, John H. Cook and George W. Creasey, all of them being members of the executive committee.

The funds of the Encampment, as they were paid in, were deposited in two banks and drew interest. The state turned over its appropriation to the treasurer without delay, on presentation of receipted vouchers, and the money given by the city was transferred to the treasurer without formality. The city reserved no portion of its appropriation; the expenses of the reception and entertainment of its guests and of its reviewing stands were paid out of its own treasury.

As will be seen by the statement here appended the outlay by the committee was of small proportions compared with the magnitude of the preparations that were made. It renders an account of its stewardship as follows: —

ITEMS OF ENCAMPMENT FUND, VIZ.:

Amount appropriated by the State of Massachusetts	$50,000 00	
Amount appropriated by the City of Boston	25,000 00	
Amount given unconditionally by the citizens of Boston	13,052 00	
Net amount of fund guaranteed by citizens of Boston, 10% only having been called	17,869 00	
Amount received from various sources, rent, interest, sale of office furnishings, stationery, etc.	541 67	
		$106,462 67

PER CONTRA ACCOUNT.

Amount disbursed for account of the executive committee	$21,695 94*	
Expenses incurred by the committee on accommodations	23,047 86	
Expenses incurred by the committee on entertainments	11,824 33	
Expenses incurred by the committee on decorations	11,313 57	
Expenses incurred by the committee on badges	4,110 00	
Expenses incurred by the committee on parade	1,072 05	
Expenses incurred by the committee on printing	4,091 50	
Carried forward		$87,155 25

*When the compilation of this volume was finished and it was ready for the printer, there was an unexpended balance in the treasury, the disposition of which the committee were unable to determine upon. As the cost of the Unofficial Proceedings and Souvenir could not be accurately ascertained in advance of their issue, it was deemed expedient, in order to balance the account, to charge the sum on hand in with the expenditures of the executive committee. When the final expenses are paid the disposal of the amount then remaining, should there be any, will be announced in the newspapers.

Brought forward	$87,155 25	
Expenses incurred by the committee on reunions	134 00	
Expenses incurred by the committee on grand stands	8,905 00	
Expenses incurred by the committee on transportation	27 00	
Expenses incurred by the committee on finance	231 81	
Expenses incurred by the committee on information	1,073 56	
Expenses incurred by the committee on press	12 00	
Payments on account of emergency hospital	350 85	
Amount reserved by the state from its appropriation of $50,000.00 for decoration purposes and the reception of its guests	804 20	
Returned to subscribers to guarantee fund, 40% of the gross amount, the same as called	17,869 00	
		$106,462 67

The location of the headquarters of the executive committee was convenient and accessible, being contiguous to the great thoroughfares, Washington and Tremont Streets, and but a short distance from the railway stations. The rooms were commodious and pleasant. At all times of the day and late into the night they were thronged with Grand Army comrades, persons seeking information, sight-seers and curiosity-hunters. All visitors were courteously treated, and none departed dissatisfied or displeased for lack of attention. Every letter received was promptly and politely replied to. There was no neglect of any known duty, and the business daily transacted was of enormous proportions. But the close of each day found its work completed.

The number of meetings held by the executive committee was forty-eight. The average attendance of members at these

meetings was eleven. The time consumed at all its sessions was seventy-two hours; but this is a brief period compared with the time otherwise employed by the members on the business of the committee and in the work of other committees, to which many of the executive body belonged. The number of reports received from sub-committees and acted upon were sixty-eight. The number of votes passed were three hundred and eighty-nine.

During Encampment week the following members were assigned to duty at the Hotel Vendome, and the important business of the committee was transacted at that point: George L. Goodale, James F. Meech, Eli W. Hall, Charles Carleton Coffin, Fred G. King.

Headquarters, 2A Beacon Street, were occupied until September 30, by which date practically all the business was completed. The only unfinished matters were the adjustment and payment of a few bills and the compilation of the unofficial proceedings of the Encampment. Subsequent meetings were held at the office of Past Commander-in-Chief George S. Merrill, in Commonwealth Building, and at the State House.

At the meeting held at headquarters, August 18, 1890, it was voted that five members be appointed to draft resolutions to the United States, state and city governments, embodying expressions of the committee's appreciation and thanks for the great favors each had accorded the Encampment.

At the meeting held in Commonwealth Building, August 27, 1890, it was voted: —

"That a committee of one be appointed to compile the unofficial proceedings of the Encampment, and forward them to the former national headquarters at Detroit, to be appended to the official journal in course of preparation by Past Adjutant-General Hopkins, and that Assistant-Secretary B. N. Adams be elected to perform this work."

It was also voted that Chairman George L. Goodale, George S. Merrill and George W. Creasey be constituted a committee to devise, and report at the next meeting, a form of souvenir to be presented to persons who in any way contributed to the success of the Encampment.

At a meeting held at the State House, December 6, 1890, the souvenir committee reported at length and made a series of recommendations; and, at the request of said committee, their report was accepted and the committee discharged; and it was then voted that James F. Meech, Charles Carleton Coffin and Assistant-Secretary B. N. Adams be appointed a special committee to prepare and issue the souvenir volume, with full powers.

The amenities of the sessions gave to them a charm and exhilaration that lightened the heavy cares and burdens resting upon the committee, and rendered them seasons of pleasant anticipation.

The only break in its membership that occurred, and its only visitation of gloom, was in the untimely death of Comrade Richard F. Tobin. This was a heavy blow to the committee as a body and to all its members individually, for each claimed him as a beloved personal friend. He was a comrade, tried and true, and a noble, honorable man, whose judgment, impulses and every action were governed by his love of right and truth and justice.

FINANCE AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

ONE of the most important committees of the National Encampment, and one which can be said to have properly furnished the groundwork whereby the work of all the other committees was made possible, was the committee on finance. Its organization was one of the first steps taken by the executive committee, as the responsible task of raising the needful funds to prosecute and carry out the great features contemplated, could not be considered otherwise than as a serious problem.

It was necessary that the finance committee should be composed of men whose very names were synonymous with integrity and financial soundness; and, with this end in view, the co-operation of gentlemen of eminent business and professional reputation was secured.

The full committee consisted of the following named gentlemen: —

Edward H. Haskell, *Chairman.*

E. W. Kinsley.	A. C. Masury.	H. G. Kemp.
Chas. H. Taylor.	Samuel Hobbs.	Eben D. Jordan.
A. Shuman.	G. D. Gilman.	J. N. North.
George O. Carpenter.	N. J. Rust.	E. C. Johnson.
Asa P. Potter.	John C. Randall.	W. A. Tower.
S. B. Newton.	Joel Goldthwait.	J. S. Paine.
W. T. Van Nostrand.	F. F. Emery.	Howard W. Spurr.
Ephraim Stearns.	H. O. Aldrich.	Jacob P. Bates.
W. W. Kellett.	Benj. F. Hunt.	W. P. Shreve.
C. A. Jones.	Thos. E. Barker.	A. L. Newman.
H. W. Huguley.	Frank J. Pope.	R. D. Evans.
S. Henry Skilton.	Spencer W. Richardson.	A. W. Beard.
F. W. Breed.	E. H. Woods.	Henry G. Parker.
Chas. Weil.	E. V. Mitchell.	R. F. Barrett.
E. Rollins Morse.	Jno. C. Haynes.	John Carr.
W. W. Clapp.	Levi C. Wade.	J. H. Freeland.
Wm. A. Haskell.	Wm. S. Pratt.	M. R. Warren.

The important position of chairman of this committee was unanimously tendered to Col. Edward H. Haskell, who felt compelled at first, on the account of the pressure of his business affairs, to decline such an important trust, but afterwards accepted it and entered upon its duties.

The committee held several meetings during the early part of the year, perfecting its organization and discussing the best methods in which to proceed in raising needed funds.

As the State of Massachusetts and the City of Boston had cordially joined with the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., in extending an invitation to the National Encampment of the year previous, to make Massachusetts and Boston its honored assembling place, it was decided that the state and city governments should be asked to contribute towards the financial success of the undertaking, by such an appropriation as would be in accordance with the importance of the occasion and the dignity of their respective governments.

The result was that an appropriation of $50,000 was secured from the state, and $25,000 from the city, by the unanimous action of each government.

In response to the request of the chairman of the finance committee, the executive committee, through a sub-committee appointed on estimates, reported that, in their judgment, the expenses of the Encampment would be in the vicinity of $100,000.

While the action of the state and city authorities had been to a certain extent anticipated, it was early determined that the importance of the great occasion, and the honor and dignity of the city of Boston, required the raising of a further amount to guarantee its financial success, by a contribution from the merchants and citizens.

The next action of the committee was to determine as to whom this appeal for funds should be made; and it was unanimously agreed that as the state would be likely, in behalf of all our people, to make a suitable appropriation, and as the celebration was to be largely local in its character, and confined to the city of Boston, no private subscription should be solicited except from the merchants and citizens of Boston. This position was endorsed by the public sentiment as well as by the generous subscriptions received.

It was decided that an effort should be made to raise a guarantee fund of $100,000, the subscribers to which should be called upon to pay such a percentage of their subscriptions, pro rata, as might be needed to defray the expenses of the entertainment after the state and city appropriations had been used, with an additional proviso that such merchants and citizens who preferred to make an outright gift of this in lieu of uniting in the guarantee fund should indicate such desire at the time of making their subscriptions.

In accordance with the suggestion of the chairman of the committee, an appeal was then prepared and issued through the press as follows: —

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1890.
BOSTON, June 25, 1890.

To the Citizens of Boston: In response to a most cordial invitation from the veterans of Massachusetts, warmly seconded by our state and city officials, the Grand Army of the Republic have honored this city as the gathering place of the coming National Encampment.

Occurring upon the 25th anniversary of the year made memorable at Appomattox by the close of the war, this great gathering of the veterans of our country, led by many of their great captains, who achieved the highest distinction and the lasting gratitude of their countrymen, promises to be a most eventful occasion in the history of our city.

To a state and city whose reputation became historic through all the dark and trying scenes of the war, by the quick, responsive loyalty of her people and by the generous outpouring of her treasure, such an event as this will appeal at once to our citizens, as an opportunity for grateful recognition of the services of the Grand Army.

To carry out this celebration with a dignity commensurate with its national importance, and in keeping with the reputation of our city for hospitality and public spirit, will necessitate a large expense. The committee, therefore, appeal to all our citizens to contribute, in as generous a manner as possible, toward securing a guarantee fund of at least $100,000 to meet any deficit not covered by the state and city appropriations.

All such subscriptions or gifts will be gratefully appreciated and acknowledged through the press, and may be sent to the chairman of the finance committee, at above address.

In behalf of the finance committee,

EDWARD H. HASKELL,
Chairman.

The response to the appeal of the committee, and the solicitations of the sub-committees was prompt and liberal, so much so that the first announcement of the committee showed a subscription of $25,010 to the guarantee fund, and $5,125 to the gift fund. From that time on the work of the committee was constant and unremitting, until they were able to gratefully acknowledge, on the opening day of the Encampment, the receipt of subscriptions to the amount of $44,565 to the guarantee fund, and $13,762 to the gift fund.

The following are the names of the

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND.

Andrew, John F.	$500
Ames, Oliver	500
Ames, Fred L.	500
Andrews & Co., John A.	100
Atkins & Co., E.	100
Allen, Lane & Co.	100
Alden & Co., Geo. A.	100
Andrews, E. Jones	10
Adams House	500
American House	100
Boston Globe	500
Boston Herald	500
Boston Transcript	500
Boston Advertiser	250
Boston Record	250
Baker & Co., Walter	500
Beal, Higgins & Henderson	250
Bliss, Fabyan & Co.	250
Butler & Co., W. S.	250
Bigelow, Kennard & Co.	150
Brewster, Cobb and Estabrook	100
Blake & Stearns	100
Barnes, Hutchinson & Pierce	100
Bradford, Thomas & Co.	100
Boyd, Leeds & Co.	50
Briggs, Shattuck & Co.	50
Barbour Bros. Co., The	100
Brown, Durrell & Co.	100
Bouvé, Crawford & Co.	100
Bird & Co., J. A. & W.	50
Boston Bolt Co.	10
Brunswick Hotel	500
Brigham & Co., R. B.	25
Bell & Co., Wm. G.	25
Bailey, Chas. H.	20
Ball, Edwin A.	5
Boston & Albany R.R. Co.	3,000
Boston & Maine R.R. Co.	3,000
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn R.R.	250
Bent & Co., G. W.	25
Burnham, L. G. & Co.	25
Converse, E. S.	1,000
Clapp, C. M.	250
Cushing, Olmsted & Snow	200
Chandler & Co.	100
Cobb, Bates & Yerxa	100
Chase & Sanborn	100
Cobb, Aldrich & Co.	100
Converse, Stanton & Cullen	100
Case, Dudley & Battelle	100
Carter, Rice & Co.	100
Conant & Co., E. S.	25
Crocker, Eldridge & Co.	25
Carter & Co., John	100
Crosby Steam Gage & Valve Co.	100
Crosby & Son, C. A. W.	50
Clark, Edward E.	25

Cutter Tower Co., The	25
Coon & Co., Howard	10
Cleveland, Brown & Co.	50
Curtis, L. H.	20
Chandler & Co., J. G.	5
Cotting, Chas. U.	100
Cutler Bros. & Co.	100
Carter, Carter & Kilham	100
Clark's Hotel	50
Coolidge House	50
Chandler & Farquhar	10
Curtis & Co.	50
Coy, Alonzo	10
Ditson Co., Oliver	500
Dennison Mfg. Co.	500
Draper & Sons, Geo.	250
Dana & Co., Thomas	100
Dwinell, Hayward & Co.	100
Danforth, Clark & Co.	100
Dwight, Edmund	100
Denny, Poor & Co.	100
Denny, Rice & Co.	100
Doane & Co., Francis	25
Davis & Co., J. Alba	25
Dickerman & Co., Geo. H.	50
Davis & Co., Curtis	100
Davis & Son, James C.	25
Dyer & Co., L. M.	50
Dunbar, D. A.	25
Deane & Co., J. M.	100
Evans, R. D.	300
Freeland, Loomis & Co.	500
Fenno & Co., Isaac	500
Faulkner, Page & Co.	250
Fenno & Co., Geo. A.	100
Frost & Co., Rufus S.	100
Field, Thayer Mfg. Co.	100
Fowle, Cobb & Pearson	100
Fillebrown & Co., C. B.	100
Foster & Co., F. A.	50
French & Co., Abram	50
Fay & Co., Temple R.	25
Frost & Adams	25
Farlow, Geo. A.	50
Falmouth House	25
Fletcher, J. V.	50
Farnum & Co.	25
Green & Co., Chas.	100
Gowing, Sawyer & Co.	100
Globe Clothing Store	50
Gay & Co., Aaron R.	25
Groom & Co., Thomas	25
Greenough, Hopkins & Cushing	25
Gilman, John D.	25
Goodwin & Co., Geo. C.	100
Gilman Brothers	50
Goodnow & Wightman	15
Gass, Doe & Co.	50
Glover & Willcomb	50
Gay & Parker Co.	25
Hovey & Co., C. F.	1,000
Hawley, Folsom & Martin	250
Harding, Whitman & Co.	250
Houghton, Dutton & Co.	200
Hollander & Co., L. P.	200
Hall & Co., Martin L.	100
Hill, Clarke & Co.	100
Hyde & Southworth	50
Haskell & Adams	50
Hayes & Co., James A.	25
Hecht Brothers & Co.	100
Hobbs & Co., Samuel	25
Homer & Hammond	25
Hall, W. E.	5
Hall, Henry	5
Hildreth, Chas. W.	5
Haskell, Edward H.	100
Hall & Co., Dudley	25
Houghton, Mifflin & Co.	100
Haskell & Son, A. L.	100
Hall & Cole	25
Hirsh & Park	10
Jordan, Marsh & Co.	1,000
Joy, Langdon & Co.	100
Johnson & Co., H. A.	10

Jones, McDuffee & Stratton	50
Jones, B. M.	25
Jones & Co., C. L.	100
Johnson, Benjamin	50
Kelley & Co., Thomas	100
Kemp & Son, Lysander	25
Kellett, W. W.	100
Lovell & Sons, John P.	200
Lodge, Henry Cabot	100
Lovett, Hart & Phipps	100
Lewis, J. H.	25
Leonard, George	10
Lockwood, R. & P. C.	100
Luce & Manning	100
Little, Samuel	100
Lincoln, Beza	25
Langham House	50
Lee & Shepard	25
Leonard, Samuel S.	50
Lawrence & Co., H. S.	50
Miner, Beal & Hackett	500
Macullar, Parker & Co.	500
Morse & Co., Leopold	500
Mitchell, E. V.	500
Moody & Co., Chas. E.	100
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100
Maynard & Co., F. D.	50
Monroe & Co., I. W.	25
Mason & Hamlin	100
Murphy & Co.	25
McFarlin, Geo. R.	25
May, Joseph	25
Myrick & Drake	5
Morse, Edwin F.	5
Metropolitan House	50
Morse, A. S.	10
Nash, Spaulding & Co.	100
Nickerson, A. W.	100
Nickerson & Co., J. F.	25
Nash & Co.	25
Nichols, Dupee & Co.	100
Norcross, Mellen & Co.	25
Norton, Will B.	5
North Packing & Provision Co.	100
New York & New England R.R.	2,000
Nash, Walter	25
Oak Grove Farm Co.	100
Old Colony R.R.	1,000
Osgood & Co., Chas. E.	100
Peavey & Brothers, J.	200
Pierce & Co., S. S.	100
Peirce & Co., Silas	100
Parker, Wilder & Co.	100
Parker, Holmes & Co.	100
Pulsifer, Jordan & Pfaff	100
Pinkham, Theodore	100
Plymouth Rock Pants Co.	100
Parmenter, W. H.	50
Pierce, Nathaniel W.	25
Paige, John C.	100
Park House	50
Russell Paper Co.	200
Rhodes, Ripley & Co.	100
Rice, Kendall & Co.	100
Rothwell & Co., James	100
Rand & Crane	50
Reed & Brother	50
Robinson Engraving Co.	25
Revere House	100
Read & Sons, William	100
Rust & Richardson Drug Co.	100
Ross, Turner & Co.	100
Reynolds Hotel	50
Shepard, Norwell & Co.	500
Shuman & Co., A.	500
Standard Clothing Co.	500
Stearns & Co., R. H.	300
Simons, Hatch & Whitten	250
Smith, Whiting & Connor	200
Shreve, Crump & Low	150
Spitz Bros. & Mork	100
Spurr & Co., Howard W.	100

Sleeper & Co., S. S.	100
Saville, Somes & Co.	100
Stickney & Poor	100
Sawyer, Manning & Co.	100
Smith, Hogg & Gardner	100
Sawtell & Co., A.	50
Swain, Earle & Co.	50
Sears & Co.	10
Stimpson & Co.	100
Stoughton Rubber Co.	100
Spencer, A. W.	100
Strachan, Wm. M.	10
Stalker & Co.	5
Sherman House	50
Swift Bros. & Co.	100
Swan & Newton	50
Sturtevant & Haley	25
Sands, Furber & Co.	25
Tower, Giddings & Co.	500
Talbot, Wilmarth & Co.	100
Thompson, Willis & Moulton	100
Train, Smith & Co.	100
Tileston & Hollingsworth Co.	100
Temple, Henry M.	10
Thorndike Hotel	100
Vendome Hotel	500
Victoria Hotel	250
White & Co., R. H.	600
Whitten, Burdett & Young	500
Weeks & Potter	500
Weil, Dreyfus & Co.	250
Wheelwright, Eldridge & Co.	200
Warren & Co., S. D.	200
Wade, Levi C.	100
Wason, Peirce & Co.	100
Winslow, Rand & Watson	50
Whiting & Co., I. O.	50
Weeks & Co., Geo. H.	25
Washburn Credit House	25
Wilder & Co.	100
Warren & Co., M. C.	100
Walker & Pratt Mfg. Co.	100
Williams & Coburn	100
Williams & Co., Alex.	50
Warren, M. R.	25
Winkley, Dresser & Co.	25
Ward Co., Samuel	25
Whittemore & Co., J. M.	25
Wiggins & Sons, Charles E.	25
Whitney, Edward	100
Wise, Daniel P.	25
Winthrop House	50

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GIFT FUND.

Alley Brothers & Place	100
Allen, Bradley & Co.	50
American Powder Mills	15
Ancient & Honorable Artillery Co.	100
Arey, Maddock & Locke	50
Armstrong Transfer Express Co.	100
Boston Journal	100
Breed, Francis W.	100
Boston Lead Mfg. Co.	100
Bailey & Rankin	50
Buchanan & Lyall	50
Batchelder & Lincoln	100
Byam, E. G.	25
Bent, E. & J. S.	15
Brackett & Co., W. D.	50
Brooks & Co.	25
Barta & Co., L.	5
Berwick & Smith	5
Clapp, W. W.	100
Claflin, Coburn & Co.	100
Carpenter & Son, G. O.	50
Chipman & Co., W. H.	100

Carter, Chas. M.	50
Cowdrey Company, E. T.	25
Colburn, Fuller & Co.	100
Chase, Merritt & Co.	50
Copeland, Daniel T.	10
Cunio, A.	5
Carruth & Co., Nathan F.	20
Coburn & Co., H. B.	20
Cheever, David W., Dr.	10
Cheeney, B. P.	100
Crocker, Geo. A.	50
Chase & Barstow	25
Crawford House	25
Cummings Printing Co., J. A.	10
Cash	25
Claflin & Co., W. H.	25
Devens, Chas.	100
Dunn, Green & Co.	100
Dudley, Myron S.	1
Dover Stamping Co.	25
Dixwell, Arthur	20
Davis Shoe Co.	100
Dizer & Co., M. C.	50
Dodd, Henry W.	50
DeWolfe, Fiske & Co.	10
Doliber-Goodale Co.	100
Emery, F. F.	100
Eaton, Chas. S.	10
Ellis, Geo. H.	10
Fogg, Geo. O.	10
Frost & Dearborn	10
Foss, J. W.	5
Fitchburg R R.	1,000
Fleming & Co., E.	10
Ford, D. S.	25
Foster, E. W.	5
Fuller, Dana & Fitz	100
Field, Bullivant & Field	50
Goldthwait & Co., Joel	100
Goodyear Shoe and Machinery Co.	100
Goulding, William	20
Gore, Fred S.	10
Gillespie, J. Y.	5
Gregory, F. W.	10
Guild & Son, Henry	25
Glen Mfg. Co.	100
Gross, Chas. E.	5
Ginn & Co.	25
Houghton, Coolidge & Co.	100
Hartley & Co., H. A.	100
Hollingsworth & Whitney Co.	100
Harwood Bros.	25
Huguley & Co., H. W.	100
Howes, Elizabeth	100
Hathaway, Soule & Harrington	100
Hosmer, Codding & Co.	50
Holmes, A. S.	25
Hull & Co., C. E.	5
Hill, L. M. T.	5
Howland & Co., Frank	5
Higgins, Snow & Co.	25
Homer Bros.	25
Heath & Co.	5
Ivers & Pond Piano Co.	100
Jackson, Mandell & Daniell	100
Jewell & Co., Edward	50
Kettell & Blake	25
Kinsley, E. W.	25
Kinsley, C. A.	25
Leeson & Co., J. R.	100
Lally & Collins	25
Leonard, G. H.	25
Loring & Avery	100
Lodge, J. Ellerton	50
Leach & Green	25
Lowe, Louis G.	25
Leach, Shewell & Sanborn	5
Morse, Elijah A.	100
Masury, Young & Co.	25

Munroe Felt & Paper Co.	50
Mawhinney & Co., H. H.	100
McDonald, Perkins & Co.	25
Moody, Geo. W.	1
Marble, Jerome & Co.	25
"M. & Son"	50
Moody, Estabrook & Anderson	100
Marshall, I. W. S.	25
Mudge, F. H.	10
Moses, Merrill	5
Mellen, Bray & Co.	100
Morrill Bros. & Co.	25
New England Brewers' Association	2,500
New England Felt Roofing Co.	50
Noyes Bros.	25
Nantasket Beach	100
Nichols, Farnsworth & Co.	25
Noonan & Co., T. B.	5
O'Callaghan & Co., Thomas	100
O'Reilly, John Boyle	50
Ober, Louis P.	25
Osgood, John Felt	25
Potter, Asa P.	100
Paine, J. S.	100
Potter, White & Bayley	100
Pray, Sons & Co., John H.	100
Peabody & Whitney	10
Pope & Co., Arthur W.	50
Percival & Co., D. C.	25
Parker & Co., C. W.	10
Prouty & Co., Isaac	50
Pillsbury, Albert E.	15
Peabody, S. Endicott	25
Proctor, Hunt & Co.	50
Parkhill & Co., S. J.	5
Phillips, Mrs. John C.	50
Rice & Co., N. W.	100
Rice & Hutchins	100
Ray, John J.	25
Richards & Co., Geo. H., Jr.	25
Rich, Sewell W.	5
Rand, Arnold A.	25
Rogers, Wood, Loring & Co.	50
Richardson, Spencer W.	100
Roberts Bros.	25
Rousmaniere, Williams & Co.	25
Rockwell & Churchill	10
Ripley, Thomas W.	5
Stearns Lumber Co., A. T.	50
Stone & Forsyth	25
Savage, King & Co.	25
Seccomb, Kehew & Sons	25
Speare's Sons & Co., Alden	25
Spaulding & Tewksbury	50
Sawyer, A. A.	5
Storer, D. Humphreys	25
Swan, William W.	10
Stowell & Co., A.	50
Sawyer & Son, N	25
Silver, Burdett & Co.	10
Searle, F. A.	5
Sherwin, Edward	10
Sands & Leckie	50
Sewing Machine Supplies Co.	5
Torrey, Bright & Capen	100
Trull, John	50
Tapley & Co., Amos P.	50
Thompson, Brown & Co.	10
Underhay & Co.	5
Vacuum Oil Co.	25
Vinal & Co., J. W.	5
West End Street R.R. Co.	1,500
Weston & Bigelow	10
Whiting, William B.	25
Ware & Sons, Leonard	25
Winthrop, Robert C.	100
White & Co., Thomas	100
Wolcott, J. Huntington	25
Wolcott, Roger	25
Wright & Ditson	25
Whicher & Co., T. A.	50
Wright & Potter Printing Co.	25
Woodbury, Robert S.	500
White Sewing Machine Co.	25
Young, Frank L.	10

Anticipating that the expense of the great undertaking would necessitate an early call upon the guarantee fund, the executive committee instructed the committee on finance, at the opening week of the Encampment, to call for 40 per cent. of the subscription, which was promptly sent in by the subscribers.

The greater portion of the work of the finance committee fell upon Col. Haskell. His wide acquaintance among the citizens of Boston was invaluable to him in this position. He knew those who always contribute liberally to worthy objects, and the financial success of the Encampment in no small measure was due to his personal efforts.

At a meeting of the executive committee held December 9, 1890, it was reported that there was $12,132.65 in the hands of the treasurer, irrespective of the guarantee fund, from which to pay any outstanding indebtedness and for the expense of publishing the unofficial proceedings.

Chairman Haskell stated, as a matter of commendation, that 98¼ per cent. of all the subscriptions were paid within a week from the time of the call, and that the delay of the balance was due solely to the fact that the subscribers had gone on vacations, but that the sums were paid immediately on their return.

On motion of Comrade Creasey it was voted to return to the subscribers of guarantee fund their several subscriptions.

As a result of this action on the part of the executive committee, a meeting of the finance committee was called at the office of A. Shuman & Co., December 15, when it was unanimously voted that the action of the executive committee, to refund to the subscribers of the guarantee fund the entire amount of their subscriptions, be approved and the instructions carried out, and that the following circular be sent to each subscriber: —

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1890.
HEADQUARTERS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1890.

Dear Sirs: It gives us great pleasure, in behalf of the executive and finance committees of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, for 1890, to enclose to you the accompanying check, covering your subscription to the guarantee fund, which you so kindly and promptly forwarded to the finance committee during the Encampment.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to announce, notwithstanding the extreme liberality with which every feature of this great reunion of the veterans of the war was conducted, that the expenditures in connection with that memorable occasion have been confined within such limits as to make a resort to the guarantee fund unnecessary.

With a most grateful recognition of the munificent appropriations contributed by our honored state and city governments, and which were so handsomely supplemented by other generous gifts from many of our citizens, and with the assurance of the most grateful appreciation of the hearty and spontaneous contributions of every nature, which made it possible for the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Massachusetts to extend so lavish a hospitality to the great body of veterans who were our guests on that occasion, we have the honor to remain, yours very respectfully,

In behalf of the finance committee,

EDWARD H. HASKELL, *Chairman*

In behalf of the executive committee,

ELISHA S. CONVERSE, *Treasurer*.

Mr. A. Shuman presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and subscribed by the following gentlemen present at the meeting: A. Shuman, Edward C. Johnson, Jacob P. Bates, A. C. Masury, Gorham D. Gilman, Charles Weil, Ephraim Stearns, James H. Freeland, Howard W. Spurr, William W. Kellett, W. T. Van Nostrand, and which was afterward subscribed to by every member of the committee.

Resolved, The success of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic is now a matter of history, and the memory of the grand reception to the assembled veterans from all parts of the country will live in the hearts of all who were fortunate enough to participate in the festivities of the occasion, so long as life shall last.

It is a well-known fact that the admirably arranged system of the executive committee — whereby every detail was looked after and nothing omitted or left undone — made it possible for Boston to outdo every other city that had ever entertained the Grand Army as its guests. The culmination was brought about by our men of brains and genius, headed by men of great executive ability and energy; and we attribute to Colonel Haskell the credit of being one of the foremost in zeal, enthusiasm and that pure essence of public spirit that achieves the greatest success in all that appertains to the credit of our city. Colonel Haskell devoted unlimited time, taken from his hours of private business interests, and gave it to the interests of Boston's celebration.

As a part of the result of his earnest and untiring efforts, in co-operation with others, the state and city made generous appropriations, and he has the satisfaction of seeing, what is rare in the annals of disbursement of funds for great undertakings, the return to the guarantors, as has just been done by unanimous vote, of the entire amount called for on their several subscriptions. It is therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the finance committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic do extend to Colonel Edward H. Haskell, their efficient chairman, their hearty and impartial thanks for the conscientious manner in which he has discharged the onerous duties which devolved upon him, and for his unflagging zeal and energy in the attainment of funds wherewith to carry on a celebration that went to make up one of the grandest events in the history of our city.

THE COMMITTEE ON ACCOMMODATIONS.

As its name implies, the committee on accommodations was not only one of great importance, but also one with a vast amount of work on its hands. The scope of the committee's work contemplated providing accommodations for sleeping, and the subsistence of two hundred thousand or more veterans and visitors for a week or longer, the securing of halls for reunions, camp-fires, and headquarters for forty-four state departments, making arrangements at the hotels for the entertainment of the Grand Army leaders and distinguished guests, and attending personally to all the details connected with such duties.

Quarters were needed for entire Posts, societies, delegations, individuals, men and their wives, children and companions. Even the task of insuring three good, wholesome meals a day was in itself no sinecure.

These gentlemen constituted the committee: —

Harrison Hume, *Chairman.*	George L. Goodale.
B. Read Wales, *Secretary.*	W. D. Park.
Thomas Langlan.	John D. Billings.
Augustine Sanderson.	Charles B. Rohan.
F. C. Brownell.	Charles D. White.
M. T. Donohue.	James W. Broadbine.
Theo. Lentz.	Albert S. Buswell.
Charles D'W. Marcy.	Charles C. Adams.
Charles B. Fox.	Charles E. Hapgood.

M. C. Grant.

The first meeting of the committee was held January 4, at which B. Read Wales was elected secretary. The first business was the matter of hotel accommodations, and it was voted that the proprietors of hotels be requested to present themselves at the next meeting.

It being evident that a camp would not be feasible, immediate steps were taken towards securing halls suitable for accommodations, and this matter was placed in the hands of Chairman Hume with full powers. Music Hall, Tremont Temple, Horticultural Hall and various other small halls were secured, and the use of Faneuil Hall was granted by the city. The hotels were assigned to the different members of the committee, to be visited by them, with the result that nearly all the proprietors promised to furnish what accommodations would be needed.

Late in January a letter was received from Henry Cabot Lodge, M. C., enclosing a tender from Secretary Tracy of the lofts in the Charlestown Navy Yard. In February, Mechanics Institute was engaged for four days. A contract was made with A. L. Haskell & Son for 10,000 mattresses, with the privilege of making the order 20,000. Mr. E. A. Palmer was engaged as clerk, and a set of books opened, containing a list of boarding houses and hotels which would accommodate visitors, and a canvasser employed to visit the different parts of the city to solicit accommodations.

The next matter to be considered was that of catering. A contract was made with Mr. F. W. Flower to furnish, at the price of twenty-five cents, the following bill of fare: Boiled

eggs, baked beans, brown bread, boiled ham, corned beef, smoked tongue, roast beef, roast pork, potatoes, doughnuts, bread and butter, tea and coffee, for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Applications were received from various organizations desiring accommodations in halls, and quarters for such were found as rapidly as possible. Paine Memorial, Wells Memorial and a number of other halls were obtained for this purpose. Early in March circulars were sent to every Post in the United States, through the heads of the departments, requesting them to make early applications to the committee for such quarters as would be needed. By courtesy of the German citizens, Turne Hall in Boston, and Harugarri Hall in East Cambridge, were placed at the disposal of the committee. After consulting with the committee on reunions, it was deemed best that all buildings required to be hired for the use of that committee should be done through the committee on accommodations.

In March, the Winslow Skating Rink was engaged for the special use of Posts from distant parts of Massachusetts. Letters were sent to the Adjutant-Generals of the different departments, urging immediate information as to what was desired, and headquarters for the various departments were provided in the different halls hired for that purpose. Quarters were assigned for two hundred of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief in the Conservatory of Music and Clarendon Hotel. The Boston Theatre was tendered for the afternoon meetings during the Encampment.

On the first of June, it was found that 20,000 mattresses would be needed, and the order was increased to that number.

The proprietor of the Murdock Hospital most generously tendered its free use to the committee for the whole Encampment, including one hundred and twenty-five cots. A part of this building was designated as a hospital, and as such was assigned to Dr. Otis H. Marion, to be used under his direction.

On the first of July the applications for free quarters showed that a very large number of people intended to visit Boston, and it was feared that the accommodations would not be sufficient. Steps were accordingly taken to obtain permission from the city to erect tents in some of the parks of Boston. It was found impracticable to go to Franklin Park, but through the kindness of the selectmen

of Brookline, a tender was made of land in that town. Through the action of Adjutant-General Dalton of the governor's staff, the State Armory was placed at the disposal of the committee, the only expense incurred being that for lighting, guarding, cleaning and putting the quarters into proper shape upon the close of the Encampment. Plans were prepared of Mechanics Building, State Armory and Winslow Skating rink, showing how many mattresses might be placed in each building. A letter was written to the committee on parade calling attention to the need of ice water along the route, and that committee took the necessary steps towards furnishing it. An application was received from Mrs. Everett, of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union, desiring assistance in preparing booths from which lemonade could be served upon the day of the parade without cost to the veterans. This request was complied with. Letters were also written to the various Posts in the vicinity of Boston urging them to undertake the entertainment of visiting Posts, and offering to furnish mattresses, if necessary; the result being that most of the Posts near Boston provided for one or more such organizations.

Early in July preparations were further advanced towards meeting the necessary requirements. The sanitary arrangements at Mechanics Building, Winslow Skating Rink and at the loft in the Navy Yard were perfected and large additions made. A contract was made with the Drivers' Ice Company to furnish ice for all the buildings.

The following Posts reported to the committee that they had made provisions to entertain visitors: Numbers 2, 7, 12, 23, 30, 35, 40, 56, 57, 62, 68, 81, 119, 134, 139, 144, 149, 191. The committee on information was requested to make arrangements whereby the visitors might be guided to their lodging places.

Among the supplies ordered by this committee were ten gross of wash-basins, five gross of dippers and over 2,000 cakes of soap.

On July 31 a vote was passed by which a circular was sent to the commander of every Post, requesting him to wire the commandant at Mechanics Building the number of men in his command who would need free quarters. At the same time an order was issued, in the same form, appointing Major L. Fred

Rice as commandant of Murdock Hospital, which was designated as Camp E. P. Nettleton. The State Armory was placed under the command of Captain Perley A. Dyer, and designated as Camp John A. Andrew. The model loft at the Charlestown Navy Yard was designated as Camp Farragut, and Captain Louis E. Fagin appointed commandant. The Winslow Skating Rink having been transferred to the charge of the Department of Massachusetts, it was thought that the committee had no power to authorize the appointment of any commandant thereof, which with Music Hall was placed under the charge of Department Commander George H. Innis.

The applications for quarters were so great it was feared the accommodations would not be sufficient, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the mayor and ascertain if a tent could be placed upon the common. The request was complied with and a tent erected August 13.

The duties of the hour were so urgent that the chairman and several members of the committee gave their whole time to preparing for the reception of the guests. On Saturday it was found that additional help would be required, and five messenger boys were engaged to be present as long as needed.

The first Posts reporting came on Saturday afternoon, and were assigned to Mechanics Building. The caterer, who had no expectation of being called upon for food before Sunday night or Monday morning, was equal to the occasion, and as fast as comrades arrived, single or by Post, they were supplied with food. On Sunday the committee reported for duty shortly before noon, and was kept busy in attending to the wants of those arriving until long after midnight. At two o'clock Monday morning the chairman was directing several hundred men to Mechanics Building.

Over 4,000 rooms had been engaged by the committee, but many hundreds had made no previous provision for their lodging, counting, probably, upon the well-known hospitality of the citizens of Boston.

On Tuesday the scenes of the former days were repeated, with the exception of a slight diminution during the time of the parade. The large crowd kept all the clerks busy until late into Tuesday night, but none were left uncared for, and the accommo-

dations were ample for thousands more. As an indication of what was done, 28,560 people received quarters free, 4,738 rooms in private houses were assigned, and other thousands were provided for in the different hotels.

The final meeting of the committee was held August 29. The bills incurred had all been presented and provision made for their payment; and while the appropriation asked for and set aside by the executive committee was $40,000, it was found that the total amount of indebtedness was less than $24,000.

At the final meeting it was voted unanimously that Capt. B. Read Wales receive the thanks of the committee for the able and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties of secretary, and a similar vote of thanks was also extended to the chairman.

Mr. Hume, as chairman of this committee, gave full proof of his efficiency, and to him and the other members of the accommodation committee, the Twenty-Fourth National Encampment is indebted for the faithful work performed on this occasion,— work which resulted in the most complete and comprehensive arrangements, surpassing all previous gatherings.

CAMP PHIL. SHERIDAN.

The origin of Camp Phil. Sheridan was a product of the accommodation committee. Without such a headquarters, many of the veterans would have been put to serious personal inconvenience. The story connected with the existence of this camp can be best told by the accompanying orders and reports by Col. Charles E. Hapgood, who faithfully and acceptably performed his duties as commandant. The orders and reports are herewith given: —

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1890

BOSTON, July 31, 1890.

The quarters at Mechanics Building during the National Encampment will be known as "Camp Phil. Sheridan." Col. Charles Hapgood, 5th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, is hereby designated as camp commandant. He will be obeyed accordingly.

By order of the committee on accommodations.

B. READ WALES, *Secretary.* HARRISON HUME, *Chairman.*

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PHIL. SHERIDAN,
MECHANICS BUILDING, Aug. 1, 1890.

1. In compliance with the order of the committee on accommodations, I hereby assume command of this camp.

2. Comrades are assigned for staff duty as follows: William E. Long, Post 143, adjutant; Edward B. Richardson, Post 143, chief of staff and provost marshal; William B. Daily, Post 15, inspector; John A. Keefe, Post 191, judge advocate; William H. Poole, Post 11, chief quartermaster; Lewis C. Fernald, Post 4, commissary of subsistence; Gustavus F. Walker, Post 15, surgeon; Wilbur F. Lane, Post 200, paymaster; A. Brooks Frye, engineer; Daniel Eldridge, Post 68, ordinance master; J. Cushing Thomas, Post 191, signal officer; Will C. Wood, Post 199, chaplain; Charles H. Nason, Post 15, sergeant-major; William P. Henry, Post 11, quartermaster-sergeant; Horatio S. Libby, Post 4, commissary-sergeant; James B. Cherry, M. D., Post 7, aide-de-camp; Charles J. Hanson, Post 23, aide-de-camp; Fred G. Storey, Post 113, aide-de-camp; John Hunter, Post 149, aide-de-camp; George S. Pitts, Post 159, aide-de-camp; Edwin D. Wattson, Post 191, aide-de-camp; William Bradley, Post 200, aide-de-camp.

3. Calls will be sounded as follows: Reveille at 6 A.M.; breakfast call at 6.30 A.M.; surgeon's call at 8 A.M.; dinner call at 12 M.; retreat and supper at 6 P.M.; taps at 12, midnight.

4. The following rules are established for the government of the camp: No intoxicating liquors will be allowed in the building. Smoking in any part of the building is strictly prohibited. No unnecessary noise or disturbance will be allowed at any time, and after taps are sounded the camp must be absolutely quiet, as comrades will need all the rest they can get.

5. All organizations, as soon as they arrive, will be assigned to quarters by departments, and the officer in charge of each Post or other organization will report at once at these headquarters the number or name of Post or organization, the department from which it comes, and the number of comrades present.

6. The officer in charge of each Post or organization will designate a comrade who will at once report in person to these headquarters, and who will be held responsible for the good conduct of the organization which he represents.

Everything which the wisdom of the committee on accommodations could suggest has been provided for the comfort of the comrades while in camp, and it is expected that they will cheerfully resume the old habits of discipline for the few days they are together.

(Signed) CHARLES E. HAPGOOD, *Commandant.*

Official: WILLIAM E. LONG, *Adjutant.*

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PHIL. SHERIDAN,
MECHANICS BUILDING, Aug. 8, 1890.

The following named comrades are hereby assigned for duty on the staff of the commandant: Azro C. Hubbard, Post 7, officer of the guard: William T. Riley, Post 32, Samuel A. Cushing, Post 68, Samuel B. Shapleigh, Post 92, Albion P. Pease, Post 4, Kansas City, aides-de-camp: Richard Curtis, Post 42, orderly: Fred H. Robinson, E. T. Starkweather, Harry C. Hutchins, Harry B. Sears, Camp 97, Sons of Veterans, orderlies: James R. Murray, bugler; Peter White, drummer.

Church call will be sounded at half-past seven A.M. and half-past six P.M., at which time the chaplain will conduct services in the hall over the headquarters. It is hoped that comrades will avail themselves of this privilege.

The staff will report in citizen's dress on Sunday, 10th inst., at two P.M., to familiarize themselves with the camp and duties assigned them.

The entire staff, with orderlies and musicians, will report for duty Monday, August 11, at eight A.M., at which time the tour of duty will commence, and after which time no member of the staff will absent himself without permission from these headquarters.

The commandant is pleased to announce that through the thoughtfulness of Major O. H. Marion, surgeon-in-chief, a competent medical staff, in charge of Assistant-Surgeon H. S. Dearing, 1st Infantry, has been detailed for duty at the camp, and the sick will be provided with proper remedies without leaving the building.

Through the courtesy of General Thomas Sherwin, president of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, complete telephonic communication has been made with the camp.

To guard against the possibilities of fire, the board of fire commissioners has placed a chemical engine, with an ample force of firemen, in the camp.

All the arrangements for the rapid and comfortable establishment of the comrades in quarters as fast as they arrive are believed to have been made, and the indications point to a successful tour of duty.

By command of

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD, *Commandant.*

WILLIAM E. LONG, *Adjutant.*

HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, G. A. R., FOR 1890.
BOSTON, August 15, 1890.

COL. CHARLES E. HAPGOOD,
Commanding Camp Phil. Sheridan, Mechanics Building.

Colonel: You are hereby ordered to discontinue the camp under your command.

You will give proper orders for the preservation of all camp property, and make report of your proceedings to these headquarters without delay.

HARRISON HUME,
Chairman Committee on Accommodations.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PHIL. SHERIDAN,
MECHANICS BUILDING, Aug. 15, 1890.

In compliance with the order of the committee on accommodations,—

1. The tour of duty at Camp Phil. Sheridan is hereby terminated and the camp discontinued.

2. At two o'clock today retreat will be sounded, the colors lowered, the guard withdrawn and the staff, orderlies, guards, clerks and telephone operators discharged from further duty at this Encampment.

3. The quartermaster will take proper steps for the security and disposition of all camp property, and report his action to the commandant, at No. 2A Beacon Street.

4. The adjutant will carefully preserve all records and papers relating to the Encampment, and forward the same to the commandant at No. 2A Beacon Street.

5. The commandant desires to express to the staff, orderlies, guards and clerks, his high appreciation of their unswerving loyalty to him, their constant attention to duty and their intelligent discharge of all the difficult and delicate duties intrusted to them. To the telephone operators, who have been in constant attendance day and night since the camp was established, the commandant desires to convey his hearty thanks.

6. In taking leave of the gentlemen associated with him in the conduct of the camp, by whose invaluable assistance it has been made a success, the commandant believes that they may congratulate themselves on having done something to contribute to the comfort of the ten thousand comrades who have occupied the camp. He desires them to take with them to their homes his best wishes for their happiness and prosperity through life.

By command of

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD, *Commandant.*

WILLIAM E. LONG, *Adjutant.*

HEADQUARTERS CAMP PHIL. SHERIDAN,
MECHANICS BUILDING, Aug. 16, 1890.

HON. HARRISON HUME,
Chairman Committee on Accommodations.

Sir: I have the honor to submit my report of the operations at Camp Phil. Sheridan.

You will find appended copies of the orders under which the camp was established, carried on and discontinued.

I established my headquarters with one clerk and one orderly at the camp on Saturday, August 9, at ten o'clock A.M., for the reason that a great many letters and telegrams were arriving there that should have attention at once. Finding more work than I could do alone, I ordered in Sergeant-Major Nason of my staff; and at two o'clock P.M. three Posts from the Department of Maine arrived, and during the day about twenty comrades arrived, all of whom were provided with quarters.

It was fortunate that I had ordered my staff to report at two P.M. on Sunday, 10th inst.; for the comrades were arriving rapidly, and on the night of the 10th 849 comrades and eleven ladies were assigned quarters in the camp.

We reached "high water mark" on Monday, 11th inst.: and that night there were 8,705 in camp. The whole number accommodated in the camp was 10,403; whole number assigned, 8,923.

I saw before the evening of the 10th that the conduct of the comrades were such that I need have no anxiety about what had with many been a cause of solicitude, and I am happy to report that in no case has it been necessary to reprimand a single man in camp.

No complaint as to quarters or rations was entered at headquarters. The sick were tenderly cared for by the corps of surgeons in charge of Lieutenant Deering, assistant surgeon, 1st Infantry, and those who required more treatment than could be given them at the camp were sent to the hospitals.

My own medical staff was in attendance day and night, and they were obliged to send six to the City Hospital before the Emergency Hospital was ready to receive them.

For the great number of comrades which we have provided for, I have only words of the highest praise. To the members of my staff and all associated with me in the conduct of the camp, I give my hearty thanks.

Caterer Flower is to be congratulated for the way in which he handled the great crowd of hungry men. My commissary reports that the quantity and quality of the food was unexceptionable, and there was but one objector, to whom Mr. Flower tendered his money again, but he refused to take it.

Assistant-Surgeon Deering and his corps of surgeons merit the thanks of the entire community for their tender care of the sick.

Sergeant-Major Charles H. Nason of my staff was ordered on special duty to represent the commandant late on the night of the 14th. On returning to report at seven P.M., the 15th, he found the camp abandoned. He also found a large party of men who were without quarters for the night. His soldierly instinct grasped the situation at once and he took the party to the Armory on Irvington Street, which he found closed by order of Adjutant-General Dalton. He persuaded the officer in charge to take the men in till he could communicate with General Dalton. This he did, and the order was modified so that all who might apply during the night were provided with quarters.

I desire to thank you, sir, and through you all the gentlemen of the committee who have so kindly provided me with everything necessary to make the camp a success, and if I and those associated with me in the camp have met your wishes, I am more than 'gratified.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. HAPGOOD, *Commandant.*

WORK OF VARIOUS COMMITTEES.

THE COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION.

Next to the committee on accommodations, in its importance, came the transportation committee. It is a well-known fact that the rank and file of the Grand Army is not made up of men who ride in palace sleeping cars. Scattered as the Posts are throughout the distant parts of the country, cheap railroad fares were imperatively demanded. The somewhat independent positions of the railroads at the time of the Milwaukee Encampment was not forgotten, and it was determined that, if it were within the bounds of possibility, arrangements should be made with the railroad and steamboat companies for the benefit of all concerned. It is gratifying to say that this end was accomplished, and that transportation lines exerted every effort to aid and accommodate the Grand Army; and nothing occurred to mar these arrangements other than an untimely strike of the employees of the New York road.

It was deemed necessary to secure as members of this committee men who had a practical knowledge of railroad matters. Mr. J. R. Watson, general passenger agent of the Fitchburg railroad, was selected as a gentleman well fitted to occupy the important position of organizer of the transportation committee. His work in relation thereto, with its gratifying results during the Boston Encampment, will ever win for him hearty praise from the Grand Army of the Republic.

The following gentlemen comprised the committee: —

J. R. Watson, *Chairman*.
F. E. Orcutt, *Secretary*.
E. A. Buffington.
W. S. Condell.
E. E. Currier.
George W. Walker.
George G. Bailey.
Albert A. Smith.
C. A. Brown.
S. A. Bolster.
George H. Innis.
W. C. Tallman.
D. J. Flanders.
E. J. Hathorne.
E. W. Hall.
Joseph H. Smith.
Russell A. Alger.
Alfred Hocking.

The first meeting was held March 8th, 1890, at the National Headquarters and its organization perfected. It was apparent that this committee had a work of importance before it and that upon the results of its labors depended, in a large degree, the success of the Encampment. Its duties were arduous and exacting, demanding from its members continuous exertion, making great inroads upon their time and convenience. It was of great benefit to the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans and the general public, by its untiring zeal and labors, and all are doubtless grateful for the services rendered. To Secretary Orcutt unstinted praise is due for his able and faithful co-operation with Chairman Watson.

At the first meeting of the committee, Messrs. Orcutt, Currier, Hall, Brown and Innis were appointed a sub-committee to appear before the Boston Passenger Association and the New York and Boston Lines Association, to represent the cause of the Grand Army and arrange for rates within two hundred miles of Boston.

Several meetings were held with these and other railroad associations, resulting in a favorable tariff. Chairman Watson, as president of the railroad unions, was enabled to do very effective work in assisting to bring about the establishment of low rates.

The New England fares having been made satisfactory, the committee turned its attention to those for the entire country. This involved voluminous correspondence with the railroad companies, resulting in a manner entirely acceptable to the committee, and establishing a uniform rate of one fare for the round trip with a time limit dating August 31st. This limit of time the committee afterwards desired extended to September 30th, and the concession was granted by the different railroad associations, conditional upon the opening of a joint ticket agency and the deposit of the ticket with the agent until the time of departure.

The Boston terminal lines secured commodious quarters at 337 Washington Street, and provided a corps of clerks to attend to the business. The work was, in a large measure, performed to the satisfaction and benefit of the visiting veterans. Whatever

inconvenience and dissatisfaction was experienced was rectified as far as possible by the committee, when such matters were brought to its attention. The office was opened August 11th and closed September 30th, remaining open from seven A.M. till midnight a portion of the time, and until seven P.M. during the latter days of its existence. There were deposited for extension over 26,000 tickets, for which a receipt was given in each case, bearing the number of the envelope in which the ticket was placed and the name of the depositor. These were in turn taken up when the owner called for the ticket, which was then stamped with the extension limit and the person's name. There remained uncalled for 241 tickets when the office was closed, and the same were turned over to the respective roads to which they belonged. All this was without cost to the depositors, the whole expense — and it was very large — being borne by the railroads.

The thanks of the Grand Army of the Republic are due to the committee for the care taken for the comfort and safety of all. No accidents by rail were reported. Booths were erected at all the railroad stations in the city in which were stationed experienced railroad men to give information on all enquiries.

The ladies' parlor at Mechanics Building was secured for the headquarters of this committee during Encampment week and supplied with time-tables, cards and other printed matter of all the leading railroads and transportation companies. Members of the committee were present at this office from nine A.M. to half past ten P.M., daily, and in addition, the services of two expert ticket agents were secured, to give desired information.

After the matter of through rates had been settled the committee turned its attention to low excursion rates to the different places of historic interest in New England, and, as a result, unprecedented cheap fares were obtained to and from Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, Lynn, Marblehead and many other points. The concession was gratefully appreciated and the roads liberally patronized.

In response to inquiry from the executive committee as to the amount of money desired by this committee, it was voted to ask for $100.00, and this amount was set aside for the use of the committee. Of this only $27.00 was expended in payment

for the services of the two men on duty at the committee headquarters, Mechanics Building. No other expense was incurred by the committee, and the balance of the appropriation reverted to the general treasury.

It is but just to say that a large part of the work of this committee fell upon a few members who were punctual in attendance, earnest in endeavor and prompt to act, and while all contributed in a measure to the accomplishment of its object, many, through business engagements, absence from the city or other good and sufficient reasons, were unable to meet as often as they or the committee desired. To those who did assist in the work, great credit is due.

At the final meeting of the committee, the following resolutions were presented by the secretary, F. E. Orcutt, and passed unanimously: —

Whereas, This committee is aware that the success attending their efforts in behalf of liberal rates and careful attention on the part of the railroads and transportation companies is largely due to the untiring zeal and personal energy of James R. Watson, general passenger agent of the Fitchburg railroad and chairman of this committee; therefore it is

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee, and, through them, those of the Grand Army of the Republic, are hereby tendered to him for his kind attention, earnest devotion and prompt action in this matter.

Resolved, That we tender him our sincere thanks for the able manner in which he has presided over the meetings and conducted the business of this committee.

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION.

The Department of information was charged not only with the performance of its proper duties during Encampment week, but also with the hardly less necessary work of making known in advance, to the members of the order throughout the country, the arrangements for their reception and entertainment.

The following gentlemen constituted the committees having the task in hand: —

Thomas E. Barker, *Chairman.*
Charles G. Davis, *Secretary.*
W. F. Hutchins.
Peter D. Smith.
Joseph Gregory.
George W. Creasey.
John H. Cook.
Henry B. Pierce.
Charles D. Nash.
John D. Billings.
W. A. Stevens.
Charles A. Ruggles.
Henry E. Turner, Jr.
William M. Olin.

The committee chose as chief of the bureau, comrade P. H. Raymond of Cambridge. He was the executive officer of the department, devoted his entire time to his duties and was paid a moderate compensation. Other than the chief, there were no paid employees of the bureau prior to the Encampment week.

Beginning early in June, the progress of the general arrangements was communicated to the order through the *Grand Army Record*, under the direction of the executive committee, copies of the paper being mailed to every Post in the country. About the middle of July, however, a comprehensive circular was addressed to all headquarters and Posts, which stated concisely all the arrangements for the Encampment, giving the principal details of the more important features, together with the programme of the convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, which courtesy was gracefully acknowledged by that organization.

A corps of comrades and Sons of Veterans was organized to act as guides, under the direction of the chief of the bureau. At each of the railroad stations and principal hotels booths were established, conspicuously marked, and intelligent, efficient comrades selected to take charge of them. Those at the railroad stations were manned on the Saturday preceding Encampment week, but, though early at their posts, they found the ladies of the Relief Corps on similar duty before them. Throughout the week they worked together harmoniously and to mutual advantage. In addition to the guides at the railroad stations and hotels, a large detail was made for patrol duty in the streets during the week. Additional booths were established in Mechanics Hall and the Armory on Irvington Street. The patroling guides were easily

distinguished by ribbon badges, and were provided with guide books, directories, and other like matter, prepared for the occasion, which they freely distributed.

Headquarters of the Department of Information were established on the Tremont Street Mall of the Boston Common, opposite the West Street gate, on the Saturday preceding the Encampment. Two polling booths, kindly loaned by the city of Boston, were set up and furnished with a great variety of guide books and other similar matter, and here the chief of the bureau, with assistants, or the chairman, or other members of the committee, were present the entire week, maintaining communication with every part of the city, and bulletining all important information. An immense amount of work was done at these headquarters which was of inestimable value to the visitors.

Fifty thousand copies were printed and distributed of a "Directory and Programme for the National Encampment," prepared and published by the committee. Its contents comprised a list of the committees, the programme of the week, locations of National, Department and Post headquarters, reunions and regimental headquarters, halls, hotels and other points, the Loyal Legion, Woman's Relief Corps, Sons of Veterans, Hospital Department, places of historical interest and miscellaneous information of importance. It was not intended to be a guide book. That field was fully covered by the enterprising business firms of Boston, who issued innumerable pamphlets for free distribution.

A most valuable auxiliary of the bureau was a detail of the Sons of Veterans, under the personal charge of Col. W. A. Stevens, their Department Commander. Neatly uniformed, alert, intelligent, willing and faithful, they were of great service to the bureau and reflected credit upon the organization which they represented.

The operations of the bureau, though long continued, were conducted with scrupulous economy, the estimated expenses being $1,500 and the actual outlay but $1,100.

Chairman Barker proved to be of inestimable value to the executive committee. To his personal supervision a large share of the success of the bureau is due and the able manner in which he planned and carried out the details of the important work on hand will ever reflect to his credit.

THE COMMITTEE ON PARADE.

The principal duty of the committee on parade was to make the necessary arrangements for the magnificent pageant which took place on August 12th, the official opening day of the Encampment. The members of this committee are here given : —

T. R. Mathews, *Chairman.*	Samuel Dalton.
Fred G. King, *Secretary.*	C. A. R. Dimon.
George S. Merrill.	Albert T. Whiting.
William Cogswell.	Fred C. Brownell.
Geo. L. Goodale.	George H. Innis.

Charles B. Rohan.

The first meeting was held April 5th. Col. Mathews, chairman, presiding, and at this meeting F. G. King was unanimously elected secretary. The experience which these two gentlemen had acquired by a long familiarity with military affairs proved invaluable to the committee, and much praise is due them for the able manner in which they fulfilled their task. At the meeting held May 27th, General Alger, the Commander-in-Chief, was present, and the committee mapped out the line of march, which was officially accepted by him, although slight changes were afterwards made.

It was first decided, agreeably with the views of General Alger, that there should be no carriages in the parade and that disabled veterans should be provided with seats on one of the grand stands where they might view the procession. This decision caused such a deep feeling of regret to those comrades that General Alger reconsidered his order and permission was given that all veterans, who, by result of injuries, were unable to march in the procession, but who desired to participate in it, would be provided with carriages to take a position at the left of the line.

Conferences were held with the West End Street Railroad Company relative to the running of street cars on the day of the parade, which resulted in the withdrawal of the cars from the

route of the procession. It is a pleasure to state that the officials of this railway gave all the aid at their command to the Encampment.

The Board of Police Commissioners were petitioned to provide the necessary patrol duty. The officers were detailed whenever and wherever requested to do so. Their system was complete and service efficient. There was no disorder or arrests.

The committee also contracted for an abundant supply of spring water along the line of the parade, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union kindly volunteered, and were given permission, to erect stands inside the line, from which lemonade was dispensed without cost. Both these arrangements, as well as that permitting lunch teams to cross the lines, were greatly appreciated by the marching veterans.

THE COMMITTEE ON REUNIONS.

As before stated, reunions have become a marked feature of every well-organized Encampment. It is at the reunions of companies, regiments, brigades and divisions that the old soldiers have the best opportunities to meet their comrades of the war. The bond between them was welded in the fire of battle. They delight to recount the old, yet ever new, story of their achievements.

The following gentlemen were members of the committee on reunions: —

J. Payson Bradley, *Chairman.*	Albert C. Andrews.
Charles O. Fellows, *Secretary.*	Arthur A. Smith.
James A. Fox.	Charles L. Mitchell.
J. G. B. Adams.	William Provin.
J. Willard Browne.	Alexander Blackburn.

George N. Munsell.

Thanks to the generosity of the school committee, all the school buildings, centrally located, were turned over to the committee for use during the Encampment, thereby relieving it of a heavy financial burden and bringing its entire expenses, which

at first looked as though they might go into the thousands, below $300.00. Into these halls of learning came the men who had graduated twenty-five years ago from a school whose rules were rigid and discipline severe. The casualties of battle left many of them crippled. The great problems then worked out cost many thousands of lives, and, like boys after a long summer's vacation, they greeted one another with a heartiness which can only come from those who have faced death together on many a hard-fought field.

Chairman Bradley fulfilled his important position in a most satisfactory manner and, in conjunction with Secretary Fellows, Messrs. Adams, Smith, Andrews and others of the committee, personally saw that every facility was at hand for holding the many reunions during the Boston Encampment. He was also Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Massachusetts, G. A. R., during the grand parade, and chairman of the National Encampment committee of Dahlgren Post 2.

Stirring the reminiscences! Thrilling the scenes! Pictures are drawn, more real than fancied, of the hard fare and vicissitudes at the front; the beds in the swamps; the quick severing of ties of earthly comradeship by the secret shot of the remorseless foe on the picket line; the death traps everywhere; the cruelties in the prisons; the wasting sickness with no loving hand to assuage the suffering; the weariness of the long struggle; the yearnings for the ending of the cruel war, and for home and loved ones. But

> "The neighing troop, the flashing blade,
> The bugle's stirring blast;
> The charge, the dreadful cannonade,
> The din and shout are past."

All honor to the brave men — the living and the dead — who drove treason from its strongholds, compelled the misguided South to acknowledge the supremacy of the Union, and made possible these peaceful and pleasant scenes.

At these reunions great good was accomplished in the assistance given to deserving comrades who were seeking the whereabouts of those who knew the important facts of their war history, and could furnish the desired affidavit which in time would bring the deserved and much needed pension.

Passing through the corridors of their quarters one would hear familiar greetings and exclamations of surprise and gladness, followed by some pathetic story of one who, broken down in health, and struggling on in hopes that days of plenty would come to him and his, too proud to ask for aid, gradually grew weaker, until at last the Grand Army comrades come to his assistance, but alas, too late! His country's flag, which he had defended, was the only mantle they could offer, and under its folds they carried him to his long home. Delightful the memories, swift-winged the hours, until at last the farewell song was sung and the promise made to meet again at the next Encampment. To some, it will be on earth, to others, the everlasting reunion with those who have passed to the Grand Army above.

More than three hundred reunions were held during the week.

THE COMMITTEE ON ENTERTAINMENTS.

The duty of seeing that every veteran had an enjoyable time, and the preparing of a programme of events for Encampment week, fell upon the entertainment committee, comprising the following gentlemen: —

George H. Innis, *Chairman*.
J. B. Maccabe, *Secretary*.
Charles O. Fellows.
E. A. Buffington.
A. A. Folsom.
John Boyle O'Reilly.
H. A. McGlenen.
R. M. Field.
J. H. Cruff.
W. H. Thomas.
C. S. Clerke.
Austin S. Cushman.
A. B. R. Sprague.
Francis A. Osborne.
William Cogswell.
John W. Kimball.
George S. Merrill.
Horace Binney Sargent.
John G. B. Adams.
George W. Creasey.
George S. Evans.
John D. Billings.
John W. Hersey.
Richard F. Tobin.
Charles D. Nash.
Myron P. Walker.
George L. Goodale.

Camp-fires, receptions, entertainments and excursions were arranged, together with a clam-bake at Plymouth, in conjunction with citizens of that town, which generously appropriated $1,000 to help meet the expenses of the entertainment.

The details connected with these entertainments necessitated a great amount of labor and care in the multitude of appointments and making of contracts.

In addition the committee arranged a notable excursion down the harbor in honor of the delegates to the Encampment, to behold the evolutions of the naval squadron and the sham conflict between the forts and the fleet.

THE COMMITTEE ON DECORATIONS.

The decorations displayed were a matter of surprise and admiration to the hundreds of thousands of visitors in the city.

The committee on decoration consisted of : —

Richard F. Tobin, *Chairman.*	George A. Sawin.
R. B. Henderson, *Secretary.*	Azel Ames.
George G. Bailey.	A. W. Hersey.
William S. Butler.	Isaac P. Gragg.
John B. O'Brien.	J. Edward Hollis.

Thomas A. Ball.

Early in the season a circular letter was sent out to the business firms and citizens residing along the proposed line of march, asking their co-operation. The response was universal.

The committee designed and supervised the erection of triumphal arches on the route of the parade, and decorated the reviewing stands, together with Camp Phil. Sheridan, Tremont Temple, Music Hall, the executive headquarters and other buildings. In this work it was ably assisted by the Woman's Relief Corps.

The state authorities beautifully decorated the capitol building.

Chairman Tobin was untiring in his work on this and other committees, a fact which will be remembered with sadness, for his tired system gave way to nervous prostration soon after the close of the Encampment, and a few weeks later his body was borne to the grave by his comrades.

THE RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The reception committee consisted of: —

Gov. J. Q. A. Brackett, *Chairman.*	J. H. O'Neil.
H. H. Sprague.	Arthur A. Smith.
W. E. Barrett.	Joel Goldthwait.
Mayor Thomas N. Hart.	John W. Kimball.
William P. Wilson.	Charles J. Noyes.
Horace G. Allen.	E. A. Stevens.
George H. Innis.	H. G. Allen.
John F. Andrew.	George S. Merrill.
John M. Deane.	Myron P. Walker.
John W. Hersey.	William H. Lee.
Charles G. Osgood.	Nathan Appleton.
Henry E. Smith.	S. W. Benson.
A. B. R. Sprague.	Joseph O. Burdette.
Arthur A. Fowle.	Albert Clarke.
Fred G. King.	Charles B. Rohan.
Paul H. Kendricken.	F. C. Brownell.

A. S. Fowle.

The duties of the committee, as may be inferred, were wholly social.

THE COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

The committee on printing consisted of the following well-known gentlemen: —

George S. Evans, *Chairman.*	Peter E. Smith.
E. B. Stillings, *Secretary.*	H. N. Sawyer.
John H. O'Donnell.	John D. Billings.

Charles W. Reed.

This committee managed the publishing of the *Grand Army Record*, furnishing all the information that was desirable in connection with the gathering, also a Guide Book for the benefit of comrades and others, which contained information indispensable for the guidance of the visitors. All the circular matter, the

necessary printing for headquarters and the many committees, the elegant admission cards, the engraved invitations to noted guests, and other forms was provided by this committee.

It was also the means of securing, free of expense to the Encampment, a handsome souvenir published by George H. Richards & Co., containing an article on the Grand Army, written by Chairman Evans, and illustrations furnished by Comrade Charles W. Reed, together with the roster and a condensed history of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Woman's Relief Corps, Loyal Legion and other semi-military organizations, with useful information and pictures of historical places in Boston and vicinity.

The committee regard with pride the fact that the expenditures were within the estimate made at the beginning of the preparations.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE PRESS.

The press committee provided every possible means to facilitate the obtaining of information by the representatives of the press throughout the country. The papers of Boston not only devoted large space to the reporting of the proceedings, but cheerfully gave room to the publishing of orders, reports, appeals for financial aid, and lent every possible assistance towards promoting the glory and interest of the occasion.

The generous contributions by the proprietors and the extensive reports published, attest the great interest of the press in promoting the success of the Encampment.

The committee consisted of

George S. Merrill, *Chairman*.
Joseph B. Maccabe, *Secretary*.
William M. Olin.
W. Wallace Waugh.
F. C. Brownell.
Charles B. Rohan.
Weston F. Hutchins.
Thomas F. Anderson.

BADGES, GRAND STANDS AND INVITATIONS.

COMMITTEE ON BADGES.

The committee on badges designed and issued the badges for all the committees and national delegates, modelling them on one general form, emblematical in design. The members of this committee were : —

George H. Innis, *Chairman.*
George W. Creasey, *Secretary.*
Richard F. Tobin.
George S. Merrill.
George L. Goodale.

COMMITTEE ON GRAND STANDS.

The committee on grand stands located and supervised the erection of the commodious reviewing stands in the various sections of the city for use during the great parade, with a seating capacity of 5,500 persons. Great care was exercised in the construction to prevent possible accident. The following gentlemen served on the committee : —

George H. Innis, *Chairman.*
John H. Cook, *Secretary.*
Charles B. Rohan.
E. W. Hall.

Mr. Innis subsequently resigned and C. N. Wallace was chosen chairman.

COMMITTEE ON INVITATIONS.

The duties of the invitation committee consisted in extending invitations to notable persons throughout the country to be guests of the Encampment. Its duties were light, yet important, and were in charge of the gentlemen named below : —

John D. Long, *Chairman.*
George L. Goodale, *Secretary.*
Silas A. Barton.
John H. Cook.
George H. Innis.
Elisha S. Converse.
George S. Merrill.
James F. Meech.
William M. Olin.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AIDS TO COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

By General Orders No. 5, from national headquarters, the Commander-in-Chief appointed General William Cogswell as senior aide and chief of staff, and immediately upon receipt of this notification the other aides from the Department of Massachusetts communicated with their department commander, George L. Goodale, and by permission held a meeting at department headquarters early in January, 1890. The following committee was then chosen: —

W. W. Montgomery, *Chairman.*	B. F. Lovell.
A. R. Bailey, *Secretary.*	Henry F. Spach.
E. B. Stillings,	Eli W. Hall.

This committee immediately began to assist in the staff work of the National Encampment, and did all in its power to make the parade successful. It furnished all the aids, from this and other departments, and those of the National Staff, with horses and equipments, and provided quarters and subsistence for the entire week.

Headquarters for the national aids were established at the parlors of the New England Conservatory of Music, which were open all hours of the day and night, during the week, and where light refreshments were served when desired.

The chief of staff fully appreciated the assistance given him by the Massachusetts aids who acted as his orderlies and who performed their duties promptly and efficiently. No higher encomium can be given than the declaration of General Cogswell who said: "It is very creditable to the Massachusetts aids that the work was so well done, when we consider that it was all voluntary. The promptness and discipline were as good as in the old army days."

The executive committee of the Massachusetts aids to the Commander-in-Chief received financial assistance from the executive committee of the National Encampment to the amount of $300, but the balance of the funds used were a voluntary contribution by the Massachusetts staff.

In response to an invitation the entire National Staff met at headquarters early on Thursday, August 14th, to participate in an excursion given by the Massachusetts members. Leaving headquarters at nine o'clock, they visited the Soldiers' Home at Chelsea, stopping on the way to accept the hospitality of Theodore Winthrop Post 35.

After an hour at the Soldiers' Home, inspecting the buildings and grounds, they visited Lynn, where they were entertained by General Lander Post 5, after which they were taken to the Post hall, and welcomed by Post Commander, Eli W. Hall, proceeding thence to Nahant, where a shore dinner was provided by the Massachusetts aids.

It was voted that the staff form an organization to meet at Detroit, at the next annual Encampment. W. W. Montgomery was chosen president, E. B. Stillings treasurer, and A. R. Bailey secretary, and the three officers were authorized to make all necessary arrangements for the meeting.

At six o'clock the party returned to Boston by boat, having spent a very enjoyable day.

READY TO RECEIVE THE VETERANS.

BOSTON was ready in a general way to receive the soldier citizens a week before the opening of the Encampment, but the finishing touches were added the preceding Saturday, when the advance guard of the veteran army put in its appearance.

The statement that the citizens were prepared for the influx of visitors meant that all the preparations which had been going on for months by the committees of arrangements were completed; that every known duty had been attended to and that quarters had been secured for thousands who might obtain their meals and accommodations at a moderate cost.

It meant that halls had been provided for department headquarters, reunions and camp-fires; that the wants of 150,000 strangers, citizens from every part of the country, their wives, children and companions, had been anticipated in the registering for their possible needs of lodging and boarding places, quarters in hotels and private homes; that everything reasonable had been done and that the great machine of the National Encampment was ready to be set in motion, to revolve without friction, to move so smoothly that there could be no break or jar to mar its operations.

Boston was in its holiday attire. It has been said that never in the history of this country have the decorations of a city been more profuse, artistic or magnificent, no matter what the occasion may have been, than those of Boston during that eventful week. Veterans who arrived at one of the northern depots and walked up Washington Street, passed under a magnificent triumphal arch at the junction of Hanover Street, bearing the inscription, "Boston Welcomes the Soldier Citizens," and on the

reverse, "We Will Meet Again." The pictured designs represented "General Grant on the North Anna," and "Serving Rations at Appomattox." Passing on, visitors saw the tasteful decorations of the old State House at the head of State Street. A short walk brought him to "Newspaper Row," so called, where are located the offices of the majority of Boston's great dailies, and where was shown the rivalry for popular approval in the excellence of display,—the decorations of the *Herald* and *Globe* being the most noticeable. Every building was covered with bunting and flags. Numerous banners were suspended across the street—not only on the line of the parade, but every parallel and intersecting street was profusely decorated.

The adornments were by no means confined to the business blocks and public buildings, for hardly a private residence could be found that did not display beautiful draping of red, white and blue.

The second triumphal arch was located on Washington Street, near Blackstone Square. This bore reproductions of "Sheridan's Ride" and "Pickett's Charge at Gettysburg," with the motto "Welcome Comrades." A floral arch, most beautiful in design, was at the gateway of the Public Garden on Arlington Street, where was reproduced a picture of the naval engagement between the Monitor and Merrimac.

The State House, City Hall, Faneuil Hall, Mechanics Building, Tremont Temple, Horticultural Hall, Music Hall and National Encampment Headquarters were elaborately decorated. Words of welcome and patriotic utterances, scenes of famous battles, portraits of noble generals and symbolical banners enhanced the beauty of the display.

No decorations were more appreciated than those in the Public Garden. Mayor Hart conceived the idea of reproducing the Grand Army badges by floral designs, and instructed City Forrester Doogue to use his best taste to that end. That official succeeded in carrying out the instructions on a magnificent scale and the Public Garden presented a scene of beauty never before witnessed in a floral display in Boston. Around the base of the equestrian statue of Washington were the badges of the Grand Army of the Republic, Woman's Relief Corps, Loyal

Legion and Sons of Veterans, set in appropriate colors. From the attractive entrance on Arlington Street, where the visitor passed under a verdant arch, to Charles Street were surprises in gardening skill. The Common was charming in its summer verdure, in its walks and carefully-trimmed lawns.

One of the most important and necessary features of the Encampment, which was ready for service upon the arrival of the veterans, was the emergency or Murdock Hospital, in charge of Major Otis H. Marion, surgeon of the First Massachusetts Regiment of Infantry. It was fully equipped with one hundred beds, and was open day and night during the Encampment for the exclusive use of the Grand Army veterans. There were, also, in requisition two other hospitals with ample service for any casualty, together with ten ambulances. A large corps of physicians and surgeons volunteered their services for the week and a thoroughly appointed medical staff was organized, so that no matter what casualty might unexpectedly arise, the wounded and sick would receive the best attention that could be given by experienced medical men. Along the line of march on the day of the parade numerous emergency stations were established, designated by the red cross flag. At each station were members of the ambulance corps, equipped with stretcher, bandages, splints, and restoratives for instant use.

All the halls and hotels where Grand Army men were quartered were connected by telephone with the various hospitals, so that a physician or ambulance could be called at any time. It is a pleasure to state that there were but few cases of serious sickness among the thousands of visitors, and no accidents. The majority of patients needed only treatment for exhaustion or incidental complaints. There were but three deaths recorded, and only one of those was at the hospital.

Surgeons and members of the ambulance corps accompanied the various excursions during the week.

Camp Philip H. Sheridan, with its accommodation for 10,000 veterans, opened late Saturday night, August 9th, and Camps Farragut and Nettleton were ready for occupancy at the same time. The first Post to arrive was the Francis C. Cheate Post 67, of Detroit, Mich., which came by way of Montreal on the

"Soo" route, arriving in Boston Friday morning, followed on Saturday by individuals and scattering Posts, then by state delegations and lastly by the thousands which poured into the city from every state and territory of the Union by railroad or steamboat.

The city would have been uncomfortably crowded had it not been for the generosity of the suburban cities and towns which entertained many of the Posts, giving them every care and attention, as well as furnishing them supplementary entertainments and excursions.

The National Encampment headquarters on Beacon Street was besieged by veterans, in search of quarters, who had neglected to notify the committee of their coming. Some desired expensive quarters, while others would be content with a shelter for the night. The committee on accommodations had expected just such an exigency as this and, fortunately, were prepared for it. The paying applicants were sent to various sections of the city, while those desiring free quarters were turned over to Col. Hapgood, in command of Camp Philip H. Sheridan.

The railroad stations on Monday were crowded with people waiting the arrival of trains to greet expected friends, while local Posts were present to welcome expected delegations.

Owing to the strike then in progress on the New York Central railroad, coupled with the usual delays incidental to such occasions, many of the trains were late in arriving, but when they finally rolled into the stations, they were given a royal reception. Lines were formed and the delegations marched under escort to their quarters. Day and night till Tuesday morning, August 12th, the western trains were pouring their living freight into the city.

The municipalities surrounding Boston vied with each other in honoring and entertaining visiting Posts. Cambridge, with its historic landmarks, received as guests the members of Newhall Post 7, of Philadelphia. Charlestown entertained the California delegation, which included the Geo. W. DeLong Post 15, of Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, the first Post ever organized outside the United States. This Post travelled 7,000 miles in order to be present, and attracted marked attention, especially on the day of the parade. Chelsea entertained Meade Post 19, of Eastport,

Me., O. M. Mitchell Post 4, of Jacksonville, Fla., six camps of Sons of Veterans and other guests. Salem honored by a grand parade and reception General Alger, Mrs. Logan and other notables and throughout the week kept open house for the many visitors to the "City of Witches." Gloucester gave a magnificent reception to the famous Ransom Post of St. Louis, of which General Sherman is a member. The official guest of Lynn was Phil Kearney Post 10, of Richmond Va., but throughout the week General Lander Post 5, of that city, the banner Post of Massachusetts and of the whole country, held a series of receptions, entertaining over three thousand veterans.

S. C. Lawrence Post 66, of Medford, entertained the famous E. B. Wolcott Post 1, of Milwaukee, Wis., which included all the department officers of that state, with the commander, General B. F. Bryant, and Colonel A. G. Weissert, Senior Vice-Commander-in-chief of the Grand Army. The guests were given special excursions to Plymouth and the Point of Pines, the whole town participating in the festivities. Malden provided for the wants and pleasures of Edwin Libby Post 16, of Rockland, Me., which in addition to various excursions, included a reception by the mayors of Malden and Rockland on the beautiful grounds surrounding the residence of Honorable Elisha S. Converse, treasurer of the National Encampment of 1890. Waltham's guest was Veteran Post 49, of Elgin, Ill., while Watertown looked after Custer Post 42, of Bennington, Vt., and G. K. Norris Post 127, of Monmouth, Me. East Boston entertained Aaron Wilkes Post 23, of Trenton, N. J.; Brookline, Geo. H. Thomas Post 12, of Fort Payne, Ala., with its veteran army mule, which, it is claimed, will survive all the members of the Post; Somerville, Geo. C. Strong Post 534, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Quincy, Robert G. Shaw Post 112, of Staten Island, N. Y., and Wakefield, Philip H. Sheridan Post 615, of Oak Park, Ill.

Many other towns also provided for the veterans, but from the foregoing it can be seen what generous aid was furnished Boston in her kindly endeavor to abundantly care for the great veteran army. Nearly every city and town also tendered excursions to the Posts quartered within their limits, either to the beaches or localities of historic interest, while citizens everywhere contributed liberally to the local posts' entertainment funds.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

ON Monday afternoon, August 11, the snow-white cruiser Baltimore of the Navy, entered Boston Harbor. Its coming was welcomed by a salute from the outer fortifications. The booming of the cannon arrested the attention of citizens and visiting veterans, and crowds hastened to the wharves looking down the harbor to welcome by their presence the President of the United States. The incoming vessel was met by the revenue cutter Gallatin, with the Governor of the Commonwealth on board, together with the collector of the port, Alanson W. Beard, and Mr. and Mrs. McKee of the President's family, and the members of the governor's staff, Chairman Goodale, Major King of the National committee and several ladies who were transferred to the Baltimore where the President was officially welcomed as the guest of the Commonwealth.

The approach of the cruiser to the inner harbor with the President's flag floating in the breeze, accompanied by the Gallatin, the Vigilant of the Health service, and numerous steamers, was in itself a triumphal procession, welcomed by the cannon of Fort Warren, the war ships and Navy yard, with salutes blown by the whistles of all the steamers in the harbor.

The mayor of the city being engaged in welcoming incoming Posts was unable to honor the occasion by his presence. The city was unofficially represented, except by members of the council on board the steamer J. Putnam Bradlee, which joined the procession of steamers, together with the Vigilant, having on board Chairman Wilson of the board of Aldermen, who after the departure of the President from the Baltimore, extended in behalf of the Mayor a welcome to Admiral Gherardi. Among the others on board the boat were Colonel Mansfield, United States Engineer Corps; Commander Eaton, United States Navy; Aldermen Reed and Gove; Professor Smyth and Professor Churchill of the Andover

Theological Seminary; Colonel Horton; Congressman Oates of Alabama; Sergeant-at-Arms Holmes of the National House of Representatives; Congressman O'Neill of Boston and members of the city government.

The Navy Yard tug Rocket with Captain Selfridge, commandant of the yard, Captain Matthews, executive officer, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hobbs, commanding the marines at the yard, on board, joined the fleet off Fort Independence. These gentlemen boarded the flag-ship soon after she dropped anchor, and paid their respects to Admiral Gherardi.

Never had there been a grander naval display in Boston harbor. The fleet comprised the Atlanta, Petrel, Kearsarge, Dolphin and other ships of the North Atlantic squadron. As the President left the Baltimore and approached the shore the congregated thousands rent the air with their cheers. He was accompanied by Secretaries Noble and Rusk of his cabinet and his present secretary, Halford.

Carriages were taken and a procession formed which passed through Broad, State, Washington, School, Tremont, Boylston and Dartmouth Streets to the Hotel Vendome, where a suite of rooms had been engaged. The escort was the first battalion of cavalry, Maj. H. J. Kemp commanding, companies A and D, or as they are called by their local name, the Roxbury Horse Guards, Capt. D. F. Henderson, and the Lancers, Capt. E. B. Wadsworth. Throughout the line of march the crowds gave loyal welcome to the chief magistrate of the Nation. At the Hotel Vendome was an enormous gathering and it was with great difficulty that the police forced an opening so that the President might alight. Lining the steps on each side was a detachment of the First Corps of Cadets and along the corridors of the suite were guards of the same organization.

The Presidential rooms were profusely ornamented with flowers arranged in appropriate and elaborate designs.

After a brief rest the President, with party and invited guests, proceeded to the dining hall, which formed a part of the state suite, where a banquet was awaiting, given by the state.

Governor Brackett presided, the President sitting upon his immediate right, then Lieut.-Gov. Haile, Collector Beard, Mayor

Hart, and Hon. Henry H. Sprague, President of the Massachusetts Senate. On the Governor's left sat Secretaries Proctor, Noble and Rusk, Private-Secretary Halford, Admiral Gherardi, Captain Schley, commander of the Baltimore and Hon. William E. Barrett, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. It had been hoped that Vice-President Morton, Secretary Tracy, General Sherman and General Corse would be present, but they were en route from Bar Harbor on the Despatch. General Alger was unable to be in attendance as he was a guest at the Parker House banquet in honor of Lafayette Post of New York. Gov. Leon Abbett of New Jersey came in during the banquet and was placed between President Harrison and Lieut.-Gov. Haile.

Before the close of the banquet President Harrison left to attend the banquet which was being given at the Parker House by Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, of Boston, to Lafayette Post 140, of New York. At half-past ten o'clock he returned to the hotel, escorted by the cavalry guard.

During his absence the rotunda of the hotel had been the scene of extreme animation. The fife and drum corps of Van Houten Post 3, Jersey City, and other bands of New Jersey gave a serenade to Governor Abbett of that state and to Mayor Cleveland of Jersey City, enjoyed by throngs of people.

THE GRAND PARADE.

BOSTON will never forget, or her hundreds of thousands of visitors cease to remember, the grand parade which formally opened the Encampment, on Tuesday, August 12th. The inspiring sight of 40,000 veterans marching in solid columns, the tattered battle flags, the strains of martial music and the multitudinous cheers produced a scene which cannot be adequately pictured. One could hardly realize the fact that after the lapse of a quarter of a century such a veteran army could have been brought together.

The early morning was unpropitious, the sky overcast. At the time of the forming of the procession a light mist fell, continuing an hour, followed by a cool and partially cloudy day, the very best possible condition for a grand parade.

The crowds began to assemble early in the morning. On every street where the parade was to pass, the available space from which a sight of the procession might be had, was taken. At the arrival of every train at the various depots, the people rushed to favorable sight-seeing positions. Where was Boston going to provide room for them? The windows, doorways and platforms on the specified thoroughfares were quickly filled and the grand and reviewing stands were occupied by the distinguished guests. The procession was advertised to have started at half-past ten o'clock, but it was an hour later before the signal to advance was given.

The line formed on Commonwealth Avenue and the adjacent streets. The Posts at eight o'clock began to take their positions. The location for each delegation was designated by flags stationed on the park which runs through the centre of that beautiful boulevard, and consequently there was no confusion. The movements of the veterans, the variegated uniforms and the mounted aids riding through the ranks, made a scene both attractive and picturesque.

The decorations along the line were artistic and profuse. The procession passed under an almost unbroken canopy of stars and stripes. Multitudes lined every street on the line of march, and packed every house-top and available place where even a glimpse of the passing grandeur might be obtained. Never before since the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic had so many veterans marched in line, and it is the generally accepted belief that never again will there be a like assembling of the members of this organization.

Just before the signal for starting was given General Alger rode along the line and was welcomed and cheered most enthusiastically by the veterans.

A second demonstration was given to President Harrison, who with the members of his cabinet and General Sherman, entered carriages at the Hotel Vendome and proceeded to the reviewing stand.

The order of the parade was as follows: —

ORDER OF THE PARADE.

Platoon of fifteen mounted Police Officers, commanded by Captain E. F. Gaskin, of Division 15.

Carter's Band.

Eight mounted Buglers from the First Battalion Cavalry.

Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, Boston, George H. Sawin, Commander, 70 mounted men, acting as escort to General Alger.

General Russell A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, A. G. Weissert of Milwaukee, Wis.; Junior Vice-Commander, J. F. Lovett of Trenton, N. J.; Surgeon General, Horace P. Porter of Oneida, Kan.; Chaplain, W. H. Childers of Tallisboro, Ky.; Adjutant-General, George H. Hopkins of Detroit, Mich.; Inspector-General, Lewis E. Griffith of Troy, N. Y.; Judge-Advocate General, D. R. Austin of Toledo, Ohio; Assistant Adjutant-General, James T. Sterling of Detroit, Mich.; General William Coggswell of Salem, Mass., Chief of Staff.

Aids. Some 300 in number, representing all the different departments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS.

Department Commander, William L. Distin.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, J. H. Harral; Junior Vice-Commander, William N. B. Thistlewood; Adjutant-General, A. D. Reade; Inspector-General, Fred Spink; Mustering Officer, F. G. Burdick; Senior Aid, J. J. Healey.

Aids. J. N. Reece, J. M. Bryant, J. B. Clark, Assistant Inspector-General, W. F. Walcott, Department Chaplain, G. W. Gue.

Past Department Commanders. General James Martin of Salem; Philip Sidney Post, M. C., of Galesburg; Col. James Sexton, postmaster of Chicago; Col. A. C. Mathews, first comptroller of the treasury; Col. Thomas G. Lawlor, of Rockford; representatives, Horace S. Clark of Mattoon, C. E. Blackburn of Kirkwood, George R. Lisle of Waukegan, S. A. Oliver of Joliet, Colonel S. McKnight of Girard, Colonel Thomas Shaw of Pittsfield.

Worcester Band.

George H. Thomas Post 5, Chicago. H. H. Gage, Commander, 260 men. With this Post were comrades of Nevins Post 1 of Rockford; Lyon Post 9 of Chicago and Bartleson Post 6, Joliet. General Thomas' headquarters flag, carried through Chickamauga and through his closing campaigns, was borne by Lieutenant W. H. Kinney, Company C, Eighty-ninth Illinois Infantry, of Thomas Post.

Will Thomas Post 274, Sterling, L. L. Johnson, Senior Vice-Commander, 30 men.

Aurora Post 20, Aurora, J. M. Kennedy, Commander, 45 men. Transparency inscribed "Home of Lincoln, Grant and Logan, Aurora, Illinois," with rising sun.

U. S. Grant Post Fife and Drum Corps.

U. S. Grant Post 28, Chicago, Kirk N. Eastman, Commander, 150 men. Custer Post 40, Chicago, James O'Donnell, Commander, 55 men.

Admiral Farragut Post 602, Chicago, George R. Seavey, Commander, 10 men.

Veteran Post 49, Elgin, Senior Vice-Commander W. H. Kimball, Commander, 50 men.

Dunham Post 141, Decatur, R. G. Roberts, Commander, 20 men.

George G. Meade Post 444, Chicago, Edward Kirk, Jr., Commander, 35 men.

Phil Sheridan Post 615, Oak Park, A. L. Cheney, Commander, 36 men.

Landau with disabled veterans of Sheridan and Custer Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF WISCONSIN.

E. B. Walcott Post 1 Drum and Fife Corps.

Department Commander, General Benjamin F. Bryant.

Staff. Assistant Adjutant-General, D. D. Gray of Milwaukee; Senior Vice-Commander, James K. Coon of Merrill; Department Chaplain, J. H. Whitney of Barraboo; Medical Director, O. F. Carlsen of Milwaukee.

Aids. H. G. Rogers, L. Ferguson, James Davidson, Headquarters Banner-Sergeant, A. Bluel, Past Department Commander-Generals, Lucius Fairchild and Governor W. D. Hoard. "Peck's Bad Boy," the live Wisconsin badger of Mayor George Peck of Milwaukee, was

carried by Past Junior Vice-Commander George Sutherland, one of Sherman's Bummers, who wore a full suit of trapper's buckskin, and was assisted by comrades Morris McKennon, A. Henwood and George Spratt.

E. B. Walcott Post 1, Milwaukee, E. R. Stillman, Commander, 100 men.

George Harvey Post 37, Racine, Robert Bell, Commander, 12 men.

Frank A. Haskell Post 146, Columbus, I. H. Ford, Commander, 14 men.

Cutter Post 55, Warsaw, William Mahoney, Commander, 20 men.

W. H. Sargeant Post 20, Janesville, J. T. Wilcock, Commander, 6 men.

C. C. Washburn Post 11, Madison, John W. Hudson, Commander, 40 men.

Robert Chivas Post 2, Milwaukee, M. P. Walsh, Commander, 12 men.

Edward A. Clapp Post 15, Hudson, D. B. Jewell, Senior Vice-Commander, 6 men.

Henry Bertram Post 194, Oconomowoc, 4 men.

Henry Randall Post 202, Dartford, 3 men.

George G. Egelson Post, Appleton, 8 men.

A. F. Mathrece Post 149, Waterloo, 4 men.

H. F. Swift Post 139, Edgerton, 4 men.

Frank H. Potter Post of Cambridge, 2 men.

Phillips Post 182, Price county, 2 men.

Rank and File Post of Milwaukee, 10 men.

Robert Miller Post 25.

Thomas Post 174, Lime Ridge, 4 men.

Charles G. Beacon Post 48, Neillsville, 3 men.

W. H. Hamilton Post.

Captain Schilling with the National Flag, accompanied by his daughters, Misses Selma and Matilda Schilling, dressed as vivandieres.

DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Department Commander, Major J. F. Dennitson.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, John R. Osler; Junior Vice-Commander, Colonel Shattuck; Chaplain, John Sayers; Medical Director, Dr. Burchfield; Judge Advocate, G. Harry Davis; Inspector-General, Abraham Lovering.

Council of Administration. William Emsley, Eli G. Sellers, William E. Horrocks, John F. Hunter, Levi W. Shingle, Assistant Adjutant-General, Samuel P. Town.

Jennings' Sixth Regiment Cornet Band.

George G. Meade Post 1, Philadelphia, G. Harry Davis, Commander, 150 men.

Meade Post Veteran Color Guard, Captain C. M. Beale, carrying the two original flags which waved over the famous Cooper Shop in Philadelphia from 1861 to 1865, and 24 tattered, battered battle flags.

Post 2 Flute and Drum Corps.

Armed Guard of Post 2, Captain J. T. Hickman, 32 men.

Post 2, Philadelphia, James G. Cooper, Commander, 125 men.

U. S. Grant Post Drum and Fife Corps.

General U. S. Grant Post 5, Philadelphia, James McLaughlin, Commander, 45 men.

Comrades of Ellis Post 6, Germantown.

Captain Walter S. Newhall Post 7, Philadelphia, William Gilman, Commander, 90 men.

Delegation of the Pennsylvania Bucktails, Post 191, Pennsylvania Reserves.

Frankenfield's West Philadelphia Band.

Baker Post Cadets, Captain C. J. Handler, 35 men.

E. D. Baker Post 8, Philadelphia, John S. French, Commander, 185 men.

General Zook Post Drum and Fife Corps.

General S. K. Zook Post 11, Norristown, Duncan Forsyth, Commander, 100 men.

J. F. Reynolds Post 71, Philadelphia, Richmond Joynes, Commander, 40 men.

McLean Post 16, Reading, W. H. Houck, Commander, 66 men.

E. S. Griffin Post 139, Philadelphia, E. W. Pierce, Commander, 130 men.

Ellis Post 6, Germantown, Albert Isinger, Commander, 25 men.

Philip Schuyler Post 51, Philadelphia, W. N. Taggart, Commander, 128 men.

Birney Post 63, Philadelphia, Augustus Luker, Commander, 24 men.

J. C. Hull Post 157, Pittsburgh, W. J. Patterson, Commander, 12 men.

McPherson Post 117, Pittsburgh, L. S. Houghton, Commander, 20 men.

John B. Clark Post 162, Allegheny City, H. C. Bair in command, 35 men.

John A. Koltes Post 228, Philadelphia, Charles Horsch, Commander, 6 men.

Pennsylvania Reserves 191, Philadelphia, Corporal Bell in command, 6 men.

Athletic Military Band, 25 pieces.

Anna M. Ross Post 94, Philadelphia, William Coppelberger, Commander, 130 men.

Lysle Post 128, Allegheny, Alexander Dawson, Commander, 125 men.

George Gowan Post 23, Pottsville, Isaac B. Rich, Commander, 20 men.

Naval Post 400, Philadelphia, Joseph V. Horne, Commander, 60 men.

Courtland Saunders Post 21, Philadelphia, William Bromwood, Commander, 20 men.

Charles Sumner Post 103 (colored), Philadelphia, A. Haines, Commander, 10 men.

John A. Logan Post 115, Philadelphia, W. B. Gilmore, Commander, 30 men.

Post 58, Harrisburg, George G. Boyle, Commander, 10 men.

Robinson Post 20, Hazleton, Nathan Schaeffer, Commander, 7 men.

Fred Taylor Post 19, Philadelphia, James N. Caley, Commander, 10 men.

George Smith Post 79, Conshohocken, Samuel Coats in command.
Lawry Post 548, Wilkensburg, Thomas McCune, Commander, 12 men.
George B. McClellan Post 515, Schwenpsville, I. E. Hunsicker in command, 4 men.
Josiah White Post 45, Phœnixville, John McCloskey, in command, 13 men.
J. J. Andrews Post 70, Correy, Seth Weeks, Commander, 5 men.
James Hamm Post 198, Honesdale, Graham Watts, Commander, 4 men.

DEPARTMENT OF OHIO.

Department Commander, P. H. Dowling.
Staff. Quartermaster-General, W. R. Alcorn; Assistant Adjutant-General, Charles Reed; Senior Vice-Commander, C. M. Hassler; Medical Director, C. M. Galloway; Department Inspector, W. M. Reeser; Chief Mustering Officer, E. S. Billis; Chief Aid, C. M. Reynolds; Judge R. H. Brewster, Comrade C. W. R. Cline.
Fremont Light Guard Band of Fremont.
Toledo Drum Corps.
Delegates from the Department of Ohio, to the number of 100, under command of Captain J. T. Roper.
J. M. Wells Post Drum Corps of Columbus.
Grand Army of the Republic Drill Corps of Columbus, Captain A. G. Chapman, 30 men.
J. M. Wells Post 451, Columbus, T. Jeffrey, Commander, 125 men.
Buckeye Brigade, Columbus, Col. C. W. Geer, 30 men.
Forsyth Post Drum Corps.
Forsyth Post of Toledo, J. W. Cook, Commander, 100 men.
George H. Thomas Post 13, Cincinnati, John Kisane, Commander 200 men.
Old Guard Post 23, Dayton, Park Rusby, Commander, 73 men.
Augustus Willis Post 195, Cincinnati, Max Silberberg, Commander, 25 men.
George B. Whitcomb Post 189, D. W. C. Belleville, Commander, 25 men.
W. H. Lytle Post 47, Cincinnati, Charles Collins, Commander, 75 men.
Buckley Post 12, Cincinnati, A. P. Baldwin, Commander, 50 men.
Bond Post 12, Grand Rapids, 3 men.
Memorial Post 141, Cleveland, G. C. Barnes, Commander, 75 men.
Middleport Post 125, Middleport, F. M. Cline, Commander, 20 men.
Charles Lyon Post 447, Kingerville, 2 men.
Members of Steadman, Orrin G. Crane and Forrest City Posts, with the Cincinnati delegation.
Niel Post 62, Sidney.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK.

Department Commander, Floyd Clarkson.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, H. B. Webb; Junior Vice-Commander, G. C. Hibbard; Medical Director, H. W. Carpenter; Chaplain, Robert F. Hurley, D. D.; Assistant Adjutant-General, L. C. Brackett; Quartermaster-General, Theodore Fieldstein; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Charles Appleby; Judge Advocate, Martin T. McMahon; Inspector, Alfred Lythe; Chief Mustering Officer, James F. Ashley.

Aids. G. A. Price, Dudley F. Phelps, W. P. Rooms, C. G. Dobbs, C. H. Freeman, Samuel Collins, H. B. Webb, A. M. Cudner, Frederick Cossum, W. D. Russell, J. S. Koster, J. E. Clark, Martin Sadler, Robert Wilson, W. S. Duryea, Francis Saddler.

New York 7th Regiment Band.

Lafayette Post 140, New York, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Commander, 150 men.

OKoites Post Band, 45 pieces.

OKoites Post 32, New York, Fred Leitseige, Commander, 140 men.

Kearney Fife and Drum Corps.

Phil Kearney Post 8, New York, A. I. Decker, Commander, 50 men.

Rankin Drum and Fife Corps.

Rankin Post 10, Brooklyn, Alexander Jeffrey, Commander, 125 men.

Band of Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, 65 pieces.

Steinwehr Post 192, New York, Jastron Alexander, Commander, 68 men.

Jackson Sons of Veterans Drum Corps.

Jackson Post 644, Albany, S. T. Bentham, Commander, 53 men.

Ricker Post Drum Corps.

Ricker Post 62, New York, William Rahling, Commander, 75 men.

Anderson Zouaves Post 62, New York, George H. Mosen, Captain, 62 men.

Natick Band.

Alexander Hamilton Post 182, W. T. Wood, Commander, 75 men.

Willard Drum Corps.

G. L. Willard Post 34, Troy, C. M. Leet, Commander, 75 men.

Kilpatrick Drum and Fife Corps.

Judson Kilpatrick Post 143, Tottenville, Staten Island, Samuel H. Bailey, Commander, 70 men.

Wade Band.

Wade Post 520, New York, John A. Blair, Commander, 35 men.

Morgan Drum Corps.

E. D. Morgan Post 307, New York, Alexander Newberger, Commander, 40 men.

Abraham Lincoln Post 13, New York, Thomas Walsh, Commander, 25 men.

Sons of Veterans Drum Corps.

Lew O. Morris Post 121, Albany, George M. Holmes, Commander, 70 men.

Mansfield Drum Corps.

Mansfield Post 35, Brooklyn, John Brown, Commander, 300 men.

Ellsworth Post 619, Saratoga County, J. W. Smith, Commander, 50 men.

Greeley Fife and Drum Corps.

Horace Greeley Post 577, New York, George H. Moore, Commander, 70 men.

Reno Fife and Drum Corps.

Reno Post 44, New York, Philip S. Biglin, Commander, 60 men.

General John A. McConnie Post 185, Troy, 50 men.

Hamilton Fife and Drum Corps.

L. M. Hamilton Post 152, East New York, P. J. Kennedy, Commander, 45 men.

Tottenville Drum Corps.

Lenhart Post 163, Tottenville, Staten Island, David C. Johnson, Commander, 17 men.

R. G. Shaw Post 12, New Brighton, Staten Island, E. Openshaw, Commander, 50 men.

Plymouth (Mass.) Band.

U. S. Grant Post 327, Brooklyn, C. J. Collins, Commander, 125 men.

George C. Strong Drum Corps.

George C. Strong Post 534, Brooklyn, David W. Wilson, Commander, 125 men.

Richmond Post 524, New York, Bernard Mullen, Commander, 20 men.

Hunting Drum and Fife Corps.

Edward Hunting Post 353, New York, S. A. Hawkins, Commander, 53 men.

Lew Benedict Post 5, Albany, J. R. Terwilliger, Commander, 35 men.

P. E. S. Young Post 33, Amsterdam, M. Dove, Commander, 35 men.

Gifford D. Bailey Post 200, Lowville, H. E. Turner, Commander, 36 men.

Eighth Brigade, J. P. Cleary, Colonel.

O'Rourke Post and Drill Corps, Rochester, P. C. Flemming, Commander, 40 men.

Fife and Drum Corps.

Mozart Veteran Association, New York, M. Cannon, Colonel, 20 men.

DEPARTMENT OF CONNECTICUT.

Department Commander, John C. Broatch, Post 53, Middletown.

Staff. Chief of Staff, Assistant Adjutant-General John H. Thatcher, Post 50, Hartford; Henry N. Fanton, Senior Vice-Commander, Post 18, Danbury; B. E. Smith, Junior Vice-Commander, Post 30, Willimantic; M. W. Robinson, Medical Director, Post 9, Colchester; D. H. Miller, D.D., Chaplain, Post 65, Mystic; William E. Morgan, Quartermaster General, Post 17, New Haven; James N. Coe, Inspector, Post 17, New Haven; Samuel H. Seward, Judge Advocate, Post 51, Putnam; Albert F. Hall, Chief Mustering Officer, Post 8, Meriden; F. D. Brewster, aide-de-camp, Post 53, Middletown.

Tubb's Military Band, Norwich.
Sedgwick Post 1, Norwich, R. Peckham, Commander, 150 men.
City Drum Corps, Hartford.
Nathaniel Lyon Post 2, Hartford, H. F. Roberts, Commander, 75 men.
Elias Howe, Jr., Band, Bridgeport.
Elias Howe, Jr., Post 3, Bridgeport, John R. Howe, Commander, 75 men.
Drake Post 4, South Manchester, Henry Barrows, Commander, 40 men.
McGregor Post 27, Dennisonville, E. S. Nash, Commander, 40 men.
Meriden Fife and Drum Corps.
Meriam Post 8, Meriden, A. W. Harvey, Commander, 125 men.
A. H. Dutton Post 36, Wallingford, Jacob Job, Commander, 20 men.
Morton A. Taintor Post 9, Colchester, M. W. Robinson, Commander, 30 men.
Independent Fife and Drum Corps, Newbury.
Stanley Post 11, New Britain, C. B. Erickson, Commander, 135 men.
Burnside Post 62, Unionville, Thomas Brooks, Commander, 23 men.
Winter Post 43, Stafford Springs, Reuben Burleigh, Commander, 30 men.
Sons of Veterans Drum Corps, Bristol.
Gilbert W. Thompson Post 13, Bristol, George J. Shubert, Commander, 48 men.
Nathan Hale Drum Corps, Bethel.
James E. Moore Post 18, Danbury, A. Morehouse, Jr., Commander, 8 men.
Hobbie Post 23, Stamford, Eli E. Palmer, Commander, 18 men.
Kellogg Post Drum Corps, Birmingham.
Kellogg Post 26, Birmingham, L. P. French, Commander, 54 men.
Willimantic Fife and Drum Corps.
Francis S. Long Post 30, Willimantic, Thomas Handley, Commander, 28 men.
T. G. Brown Post 97, Chaplin, W. C. Burdick, Commander, 13 men.
Upson Post 40, Seymour, John H. Riggs, Commander, 40 men.
George Van Horne Post 39, Milford, S. A. Warburton, Commander, 25 men.
John M. Norris Post 66, Weathersfield, George W. Adams, Commander, 20 men.
Burpee Post 71, Rockville, D. F. Andrews, Commander, 36 men.
St. Mary's Band, Putnam.
A. G. Warner Post 54, Putnam, William C. Beebe, Commander, 100 men.
W. W. Perkins Post 47, New London, M. P. Johnson, Commander, 50 men.
Samuel Brown Post 56, Thompsonville, F. E. Hastings, Commander, 56 men.
N. S. Manross Post 57, Forestville, R. A. Potter, Commander, 35 men.
James B. Kilburn Post 77, Plainfield, James P. Pullette, Commander, 35 men.
Hancock Post 81, Stonington, W. H. Burdick, Commander, 56 men.
Mansfield Post 53 Band, Middletown.
Mansfield Post 53, Middletown, M. S. Dunn, Commander, 120 men.

W. Fowler Post 48, South Norwalk, Frederick Arnold, Commander, 20 men.

Wadham Post 49, Waterbury, John S. Hayes, Commander, 38 men.

Moodus Fife and Drum Corps, Moodus.

Robert O. Tyler Post 50, Hartford, W. Clark, Commander, 175 men.

Marvin Wate Post 51, Hartford, Almon H. Bosworth, Commander, 20 men.

T. M. Redshaw Post 75, Ansonia, A. P. Kirkham, Commander, 53 men.

General Steinburg Post 76, New Haven, Louis Trappee, Commander, 28 men.

Buckingham Post 12, Norwalk, A. Hauscheldt, Commander, 40 men.

Admiral Foote Post 17, Colored Pioneer Corps, New Haven, James H. Wilkins, Commander, 30 men.

Salem Cadet Corps.

Admiral Foote Post 18, New Haven, N. I. Strickland, Commander, 475 men.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW JERSEY.

Department Commander, A. M. Matthews.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, J. A. Wildrick, Post 97, Belvidere; Junior Vice-Commander, J. M. Atwood, Post 73, Plainfield; Medical Director, Dr. W. A. Conover, Post 18, Hackettstown; Chaplain, C. E. Hill, Post 61, Red Bank; Assistant Adjutant-General, Thomas Pearson, Post 11, Newark; Assistant Quartermaster-General, H. L. Hartshorn, Post 5, Camden; Department Inspector, John F. Pratt, Post 12, Orange; Chief Mustering Officer, Joseph L. Franklin, Post 31, Woodbury; Judge-Advocate, W. J. Buckley, Post 28, Paterson; L. H. Bridgem, Post 5, Newark, Council of Administration; Past Department Commander, Edward Burd Grubb, Post 21, Beverly; Chief of Staff, Joel Wilson, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Post 111, Newton; Senior Aide-de-Camp, George E. Martin, Post 5, Camden; Alfred H. Matthews and Charles H. Walker, Aids.

Patriarchs Militant Band of Boston.

Uzal Dodd Post 12, Orange, Dr. W. D. Robinson, Commander, 75 men.

Bayard Post Drum Corps.

Bayard Post 8, Trenton, J. W. Royle, Commander, 100 men.

Lincoln Fife and Drum Corps.

Lincoln Post 11, Newark, C. E. Clearman, Commander, 110 men.

West Jersey League, represented by T. M. K. Lee, Jr., Post 5, Camden, Arthur Stanley, Commander, 45 men, and William B. Hatch Post 37, Camden, George W. Ferguson, Commander, 20 men.

Aaron Wilkes Post Band.

Aaron Wilkes Post 23, Trenton, Budd S. Bodine, Commander, 133 men.

G. Van Houten Post Band.

G. Van Houten Post 3, Jersey City, E. Sands, Commander, 170 men.

Winfield Scott Post 73, Plainfield, Charles B. Stephens, Commander, 17 men.

Marcus L. Ward Drum Corps.

Marcus L. Ward Post 88, Newark, Joseph Hattersley, Commander, 60 men.

Dwight Post 103, Englewood, J. H. Buckley, Commander, 15 men.

Arrowsmith Post 61, Red Bank, Charles Curtis, Commander, 20 men.

Judson Kilpatrick Post 64, Elizabeth, Edwin Marsh, Commander, 10 men.

Kearney-Janeway Post 15, New Brunswick, J. T. Whittier, Commander, 30 men.

Chaplain Butler Post 35, Paterson, J. H. Cole, Commander, 40 men.

John G. Tolmie Post 50, Phillipsburg, Allen J. Clifton, Commander, 10 men.

General George B. McClellan Post 99, Frenchtown, John Misson, Commander, 16 men.

Gabriel R. Paul Post 101, Westwood, T. A. Haring, Commander, 12 men.

DEPARTMENT OF MAINE.

Department Commander, John D. Anderson.

Staff. A. E. Nickerson, Swanville, member of Council of Administration; Assistant Adjutant-General, Edward C. Milliken, Portland; General B. B. Murray, Pembroke, Aide-de-Camp; Senior Aide-de-Camp, Colonel Henry G. Staples, Augusta; Harlon P. Ingalls, Portland; J. E. Alexander, Brunswick; Captain Chas. Baker, Belfast; George H. Fisher, Monroe; J. A. Hobbs, South Waterboro'; Joseph L. Small, Biddeford; Assistant Inspector, J. F. Lamb, Auburn.

National Home Band, Togus.

Honorable Hannibal Hamlin, ex-Vice-President of the United States; General Selden Connor, General I. S. Bangs, General John D. Ross, Past Department Commanders H. S. Burbank, S. W. Lane and F. M. Drew, Assistant Department Quartermaster-General B. F. Beals, Captain L. J. Morse, Dr. A. R. Lincoln, surgeon First Maine Heavy Artillery, in carriages.

Cutler Post 48, Togus, 70 men, T. C. Goodwin, Commander, escort to the Department Commander.

Major W. H. Green, Portland, Commander of the Cumberland Company Battalion.

Portland Band.

Bosworth Post 2, Portland, William S. Dunn, Commander, 200 men.

Drum Corps.

Thatcher Post 111, Portland, A. H. Prince, Commander, 100 men.

Mountforth Post 22, Brunswick, Philip R. Goodrich, Commander, 40 men.

Bridgton & Harrison Posts 27 and 153, G. M. Burwell, Commander, 30 men.

Standish Band.

Chas. A. Warren Post, Standish, S. H. Dresser, Commander, 75 men.

J. D. Fessenden Post, Freeport, James H. Banks, Commander, 30 men.
Band.
Cloudman Post 100, Saccarappa, Hezekiah Elwell, Commander, 80 men.
W. L. Haskell Post 108, Yarmouth, Joseph A. Chase, Commander, 20 men.
Geo. E. Shepley Post 78, Gray, H. R. Mountfourth, Commander, 15 men.
Willard Post 70, Springvale, J. F. Day, Commander, 30 men.
E. B. Clayton Post 134, Strong, George T. Jacobs, Commander, 25 men.
H. Bolster, South Paris, Commander of the Oxford County Brigade.
Turner Band.
Harry Rush Post 54, Norway, 26 men.
W. K. Kimball Post 148, South Paris, Leonard Briggs, Commander,
13 men.
Fessenden Post, Buckfield, H. A. Conant, Commander, 15 men.
A. M. Whitman Post 67, Bryants Pond, J. L. Bowker, Commander,
16 men.
Rumford Post 41, 9 men.
Charles S. Stevens Post 76, Castine, George A. Wheeler, Commander,
40 men.
Vining Post 107, Windsor, Luther B. Jennings, Commander, 20 men.
T. A. Roberts Post 49, Oxford, W. R. Farris, Commander, 30 men.
Grover Post 126, Fryeburg, T. E. Eastman, Commander, 27 men.
L. D. Kidder Post, Dixfield; Demerritt Post, Peru; Parker Post, Lovell
Centre; 10 men each.
Colonel Isaac Dyer, Commander of the Somerset County Battalion.
Band.
Russell Post 96, Skowhegan, George B. Safford, Commander, 60 men.
N. F. Blunt Post 109, Bingham, Horatio B. Baker, Commander, 12 men.
E. O. C. Ord Post 91, North Anson, E. F. Sprague, Commander, 12 men.
V. A. Weston Post, Madison, H. H. Steward, Commander, 13 men.
George Goodwin Post 32, St. Albans, H. C. Coston, Commander, 15 men.
Colonel Anson Wardsworth, Commander of the Waldo County Battalion.
Thos. H. Marshall Post 42, Belfast, W. C. Dilworth, Commander, 75 men.
F. McGilvery Post 30, Searsport, H. N. Edwards, Commander, 25 men.
Warren Post 66, Winterport, Benjamin Atwood, Commander, 30 men.
James E. Hall Post 53, Bucksport, S. P. Lagross, Commander, 28 men.
E. M. Billings Post 74, Monroe, George B. Ordway, Commander, 25 men.
E. H. Bradstreet Post 44, Liberty, Ithiel Pease, Commander, 25 men.
Grant Post 91, New Hampshire, 16 men.
W. H. H. Rice Post 56, Ellsworth, Francis A. Macomber, Commander,
16 men.
Custer Post 6, Lewiston, Chas. S. Crowell, Commander, 75 men.
J. Knowles Post 52, Corinna, George R. Barker, Commander, 20 men.
G. K. Norris Post 27, Monmouth, E. A. Richardson, Commander, 15 men.
W. S. Heath Post 14, Waterville, P. S. Heald, Commander, 30 men.
H. F. Safford Post 8, Dexter, H. A. Johnson, Commander, 10 men.

Calvin S. Pilley Post 35, Unity, Reuben Rhodes, Commander, 15 men.
E. H. Beal Post 12, Bangor, A. B. Farnham, Commander, 125 men.
J. P. Harris Post 60, North Dixmont, L. D. Smith, Commander, 28 men.
Charles Keizer Post 135, Waldoboro', Raymond W. Hoffses, Commander, 27 men.

Drum Corps.

Bradbury Post 15, Machias, Stephen Hadley, Commander, 30 men.
Seth Williams Post 13, Augusta, Dr. William McDavid, Commander, 50 men.
Brown Post 84, Bethel, Arthur M. Bean, Commander, 30 men.
Joseph W. Lincoln Post 113, Sidney, James H. Bean, Commander, 17 men.
E. G. Parker Post 99, Kittery, Jethro H. Swett, Commander, 56 men.
N. W. Mitchell Post 80, West Newfield, A. H. Langley, Commander, 52 men.
John W. Brown Post 117, Waterboro, V. C. Goodwin, Commander, 15 men.
Fred S. Gurney Post 36, Saco, Francis J. Cousins, Commander, 40 men.
Wade Post 123, Presque Isle, James H. Phair, Commander, 18 men.
Cooper Post 124, Union, J. Sleeper, Commander, 24 men.

Vinalhaven Band.

Edwin Libby Post 16, Rockland, John W. Titus, Commander, 100 men.
Lafayette Carver Post 45, Vinalhaven, Wooster S. Vinal, Commander, 23 men.

Bath Drum Corps—Continentals.

Sedgwick Post 4, Bath, George T. Silsby, Commander, 75 men.
Horse captured at the battle of Cedar Creek, and brought home by General T. W. Hyde.
Webster Post 9, Kennebunk, Wm. F. Bowen, Commander, 30 men.
J. S. Sanborn Post 31, Milo, Asa S. Carver, Commander, 40 men.
Thomas F. Rideout Post 25, Bowdoinham, Wm. A. Wood, Commander, 15 men.
Sergeant Wyman Post 97, Oakland, Charles W. Henley, Commander, 18 men.
Harlow Dunbar Post 59, Newcastle, C. E. Ames, Commander, 40 men.
Meade Post 40, Eastport, John A. Lowe, Commander, 30 men.
Major B. F. Hill, Auburn, Commander of the Androscoggin Battalion.

Fife and Drum Corps.

Wilson Post 17, North Turner, Shirley Merrill, Commander, 30 men.
Kimball Post 38, Livermore Falls, George Tarr, Commander, 25 men.
Burnside Post 47, Auburn, Charles L. Metcalf, Commander, 100 men.
Heath Post 6, Gardiner, J. W. P. Johnson, Commander, 50 men.
Libby Post 93, Litchfield, A. C. True, Commander, 20 men.
David Escancey Post 69, Appleton, E. D. Gushnell, Commander, 50 men.
George S. Cobb Post 63, Camden, J. W. Achorn, Commander, 45 men.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Department Commander, A. J. Buckles.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, A. E. Mintie; Past Department Commander, Colonel W. R. Smedberg; Junior Vice-Commander, W. H. Wharff; Delegates M. E. Tate, A. E. Leavitt; T. K. Stelcher, Inspector.

Lincoln Post 1, San Francisco, L. Hopewell, Commander, 25 men.

George W. DeLong Post 45, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, W. H. Wagner, Commander, 5 men.

J. A. Garfield Post 31, San Francisco, A. W. Babcock, Commander.

DEPARTMENT OF RHODE ISLAND.

Department Commander, Benjamin F. Davis.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, Benjamin H. Childs; Junior Vice-Commander, George M. Turner; Assistant Adjutant-General, E. M. Prentiss; Judge-Advocate, Nathan B. Lewis; Quartermaster-General, David S. Ray; Councilors of Administration, William A. Harris, Henry S. Olney, Henry C. Luther; Past Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Elisha H. Rhodes; Past Department Commanders, B. L. Hall, Charles C. Gray, Gideon Spencer, Edwin C. Pomeroy, Alonzo Williams, Charles H. Williams, Charles B. Brayton, Major Henry R. Barker of Providence, A. K. MacMahon and 25 aides-de-camp.

Reeves' American Band.

Prescott Post 1, Providence, William A. Spicer, Commander, 200 men.

Pleasant View Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

Burnside Post 2, Shannock, Elisha Whitford, Commander, 13 men.

Ballou Post 3, Central Falls, Theodore F. Dexter, Commander, 125 men.

Fred E. Davis Camp, Sons of Veteran Drum Corps.

Arnold Post 4, Providence, W. F. Hutchinson, Commander, 125 men.

General Reno Post 6, East Greenwich, Augustus Paine, Commander, 20 men.

Carpenters' Drum Corps of Wakefield, R. I.

Sedgwick Post 7, Peacedale, David Hudson, Commander, 50 men.

Charles E. Lawton Post 5, Newport, O. B. Langeley, Commander, 75 men.

Farragut Post 8, Riverside, Robert Laird, Commander, 60 men.

Woonsocket Continental Band.

Smith Post 9, Woonsocket, T. A. Buell, Commander, 100 men.

Disley National Band of Providence.

Slocum Post 10, Providence, William Stone, Commander, 200 men.

Ives Post Drum Corps.

Thomas Post 11, Apponaugh, Robert M. Pollard, Commander, 30 men.

Ives Post 13, Providence, John A. Jenkins, Commander, 100 men.

Compton Cornet Band.

McGregor Post 14, Phœnix, James Corcoran, Commander, 100 men.

Bristol Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.
Babbitt Post 15, Bristol, H. S. Bennett, Commander, 60 men.
Charles C. Baker Post 16, Whitford, C. M. Arnold, Commander, 30 men.
Pawtucket City Band.
Tower Post 17, Pawtucket, Joseph F. Means, Commander, 140 men.
Sheffield City Band.
Budlong Post 18, Westerly, George Bellamy, Commander, 60 men.
Union Brass Band.
Bucklin Post 20, and Starboard Watch Squad, Orlando Freeman, Commander, 150 men.
General Warren Post 21, Newport, J. J. Greene, Commander, 34 men.
Lincoln Post 22, Hope Valley, E. P. Clark, Commander, 25 men.
F. W. Goddard Post 23, Berkley, C. H. Collins, Commander, 15 men.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

First Division.
Department Commander, Thomas Coggswell.
Chief of Staff, Daniel M. White; Medical Director, Royall B. Prescott; Chaplain, James K. Ewer.
Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, George E. Hodgdon; Assistant Adjutant-General, George B. Lane; Assistant Quartermaster-General, Almon J. Farrar; Inspector, Horace J. Kenney; Judge-Advocate, Alvin Burleigh; Chief Mustering Officer, Charles R. Parsons.
Aides-de-Camp. J. M. Clough, William S. Carter, Lyman H. Lamphrey, J. W. Crosby, T. P. Cheney, J. W. Adams.
Rublees' Band of Lake Village.
John L. Perley, Jr., Post 37, Laconia, A. B. Woodward, Commander, 100 men.
Past Department Commanders Daniel J. Vaughn, Portsmouth; Augustus H. Bixby, Manchester; W. H. Trickey, Dover; Alvin S. Eaton, Nashua; Martin A. Haynes, Lake Village; John C. Linehan, Penacook; Marcus M. Collins, Portsmouth; Otis C. Wyatt, Tilton; A. B. Thompson, Concord; James F. Grimes, Hillsboro.
Storer Post 1, Portsmouth, M. H. Bell, Commander, 150 men.
Kearsarge Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.
Chadwick Post 70, Deerfield, F. Trueworthy, Commander, 12 men.
Custer Post 47, Conway, B. F. Clark, Commander, 40 men.
Daniel White Post 6, Peterboro, A. L. Murphy, Commander, 53 men.
Lafayette Band of Great Falls.
Littlefield Post 8, Great Falls, Herman Hurd, Commander, 75 men.
John E. Willis Post 59, Gorham, C. G. Hamlin, Commander, 25 men.
W. S. Hancock Post 8, Alstead, George P. Dickey, Commander, 40 men.
Sampson Post 22, Rochester, John Pugsley, Commander, 40 men.
Oliver W. Lull Post 11, Milford, E. A. Fessenden, Commander, 50 men.

Hallis Drum Corps.

Exeter Cornet Band.

Moses N. Collins Post 26, Exeter, George L. Stockel, Commander, 40 men.

Dover Drum Corps.

B. W. Sawyer Post 17, Dover, John R. Ham, Commander, 130 men.

Hampton Brass Band.

Perkins Post 78, Hampton, J. W. Warner, Commander, 30 men.

Natt Head Post 72, Fitzwilliam, Samuel S. Stone, Commander, 25 men.

John A. Logan Post 21, Seabrook, John W. Locke, Commander, 20 men.

Danville Drum Corps.

Walter Harriman Post 90, Danville, Joseph Avery, Commander, 25 men.

North Salem Drum Corps.

Joe Hooker Post 51, Fremont, D. W. Coffin, Commander, 25 men.

Upton Post 45, Derry, William H. Thomas, Commander, 58 men.

Ephriam Weston Post 87, Antrim, Leander Emery, Commander, 44 men.

John Sedgwick Post 4, Keene, Charles W. Castle, Commander, 115 men.

Sheridan Post 14, Hinsdale, Moses H. Bardwell, Commander, 34 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

Everett B. Huse, Commander, with six aids.

Manchester Drum Corps.

Louis Bell Post 3, Manchester, John G. Hutchinson, Commander, 175 men.

Gilman E. Sleeper Post 60, Salem, Orlow Austin, Commander, 31 men.

Nashua G. A. R. Drum Corps.

John G. Foster Post 7, Nashua, Milo G. Little, Commander, 100 men.

Captain Charles Stinson Post 64, Goffstown, Emerson L. Johonnette, Commander, 20 men.

James S. Thornton Post 83, Merrimack, C. C. Beard, Commander, 25 men.

George F. Sweatt Post 38, Franklin Falls, J. B. Dale, Commander, 50 men.

Admiral Farragut Post 52, Enfield, E. A. Kenyon, Commander, 26 men.

L. D. Gove Post 56, Hanover, David E. Burbank, Commander, 25 men.

George B. McClellan Post 88, Jaffrey, Calvin Allen, Commander, 30 men.

Independent Drum Corps, Manchester.

Wesley B. Knight Post 41, Londonderry and Derry Depot, Will P. Nevins, Commander, 40 men.

Anthony Colby Post 85, New London, Robert McConnell, Commander, 18 men.

Penniman Post 42, Plymouth, John Chandler, Commander, 42 men.

Moulton S. Webster Post 68, Sandwich Centre, James Y. Webster, Commander, 12 men.

Millard K. Cobb Post 29, Pittsfield, Charles Ashton, Commander, 30 men.

Albert N. Perkins Post 80, Epping, Frank P. Fisk, Commander, 30 men.

Louis Bell Drum Corps.

Carleton Post 21, Farmington, W. H. W. Colony, Commander, 30 men.

State Capital Drum Corps.

E. E. Sturtevant Post 2, Concord, Albert P. Davis, Commander, 125 men.

W. S. Hancock Post 9, Alstead, George P. Dickey, Commander, 36 men.

Marshall Saunders Post 48, Littleton, John T. Simpson, Commander, 35 men.

DEPARTMENT OF VERMONT.

Department Commander, Z. M. Mansur.

Staff. Senior Vice-Commander, J. E. Eldridge; Junior Vice-Commander, J. W. Williams; Medical Director, John A. Mead; Chaplain, D. W. Lowell; Assistant Adjutant-General, A. H. Hall; Assistant Quartermaster-General, E. F. Johnson; Inspector, W. W. Sprague; Judge-Advocate, E. Henry Powell; Chief Mustering Officer, A. W. Davis.

Past Department Commanders. W. G. Veazey, William W. Henry, Stephen Thomas, J. H. Goulding, George W. Hooker, A. B. Valentine, W. L. Greenleaf, H. E. Taylor, A. S. Tracey.

Sherman Military Band.

Chamberlain Post 1, St. Johnsbury, H. E. Bates, Commander, 150 men.

Stannard Post 2, Burlington, W. L. Greenleaf, Commander, 125 men.

Jarvis Post 13, Springfield, A. O. Coburn, Commander, 35 men.

D. Rattery Post 9, West Burke, W. Silsby, Commander, 48 men.

George W. Quimby Post 76, Barton, L. H. Preston, Commander, 25 men.

George G. Meade Post 99, Barton Landing, C. E. Joslyn, Commander, 15 men.

Hancock Post 105, Montreal, P. Q., Eugene Hursey, Commander, 40 men.

Sedgwick Post 8, Brattleboro', C. E. Sturgis, Commander, 100 men.

Hooker Post 5, Londonderry, Samuel Houghton, Commander, 25 men.

O. O. Howard Post 33, Ludlow, W. W. Fish, Commander, 50 men.

I. B. Richardson Post 92, Fairfax, S. Turgis, Commander, 14 men.

William Reynolds Post 59, Milton, Geo. Lucia, Commander, 12 men.

Baxter Post 51, Newport, George F. Merriam, Commander, 102 men.

Rutland Cornet Band.

Roberts Post 14, Rutland, G. N. Chamberlain, Commander, 240 men.

Washburn Post 17, Bradford, P. S. Chamberlain, Commander, 21 men.

Col. Preston Post 61, Mills River, H. S. Powers, Commander, 25 men.

Ransom Post 7, East Corinth, A. H. Batchelder, Commander, 25 men.

E. H. Stoughton Post 34, Bellows Falls, B. Cannon, Jr., Commander, 98 men.

Jesse A. Jewett Post 73, Swanton, J. Louisell, Commander, 50 men.

G. A. Custer Post 42, Bennington, N. M. Butler, Commander, 42 men.

George C. Randall Post 82, Woodstock, H. Boynton, Commander, 62 men.

A. Keeler Post 91, Hyde Park, L. P. Butts, Commander, 32 men.

U. S. Grant Post 96, West Randolph, G. A. Hoyt, Commander, 42 men.

Cummings Post 37, Hindsburg, H. H. Tilley, Commander, 12 men.

Ethan Allen Post 3, Vergennes, Milo Everest, Commander, 11 men.

Henry Post 27, Chester, A. D. L. Herrick, Commander, 30 men.

Garfield Post 62, Lincoln, Lowell J. Sargent, Commander, 4 men.

C. B. Lawton Post 44, Wilmington, George J. Bond, Commander, 10 men.

Henry A. Eaton Post 38, Rochester, C. R. Fisk, Commander, 15 men.

H. H. Smith Post 19, Stowe, H. Warren, Commander, 13 men.

Waterson Post 45, Chelsea, G. O. Smith, Commander, 15 men.

Mason Post 16, Glover, V. T. Fisher, Commander, 38 men.

Brooks Post 13, Montpelier, W. F. Waterman, Commander, 54 men.

Stowe Post 29, Calais, E. W. Bliss, Commander, 15 men.

Abraham Lincoln Post 85, White River Junction, A. B. Voodry, Commander, 40 men.

William C. Tracy Post 35, Windsor, C. H. Hill, Commander, 20 men.

Flint Post 15, Craftsbury, R. W. Cowles, Commander, 16 men.

Erastus Buck Post 78, Island Pond, M. L. Dyer, Commander, 25 men.

W. E. Martin Post 101, Plainville, Homer Hollister, Commander, 25 men.

Sheridan Post 46, Weston, J. M. Tarbell, Commander, 22 men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE POTOMAC.

Department Commander, M. Emmett.

Staff. Solomon Faunce, Senior Vice-Commander; Calvin Farnsworth, Junior Vice-Commander; Horatio N. Howard, Medical Director; John Keough, Assistant Adjutant-General; A. H. G. Richardson, Assistant Quartermaster-General; Abraham Hart, Inspector; Harry Jenkins, Chief Mustering Officer.

Nine Past Department Commanders.

Aids. D. A. Grosvenor, N. D. Adams, S. L. Wilson, A. F. Dinsmore, L. B. Cutler, J. F. Vinal, W. F. DeKnight, J. W. Deneane, C. H. Ingram, John McElroy, G. A. Deering, W. W. Eldridge, G. E. Lemon, R. E. Smith, C. P. Randall, Elnathan Meade, Fred Thompson, E. S. Fletcher, John Cameron, F. A. Bruter, P. H. Carson, A. J. Huntoon, J. M. Edgar.

Old Guard Union Veteran Corps, Washington, D. C., James W. Edgar, Captain, 52 men.

Rawlins Post Drum Corps.

John A. Rawlins Post 1, Washington, D. C., Alva S. Taber, Commander, 75 men.

Kit Carson Drum Corps.

Kit Carson Post 2, Washington, D. C., George Mackay, Commander, 200 men.

Lincoln Post 3, Washington, D. C., Marion T. Anderson, Commander, 70 men.

O. P. Morton Post 4 (colored), Washington, D. C., George D. Graham, Commander, 34 men.

George G. Meade Post 5, Washington, D. C., William M. Potter, Commander, 68 men.

DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA.

Department Commander, N. J. Smith.

Staff. Assistant Adjutant-General, W. N. Eaton; Assistant Quartermaster-General, John W. Ruiter; Member of the Council of Administration, Frank Slade; Delegates to the National Encampment, James M. Williams and W. J. Manning; Past Department Commanders, H. Carlisle, J. W. Woodman; Past Junior Vice-Commander, Edgar Allen; Senior Vice-Commander, J. E. Fuller; Aid, H. D. B. Clay.

Farragut Post Drum Corps.

Farragut Post 1, Portsmouth, James Clegg, Commander, 15 men.

Richmond Drum Corps.

Phil Kearney Post 10, Richmond, J. B. Merrill, Commander, 30 men.

Delegations from Cailloux Post 2, Norfolk; Dahlgren Post 4, Norfolk; James K. Clay Post 17, Hampton; Garfield Post 9, Hampton; Warden Post 25, Norfolk.

DEPARTMENT OF MARYLAND

Department Commander, George H. Graham.

Staff. Adjutant-General, Hugh A. Maughlin; Quartermaster-General, John W. Worth; Aide-de-Camp, John Taylor.

Wilson Drum and Bugle Corps.

Wilson Post 1, Baltimore, William King, Commander, 70 men.

A. W. Dodge Post 44, Baltimore, John Barrows, Commander, 49 men.

Dushane Drum Corps, Baltimore.

Dushane Post 3, Baltimore, Frank M. Smith, Commander, 123 men.

Delegations from Burnside Post 49, and others, 75 men.

DEPARTMENT OF NEBRASKA.

Department Commander, T. S. Clarkson.

Staff. Past Department Commanders, Paul Van Der Voort, Governor John M. Thayer, H. C. Russell, H. E. Palmer, A. V. Cole, W. C. Henry; Assistant Adjutant-Generals, J. B. Sawhill, C. E. Burmester, A. Aller.

About 100 men in line, representing Sedgwick Post 1, Kearney; J. W. Gerry Post 81, Juniata; Farragut Post 25, Lincoln; Lyon Post 11, Grand Island; Strickland Post 13, Hastings; Mansfield Post 54, Palmyra; George A. Custer Post 7, Omaha; Hooper Post 133, Hooper; Sam Rice Post 256, Merna; McPherson Post 4, Fremont; L. L. Richards, Commander.

DEPARTMENT OF MICHIGAN.

Department Commander, Henry M. Duffield.

Staff. Assistant Adjutant-General, W. P. Sumner; Assistant Quartermaster-General, A. M. Holt; Senior Vice-Commander, William Jibb; Junior Vice-Commander, E. L. Negus.

Fourth Regiment Band of Detroit.

Detroit Post 383, Detroit, W. A. Greene, Commander, 36 men.

Fairbanks Post Drum Corps, Detroit.

Fairbanks Post 7, Detroit, Thomas Davey, Commander, 23 men.

Delegation of 300 men from the various Posts in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF IOWA.

Department Commander, Mason P. Mills.

Staff. G. M. Parker, Chief of Staff; C. L. Longley, Adjutant; O. L. French, Senior Vice-Commander; E. B. Messer, Junior Vice-Commander; A. U. McCormick, Chief Mustering Officer.

Aids. J. B. Raymond, Sargent Quiers, H. Diehl.

Delegation of 200 men from the different Posts in the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA.

Department Commander, Gil R. Stormont.

Staff. J. N. Walker, Adjutant; General O. P. Weaver, Quartermaster; Lieutenant Governor Chase, Past Department Commander; J. G. W. Hardy.

Aids. J. S. Epperson, A. Fite, J. W. Pollock, Isaac L. Elson, George Butler.

Platoon of 105 men, representing various Posts of the Department.

DEPARTMENT OF COLORADO AND WYOMING.

Department Commander, D. L. Holden.

G. W. Cook Zouave Drum and Fife Corps of Denver.

Leadville Drum and Fife Corps of Leadville, Colorado.

Staff of Commander. R. H. Dunn, Assistant Adjutant-General; W. A. Olmstead, Quartermaster-General; A. V. Bohn, Past Department Commander.

Aids. James Inman, C. E. Emery, W. B. Upton, A. M. Sawyer, G. W. Haskell, G. S. Smith, A. Coan, J. D. Hill.

Platoon of 40 men from various Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

Department Commander, I. F. Collins.

Staff. Past Department Commander, T. J. Anderson; Past Department Commander, Newton Stewart; Adjutant, John C. Carpenter.

Third Regiment Band of Houlton, Kansas.

Murdock Singing Club of Topeka.

Platoon of 75 men from various Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE.

Department Commander, Samuel R. Lewis.

Staff. J. W. Messick, Junior Vice-Commander; John Stradley, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Platoon of 35 men from various Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF MINNESOTA.

Department Commander, James Compton.

Staff. Charles H. Parker, Senior Vice-Commander; L. M. Lange, Junior Vice-Commander; G. W. Moorey, Adjutant-General.

Platoon of 50 men from various Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI.

Department Commander, Leo Rassieur.

Staff. George W. Martin, Senior Vice-Commander; Thomas H. Hagerty, Chaplain; Thomas B. Rogers, Assistant Adjutant-General; E. C. Baugher, Valentine Barth, Antoine Demuth, Stephen Dillacella, W. H. Thomas, C. G. Burton, Louis Grund, J. N. Hartzell, I. T. Bronson, Wm. Lowe, J. R. Milver, J. W. Moore, William Page, G. W. Bryant, Charles Emery, G. W. Bailey, T. A. Ackerman, William Warner, Nelson Cole, Hiram Smith, Jr., J. E. Phelps, Oscar Hoefer, N. W. Taylor, Arthur Duifus, Aids.

Kansas City Rifles Band.

Kansas City Rifles, A. R. Taylor, Commander, 44 men.

Wausau 3d National Guard Band of Milwaukee, Wis.

Frank P. Blair Post 1, St. Louis, J. J. Scharr, Commander, 175 men.

Gen. Lyon Post 2, St. Louis, Jacob N. Evers, Commander, 56 men.

Roxbury Drum Corps.

Col. Hassendeybel Post 13, St. Louis, Ernest Kretschmar, Commander, 74 men.

Arsenal Corps Band of St. Louis.

Ransom Post 131, St. Louis, H. N. Pollard, Commander, 168 men.

Col. Shaw Post 343 (colored), St. Louis, F. R. Clarke, Commander, 10 men.

DEPARTMENT OF OREGON.

Department Commander, James A. Varney.
Representatives of Posts 4, 20 and 320, 5 men.

DEPARTMENT OF KENTUCKY.

Department Commander, M. Mitton.
Staff. Albert Scott, Assistant Adjutant-General; F. W. Hagar, T. P. Browning, A. J. Hammond, A. Burchard, Albert Kagal, B. Mathews, A. T. Thorpe, B. Ninekerk, Aides.
F. C. Miller Drum Corps of Louisville.
George H. Thomas Post 6, Louisville, C. E. Carroll, Commander, 30 men.
Detachment of 50 men from various Posts in the state.

DEPARTMENT OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Department Commander, George J. Walker.
Staff. W. W. Riley, Assistant Adjutant-General; D. K. King, Quartermaster-General.
Platoon of 25 men from various Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

Department Commander, E. T. Langley.
Staff. S. H. Jumper; G. W. Carpenter, Junior Vice-Commander; E. M. Thomas, Assistant Adjutant-General; Harrison Allen, Past Department Commander.
Representatives of 30 Posts, 50 men.

DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON AND ALASKA.

Department Commander, M. M. Holmes.
Representatives from three Posts.

DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS.

Senior Vice Department-Commander, Ira H. Church.
Staff. D. Graves and A. J. Hall.
6 representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

Department Commander, A. A. Whitcomb.
Staff. Thomas Harney, A. T. Bahney, W. A. Rankin.
6 comrades in line.

DEPARTMENT OF UTAH.

Commander, Surgeon J. M. Hallard of Post James B. McKeene.
Three men in line, representing Posts James B. McKeene and Hancock.

DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE.

Department Commander, Charles F. Muller.

Staff. W. J. Smith, Senior Vice-Commander; H. C. Whitaker, Junior Vice-Commander; S. W. Duncan, Assistant Adjutant-General; Chris Bathman, Assistant Quartermaster-General.

One hundred men in line, representing Posts 2, 3, 14, 36, 43, 45, 56.

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Department Commander, George L. Hodges.

Staff. Col. Frederick Speed, Senior Vice-Commander; Col. C. H. Chute, Junior Vice-Commander.

Eight men in line, representing Posts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Joseph A. Mower in command.

DEPARTMENT OF FLORIDA.

Department Commander, F. S. Goodrich.

Staff. G. H. Atwood, Inspector-General; Rev. S. D. Paine, Chaplain; W. J. Harkensheemer, Aid.

Twenty-five men in line, representing Posts O. M. Mitchell, 4; Veteran, 12; Chatfield, 11; Capt. Kirk, 13; and Ocala, 17.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Department Commander, A. K. Taylor.

Staff. J. W. Temby, Assistant Adjutant-General; W. F. Cottman, Junior Vice-Commander; Edward Ketchum, Assistant Inspector-General; C. B. Stoddard, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General; J. M. Steere, S. H. Buchanan, R. P. Sargent, Council of Administration.

Jeff. C. Davis Post 36, Fort Davis, Otis M. Keesey, Commander.
John B. Murray Post 27, Palestine, C. W. Ricker, Commander.
George H. Thomas Post 6, Dallas, David McKay, Commander.
W. H. Lewis Post 17, Fort Clark, J. H. Pratt, Commander.
George B. McClellan Post 9, Dallas, David Perkins, Commander.
W. S. Hancock Post 2, Galveston, J. B. Dolan, Commander.
Samuel J. Randall Post 45, Weatherford, J. B. Gibson, Commander.
Oliver P. Morton Post 29, Waco, E. D. Conger, Commander.
W. S. Parmley Post 4, J. N. Deihl, Commander.
Nathaniel Lyon Post 5, Denison, E. C. Clifford, Commander.
Joseph A. Mower Post 10, Austin, J. M. Odell, Commander.
George W. Wright Post 26, Paris, T. U. Johnson, Commander.
Sedgwick Post 39, Fort Worth, L. P. Goodell, Commander.
Washington Post 44, Henrietta, L. B. Upham, Commander.
Putnam Post 38, Marshall, J. W. Parks, Commander.
Samuel R. Curtis Post 12, Gainesville, H. E. Schopmeyer, Commander.
Emmet Crawford Post 19, El Paso, S. H. Buchanan, Commander.
John A. Logan Post 23, Denton, H. R. Lyons, Commander.

DEPARTMENT OF MONTANA.

Aide-de-Camp, Henry C. Yaege.
Representatives of Posts from Helena and Butte, R. E. Fiske, Commander, 6 men.

DEPARTMENT OF IDAHO.

Department Commander, W. T. Riley.
Aids. Past Commander, A. S. Senter; Assistant Adjutant-General, T. E. Picotte.
Arthur A. Gunney Post 2, Lewiston, E. A. McConnell, Commander, 12 men.
E. D. Baker Post 6, Hailey, John McFarland, Commander, 6 men.
Phil Sheridan Post 4, Boise City, John Dutton, Past Commander, 5 men.
U. S. Grant Post 8, Shoshone, F. W. Coolidge, Commander, 2 men.
George H. Thomas Post 9, Blackfoot, Delegate E. S. Whittier, Commander, 3 men.

DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA.

Department Commander, David Porter.
Staff. C. T. Watson, Junior Vice-Commander; Thomas F. Gleason, S. F. B. Gillespie, Delegate A. E. Buck, Alternate W. W. Brown, General John R. Lewis.
W. S. Hancock Post 3, Savannah, Eugene Ybanes, Commander, 5 men.
O. M. Mitchell Post 1, Atlanta, A. E. Buck, Commander, 3 men.
Edward S. Jones Post 5, Macon, W. W. Brown, Commander, 2 men.
Major Robert Anderson Post 7, Charleston, James O. Ladd, Commander, 2 men.

DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA.

Department Commander, W. H. Hunter.
W. H. Rice Military Band.
George H. Thomas Post 12, Fort Payne, C. D. Reamer, Commander, 52 men.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Department Commander, George B. Winship.
Representatives from several Posts of the Department, 12 men.

DEPARTMENT OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Germania Band, Boston.

Dahlgren Post 2, South Boston, Benjamin F. Brown, Commander, 160 men, as escort to Department Commander.

Department Headquarters guidon and colors.

Color-Sergeant, Theodore Leutz of Boston.

Department Commander, George H. Innis.

Staff. Chief of Staff, Andrew E. Perkins of Boston; Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, J. Payson Bradley of South Boston; Medical Director, Dr. J. V. Brewster of Plymouth; Judge-Advocate, W. R. Rowell of Methuen; Quartermaster, John H. O'Donnell; Chaplain, Alexander Blackburn of Lowell.

Aids. William R. Warner of Fall River; Charles S. Anthony of Taunton; Fred Bullard of East Brookfield; F. L. Boyden of Brockton; Myron H. Whittredge of Lynn; Timothy Andrews of Essex; A. A. Putnam of Uxbridge.

First Division Guidon, Sergeant William S. Dane of Post 15.

FIRST SUB-DIVISION.

Chief of Division. Department Senior Vice-Commander, A. A. Smith.

Chief of Division Staff. George A. J. Colgan of Boston.

Aids. O. B. Wood, J. A. Rawson of Amherst, James A. Horton of Greenfield, William O. Ryan of North Adams, John McCrillis of Roxbury, John R. McCrillis of Marlboro', Myron J. Ferren of Stoneham, William L. Gage of Braintree, Dr. James Oliver of Athol, G. Pinkham of Lowell, S. C. Spooner of Millbury, R. S. Ryan of Canton, Dr. H. J. Millard of North Adams, Andrew Sauer of Shelburne Falls, Henry P. Kennedy of Brighton.

Musical Exchange Band.

William Logan Rodman Post 1, New Bedford, G. P. Gifford, Commander, 200 men.

City Fife and Drum Corps of Taunton.

William H. Bartlett Post 3, Taunton, A. H. Blake, Commander, 163 men.

Melrose Drum and Fife Corps.

U. S. Grant Post 4, Melrose, John Gray, Commander, 50 men.

Lynn Brass and Lynn Cadet Bands consolidated.

General F. W. Lander Post 5, Lynn, Eli W. Hall, Commander, 40 companies, 725 men.

Continental Band of Providence.

P. T. Wyman Post 6, Holliston, D. F. Travis, Commander, 40 men.

E. W. Pierce Post 8, Middleboro, R. M. Dempsey, Commander, 75 men.

Charles Russell Lowell Drum and Fife Corps.

Charles Russell Lowell Post 7, Boston, W. J. Gillespie, Commander, 102 men.

First Regiment Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

Abraham Lincoln Post 11, Charlestown, Joseph W. Hill, Commander, 175 men.

Hudson Brass Band.

Reno Post 9, of Hudson, H. P. Bean, Commander, 90 men.

Martland's Band, Brockton.

Fletcher Webster Post 13, Brockton, J. W. Brown, Commander, 145 men.

Armed Battalion Band.

John A. Andrew Armed Battalion, Major E. D. Sanborn.

John A. Andrew Post 15, Boston, James A. Fox, Commander, 350 men.

Colt's First Regiment C. N. G. Band, of Hartford.

E. K. Wilcox Post 16, Springfield, E. M. Tinkham, Commander, 200 men.

Orange New Home Band.

Sedgwick Post 17, Orange, Israel Newton, Commander, 101 men.

Drum Corps.

Colonel Prescott Post 18, Ashland, G. C. Fisk, Commander, 40 men.

Miller's Brass Band.

H. M. Warren Post 12, Wakefield, W. L. Hawes, Commander, 200 men.

Allen's Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

Edwin V. Sumner Post 19, Fitchburg, N. F. Bond, Commander, 200 men.

Woburn Band.

Joseph Hooker Post 23, East Boston, Edward Preble, Commander, 110 men.

Milford Brass Band.

Major E. F. Fletcher Post 22, Milford, H. A. Pond, Commander, 150 men.

Drum and Fife Corps.

A. B. R. Sprague Post 24, Grafton, B. F. Gibson, Commander, 42 men.

H. R. Legge Post 25, Uxbridge, Edward Parker, Commander, 34 men.

Baldwin's Cadet Band.

Thomas G. Stevenson Post 28, Roxbury, J. E. Killian, Commander, 250 men.

Rutland Band.

George D. Wells Post 28, West Boylston, Silas Newton, Commander, 30 men.

Post 29 Drum and Fife Corps.

F. P. H. Rogers Post 29, Waltham, M. H. Stevens, Commander, 150 men.

Wellington Camp Sons of Veteran Drum Corps.

W. H. Smart Post 30, Cambridgeport, T. W. Mahady, Commander, 179 men with naval squad and armed color guard.

Drum Corps.

Washington Post 32, South Boston, George Myrick, Commander, 103 men.

Post 33 Drum Corps.

Burbank Post 33, Woburn, W. P. Warren, Commander, 42 men.
Salem Brass Band.
Phil Sheridan Post 34, Salem, Almon Allard, Commander, 298 men.
One company was composed entirely of Salem Police under command of City Marshal, Comrade John W. Hart.
Theodore Winthrop Post 35, Chelsea, Geo. F. Oliver, Commander, 220 men.
F. A. Stearns Post 37, Spencer, H. J. Clark, Commander, 65 men.
Dexter Post 38, Brookfield, William H. Nichols, Commander, 25 men.
Ninth Infantry Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.
Needham Post 39, Lawrence, C. E. Lock, Commander, 200 men.
Westfield Drum Corps.
Lyon Post 41, Westfield, L. F. Carter, Commander, 70 men.

SECOND SUB-DIVISION.

Junior Vice-Commander, James K. Churchill in command.

Staff. E. A. Stevens, Charlestown, Chief of Staff; W. F. Sinclair, Marblehead; Percy Goddard, Grafton; W. H. Mellen, Athol; George W. Smith, Lawrence; W. D. Blanchard, Leominster; H. W. Page, Shrewsbury; A. L. Jones, Harwich; A. Lovejoy, Ayer; R. D. Bates, Danvers.

Aids. Dr. J. M. Rice, Worcester, Chief; Medical Staff: Drs. C. W. Chamberlain, Lawrence; E. R. Wheeler, Spencer; A. D. Kingsbury, Needham; E. A. Chase, Brockton.

B. F. Butler Drum and Fife Corps.
Worcester Brass Band.
George H. Ward Post 10, Worcester, C. H. Pinkham, Commander, 419 men.
B. F. Butler Post 42, Lowell, E. T. Rowell, Commander, 150 men.
Sixth Regiment Band, Marlboro.
J. A. Rawlins Post 43, Marlboro, F. C. Curtis, Commander, 105 men.
George L. Boutwell Post 48, Ayer, G. L. Sawyer, Commander, 50 men.
D. O. Frost Drum Corps, Gloucester.
Colonel Allen Post 45, Gloucester, E. G. Winchester, Commander, 100 men.
American Band, Fall River.
Richard Borden Post 46, Fall River, J. M. Deane, Commander, 275 men.
Haverhill Drum and Fife Corps.
Major Howe Post 47, Haverhill, Lorenzo Frost, Commander, 75 men.
Newburyport Cadet Band.
A. W. Bartlett Post 49, Newburyport, George W. Latimer, Commander, 150 men.
Ezra Batcheller Post 51, North Brookfield, Joseph H. Lombard, Commander, 50 men.
A. B. Randall Post 52, South Boston, George G. Smith, Commander, 10 men.

C. S. Hastings Post 54, Berlin, J. L. Day, Commander, 25 men.
Leominster Band.
Charles H. Stevens Post 53, Leominster, H. N. Spring, Commander, 110 men.
Arlington Band.
Charles Beck Post 56, Cambridge, A. J. Littlefield, Commander, 115 men.
Bunker Hill Cadet Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.
P. Stearns Davis Post 57, East Cambridge, W. F. Newman, Commander, 110 men.
Weymouth Brass Band.
Reynolds Post 58, Weymouth, F. A. Bicknell, Commander, 240.
Major J. A. Pratt Post 59, Sterling, E. W. Toombs, Commander, 25 men.
Webster Drum Corps.
Nathaniel Lyon Post 61, Webster, A. R. Snow, Commander, 90 men.
Crescent Band, Waltham.
Charles Ward Post 62, Newton, S. S. Whitney, Commander, 125 men.
Natick Cadet Band.
General Wadsworth Post 63, Natick, A. B. Pierce, Commander, 150 men.
E. D. Baker Post 64, Clinton, H. J. Brown, Commander, 30 men.
American Band, Boston.
S. C. Lawrence Post 66, Medford, J. B. Simpson, Commander, 80 men.
Medway Band.
Benjamin Stone, Jr., Post 68, Dorchester, H. P. Paige, Commander, 200 men.
City Band, Quincy.
George S. Thayer Post 87, South Braintree, H. A. Marks, Commander, 75 men.
J. P. Rice Post 69, Westminster, L. M. Drury, Commander, 25 men.
A. St. John Chambre Post 72, Stoughton, Lysander Wood, Commander, 50 men.
American Band, South Weymouth.
Paul Revere Post 88, Quincy, J. D. Williams, Commander, 80 men.
Holyoke Drum Corps.
Kilpatrick Post 71, Holyoke, F. A. Streeter, Commander, 75 men.
Abington Band.
McPherson Post 73, Abington, H. T. Rochefort, Commander, 60 men.
Saugus Drum Corps.
General E. W. Hincks Post 95, Saugus, C. D. Fiske, Commander, 50 men.
Rockland Drum and Fife Corps.
Hartsuff Post 71, Rockland, C. H. Chubbuck, Commander, 60 men.
Cadet Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps, Boston.
J. P. Gould Post 75, Stoneham, J. R. Foster, Commander, 100 men.
Ozro Miller Post 93, Shelburne Falls, W. Woodward, Commander, 50 men.
Groveland Drum Corps.
Charles Sumner Post 101, Groveland, Isaac C. Day, Commander, 50 men.

Plymouth Rock Band.
Silver Spring Fife and Drum Corps.
Collingwood Post 76, Plymouth, N. L. Savery, Commander, 80 men.
Theron E. Hall Post 77, Holden, T. C. Clark, Commander, 30 men.
David A. Russell Post 78, Whitman, James E. Bates, Commander, 115 men.
Centennial Drum Corps.
Charles D. Sandford Post 79, North Adams, A. J. Hough, Commander, 115 men.
Associated Drum Corps, Marblehead.
John Goodwin, Jr., Post 82, Marblehead, R. B. Brown, Commander, 200 men.
J. E. Wilder Post 83, Hanover, O. T. Whiting, Commander, 25 men.
J. W. Lawton Post 85, Ware, D. W. Ainsworth, Commander, 50 men.
Sons of Veterans Drum Corps.
J. H. Chipman, Jr., Post 89, Beverly, W. D. Eldredge, Commander, 150 men.
Danvers G. A. R. Drum Corps.
Ward Post 90, Danvers, E. D. Bates, Commander, 110 men.
Foxboro Post 91, Foxboro, D. Scott, Commander, 35 men.
E. Humphrey Post 104, Hingham, Thomas Weston, Commander, 50 men.
Templeton Drum Corps.
Ericsson Post 109, East Templeton, E. W. Stone, Commander, 40 men.
Everett Peabody Post 108, Georgetown, Benjamin Martin, Commander, 60 men.
Brockton Heights Band.
Captain Horace Niles Post 110, Randolph, H. C. Alden, Commander, 80 men.
J. E. Simmons Post 111, Pembroke, C. A. Bryant, Commander, 30 men.
D. Willard Robinson Post 112, Norwell, J. H. Prouty, Commander, 50 men.
Colonel C. R. Mudge Post 114, Merrimac, Bailey Sargent, Commander, 40 men.
South Gardner Drum Corps.
D. G. Farragut Post 116, Gardner, Harvey Clark, Commander, 85 men.
Moses Ellis Post 117, Medfield, L. Babcock, Commander, 30 men.
Wickliffe Drum Corps, Lynn.
James L. Bates Post 118, Swampscott, S. F. Douglass, Commander, 30 men.
Dedham Brass Band.
T. Ingraham Post 121, Hyde Park, W. C. Bryant, Commander, 80 men.
E. P. Wallace Post 122, Amesbury, C. E. Kennard, Commander, 80 men.
Parker Post 123, Athol, B. W. Spooner, Commander, 75 men.
Justin Dimick Post 124, East Bridgewater, G. R. Dyer, Commander, 40 men.
S. L. Bonney Post 127, Hanson, John Scates, Commander, 40 men.

George E. Sayles Post 126, Adams, R. S. Harron, Commander, 25 men.
George H. Thomas Post 121, Leicester, Henry Bisco, Commander, 35 men.
Allen's Drum Corps, Boston.
Robert A. Bell Post 134, Boston (colored), Joseph H. Smith, Commander, 90 men.
George C. Marshall Post 136, Rutland, George A. Brown, Commander, 30 men.

THIRD SUB-DIVISION.

Department Inspector, W. A. Wetherbee, Commander of Division, Post 62, Newton.

Staff. H. W. Downs, Post 62, Newton, Chief; Medical Staff: J. F. Galloupe, M.D., Chief, Post 5, Lynn; Dr. George B. Coggswell, Post 52, North Easton; Dr. George Jewett, Post 19, Fitchburg; Dr. H. F. Copeland, Post 78, Whitman; Dr. A. E. Paine, Post 13, Brockton.

Aides-de-Camp. W. A. Hopkins, Post 134, Boston; Division Colors: I. M. Holt, Post 88, Quincy; S. G. Southwick, Post 50, Peabody; Amos Stillman, Post 34, Salem; Fayette S. Bidwell, Post 195, Pepperell; A. J. Bennett, Post 156, Everett; W. M. Gilman, Post 104, Hingham; E. P. Morton, Post 61, Webster; H. A. Starkey, Post 153, Winchendon; C. E. Palmer, Post 121, Hyde Park; J. Walter Bradlee, Post 105, Milton; N. Richardson, Jr., Post 106, Rockport; David Dines, Post 47, Whitinsville; Calvin Claflin, Post 168, Southbridge; L. C. Lane, Post 29, Waltham; C. W. Gale, Post 19, Fitchburg.

Somerville Fife, Drum and Bugle Corps.
W. C. Kinsley Post 139, Somerville, H. B. Sellon, Commander, 150 men.
C. W. Carroll Post 144, Dedham, J. A. Lothrop, Commander, 75 men.
Watertown Drum Corps.
J. B. Patten Post 81, Watertown, J. R. Harrison, Commander, 10 men.
Burnside Post 142, Saxonville, G. A. Reed, Commander, 10 men.
M. E. Stowell Post 84, South Deerfield, D. F. Hagar, Commander, 16 men.
Topsfield Brass Band.
Union Post 50, Peabody, W. F. Wiley, Commander, 100 men.
St. James Cadet Drum Corps.
A. D. Weld Post 148, Winchester, E. Robinson, Commander, 30 men.
Maplewood Cadet Band.
General H. G. Berry Post 10, Malden, F. T. Hawley, Commander, 100 men.
Roma Band, Boston.
Francis Washburn Post 92, Brighton, Josiah Rhodes, Commander, 90 men.
C. H. Phillips Post 11, Hopkinton, C. B. Holman, Commander, 30 men.
Mattapan Drum Corps.
H. F. Walcott Post 102, Milton, J. F. Farrell, Commander, 40 men.
Southboro Band.
Otis Chapman Post 103, Chicopee, W. C. Tracey, Commander, 35 men.
Major Boyd Post 151, West Newbury, H. D. Lay, Commander, 22 men.
O. H. P. Sargent Post 152, Essex, J. H. Burnham, Commander, 30 men.

Frederick Hecker Post 21 Drum Corps.
Frederick Hecker Post 21, Boston, F. B. Banburg, Commander, 45 men.
Northampton Drum Corps.
W. L. Baker Post 86, Northampton, L. B. Parkhurst, Commander, 190 men.
Home Drum Corps.
Major G. L. Stearns Post 149, Charlestown, C. E. Folsom, Commander, 60 men.
John Rogers Post 170, Mansfield, H. E. Sherman, Commander, 25 men.
Lawrence Military Band.
William B. Greene Post 100, Methuen, M. W. Keyes, Commander, 60 men, accompanied by battery.
J. Orson Fiske Post 105, Upton, D. W. Morse, Commander, 20 men.
L. L. Merrick Post 107, Palmer, George O. Henry, Commander, 25 men.
O. W. Wallace Post 106, Rockport, H. C. Davis, Commander, 35 men.
Agawam Band.
General James Appleton Post 128, Ipswich, C. W. Bamford, Commander, 60 men.
George W. Berry Post 31, Scituate, A. A. Seaverns, Commander, 40 men.
Athol Drum Corps.
Hubbard V. Smith Post 140, Athol, W. J. Jaquith, Commander, 75 men.
Andover Drum Corps.
General W. F. Bartlett Post 99, Andover, M. L. Farnham, Commander, 30 men.
Hobb's Band, Boston.
Francis Gould Post 36, Arlington, S. C. Frost, Commander, 40 men.
Arthur G. Biscoe Post 80, Westboro, J. W. Fairbanks, Commander, 80 men.
W. W. Rockwell Post 125, Pittsfield, C. B. Scudder, Commander, 50 men.
Drum Corps.
Woburn Post 161, Woburn, J. L. Pinkham, Commander, 85 men.
Norfolk Brass Band.
Prentis M. Whiting Post 192, North Attleboro, S. M. Bugbee, Commander, 45 men.
G. A. R. Post 120 Band, Lowell.
James A. Garfield Post 120, Lowell, C. W. Nevers, Commander, 125 men, and battery.
Marcus Keefe Post 155, Monson, A. A. Gage, Commander, 48 men.
South Framingham Drum Corps.
General J. G. Foster Post 163, South Framingham, E. F. Phinney, Commander, 50 men.
Alpha Drum Corps, Boston.
John A. Hawes Post 159, East Boston, L. H. Dutton, Commander, 80 men.
Juniata Brass Band, Stoneham.
Veteran Post 194, Reading, W. S. Parker, Commander, 75 men.

Concord Drum Corps.

Old Concord Post 180, Concord, E. F. Phelps, Commander, 45 men.

General H. C. Lee Post 176, Huntington, J. K. Knox, Commander, 40 men.

Samuel F. Woods Post 179, Barre, B. F. Brooks, Commander, 50 men.

E. J. Griggs Post 97, Belchertown, A. W. Morse, Commander, 35 men.

George H. Patch Camp 80 Drum Corps.

James A. Perkins Post 156, Everett, G. C. Gould, Commander, 50 men.

George G. Meade Post 119, Lexington, E. S. Locke, Commander, 30 men.

J. C. Freeman Post 55, Provincetown, J. Cook, Commander, 30 men.*

Isaac Davis Fife and Drum Corps, Acton.

Isaac Davis Post 168, West Canton, D. H. Hall, Commander, 40 men.

Martha Sever Post 154, Kingston, G. A. Graves, Commander, 35 men.

Cambridge City Band.

John A. Logan Post 186, Cambridgeport, J. W. Brown, Commander, 50 men.

Dalton Drum Corps.

Hancock Post 187, Dalton, Edwin Northrup, Commander, 25 men.

Preston Post 188, Beverly Farms, Eben Day, Commander, 30 men.

American Watch Company Band.

Gettysburg Post 191, Boston, Harrison Hume, Commander, 100 men.

Allen's Band, Billerica.

Ladd and Whitney Post 185, Lowell, J. D. S. Baldwin, Commander, 130 men.

Scott Bradley Post 177, Lee, J. H. Casey, Commander, 35 men.

George A. Custer Post 70, Millbury, J. A. Coffin, Commander, 30 men.

Gilman C. Parker Post 153, Winchendon, B. R. Thomas, Commander, 40 men.

William H. Freeman Post 129, Blackstone, P. Cavanaugh, Commander, 15 men.

M. E. Taft Post 162, Turners Falls, J. F. Bartlett, Commander, 40 men.

Armstrong Post 150, Montague, Jason Mann, Commander, 20 men.

George H. Maintien Post 133, Plainville, H. E. Coombs, Commander, 30 men.

Hill's Band, New Bedford.

R. A. Pierce Post 190, New Bedford, W. J. Nickerson, Commander, 100 men.

Medway Cornet Band.

James H. Sargent Post 130, Medway, D. S. Woodman, Commander, 35 men.

German Band, Pittsfield.

Berkshire Post 197, Pittsfield, Walter Cutting, Commander, 50 men.

William B. Eaton Post 199, Revere, L. L. Ballard, Commander, 20 men.

Henry Clay Post 201, Cottage City, H. W. Coye, Commander, 20 men.

Samuel Sibley Post 137, East Douglass, G. E. Bigelow, Commander, 25 men.

Norwich Band.

Rowse R. Clarke Post 167, Whitinsville, James Critchton, Commander, 35 men.

M. Ammidown Post 168, Southbridge, E. T. Morse, Commander, 50 men.
George K. Bird Post 169, Norwood, Alvin Fuller, Commander, 40 men.
East Pepperell Drum Corps.
Thomas A. Parker Post 195, Pepperell, G. H. Morrill, Commander, 50 men.
Needham Drum Corps.
Galen Orr Post 181, Needham, A. E. Foss, Commander, 25 men.
C. M. Wheaton Post 182, Somerset, W. H. Belden, Commander, 20 men.
Charles C. Smith Post 183, South Hadley, Patrick O'Gara, Commander, 40 men.
Sergeant Plunkett Post 184, Ashburnham, W. O. Parker, Commander, 25 men.
Greenfield Drum Corps.
Edwin C. Day Post 174, Greenfield, Anson Withey, Commander, 50 men.
William Wadsworth Post 165, Duxbury, H. H. Lewis, Commander, 35 men.

NAVAL DIVISION AND REGIMENTAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Commander-in-Chief, Symmes E. Brown, Commodore of National Association of Naval Veterans.
Staff. Lorenzo H. Traver of Providence, R. I., and John H. Dougherty of Boston.
Kearsarge Association of Naval Veterans, Boston, Commodore Paul H. Kendriken, Commander, 175 men.
Naval Post 516, New York, B. S. Osborn, Acting Commander, 40 men.
Farragut Naval Veterans, New York, Lewis Richards, Commander, 20 men.
Edwin A. Stevens Post 104, Hoboken, N. J., E. D. Egbert, Commander, 20 men.
Connecticut Naval Veterans, Hartford, F. B. Allen, Commander, 9 men.
About 26 members of this Association were scattered throughout the column with their Posts.
Naval Veteran Legion, Philadelphia, Isaac K. Archer, Commander, 100 men.
Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Providence, R. I., William H. Place, Commander, 40 men.
Farragut Association, Philadelphia, Commodore William Simmond, Commander, 50 men.
Farragut Naval Association of the West, A. P. Johnson, Commander, 6 men.
Cushing Naval Veteran Association of Milwaukee, Wis., 3 men.
Minnesota Naval Veteran Association, one delegate.
Three Falls Naval Veterans, Louisville, Ky., one delegate.
Boston Fife and Drum Corps.
Robert G. Shaw Veteran Association, Major Westley J. Furlong, Commander, 50 men.

SONS OF VETERANS.

Lieut.-General H. B. Bagley, Department Commander.

Staff. Adjutant-General, J. B. Maccabe; Assistant Adjutant-General, C. F. Sargent; Chief of Staff, J. H. Hinckley.

Aids. Colonels G. F. Goulding, W. R. Davis, N. C. Upham, D. B. Purbeck, F. J. Bradford, James Joyce, C. H. Messenger; Lieutenant-Colonel Perkins, Major R. W. Wilcox, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Abbot, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Sweetland, Major R. J. Leonard, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank S. Ritter and Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Philbrook.

Malden City Band.

Division Commander, Col. W. A. Stevens.

Staff. Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles K. Darling; Major, W. H. Delano; and Judge-Advocate, Willard Howland.

Camp 41 Drum Corps.

Gen. N. P. Banks Camp 41, Waltham, Watson Johnson, Commander, 32 men.

William F. Barry Camp 76, Melrose.

Everett Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.

General A. P. Martin Camp 62, Everett, William E. Lee, Commander, 45 men.

Camp 100 Drum Corps.

J. Wiley Edwards Camp 100, Newton, A. G. Shattuck, Commander, 30 men.

Nonpareil Drum Corps, Roxbury.

Admiral Winslow Camp 31, Roxbury, W. T. Sheehan, Commander, 142 men.

Camp 81 Drum Corps.

Theodore Winthrop Camp 81, Chelsea, H. S. Thompson, Commander, 80 men.

Captain Richard Phillips Camp 3, Marblehead, Willard White, Commander, 40 men.

Camp 2 Drum Corps.

Goodell Camp 2, Worcester, James A. Getting, Commander, 65 men.

Colonel L. D. Sargent Camp 21, Lawrence, David S. Farquer, Commander, 24 men.

K. Randall Jenness Camp 10, Haverhill, E. P. Coggswell, Commander, 20 men.

Gloucester City Band.

J. F. Dyer Camp 24, Gloucester, Charles B. Corliss, Commander, 35 men.

Naumkeag Drum Corps, Salem.

Henry Merritt Camp 8, Salem, A. H. Higgins, Commander, 60 men.

Nathaniel Bowditch Camp 30, Dorchester, A. L. Stiles, Commander, 40 men.

Camp 13 Drum Corps.

J. A. Andrew Camp 13, Stoughton, Harry C. Weston, Commander, 30 men.

William Palmer Camp 4, Randolph, Walter Lyons, Commander, 31 men.

Clark S. Symonds Camp 28, Fitchburg, Frank White, Commander, 50 men.

Roanoke Camp 105, Southbridge, E. Meade, Commander, with delegates from Albert Prince Camp 12, Oxford, and W. S. Hancock Camp 32, Webster, 28 men.

Dahlgren Post 98, South Boston, E. G. Priest, Commander, 25 men.

Rockland Drum Corps.

Howard A. Wheeler Camp 50, Rockland, John Carney, Commander, 36 men.

General D. N. Couch Camp 26, Taunton, Fred Plummer, Commander, 55 men.

Richard Borden Camp 90, Fall River, Frank McGraw, Commander, 60 men.

E. A. Bennett Camp 52, Leominister, George A. Woodward, Commander, 36 men.

W. H. Carney Camp 82 Drum Corps.

W. H. Carney Camp 82, Boston, A. A. Seldon, Commander, 20 men.

E. A. Bridges Camp 83, Holliston, N. E. Bridges, Commander, 24 men.

Charles C. Clark Camp 69, Pembroke, Percy Damon, Commander, 34 men.

Camp 36 Drum Corps.

J. L. Bates Camp 36, Weymouth, M. P. Garey, Commander, 50 men.

General George G. Meade Camp 67, Abington, George Hunt, Commander, 30 men.

Camp 72 Drum Corps.

Charles S. Meade Camp 72, Hingham, G. O. Henderson, Commander, 53 men.

C. E. Bates Camp 88, Scituate, A. A. Coleman, 20 men.

Stephen M. Weld Camp 75, Dedham, G. L. Hargraves, Commander, 55 men.

W. G. Scanlan Camp 42, Grafton, B. D. Adams, Commander, 33 men.

Joe Hooker Camp 73, North Brookfield, Charles L. Dickinson, Commander, 20 men.

R. F. Bowen Camp 74, Millbury, James Dunn, Commander, 10 men.

Brighton Drum Corps, 7 men.

Joel D. Dudley Camp 89, Brighton, F. W. Clarke, Commander, 40 men.

Benjamin S. Lovell Camp 112, West Acton, O. L. Clough, Commander, 30 men.

Henry Cabot Lodge Camp 114, Boston, J. J. Coffey, Jr., Commander, 28 men.

Henry Wilson Camp 49, Natick, Nelson H. Peirce, Commander, 30 men.

F. C. Curtis Camp 94, Marlboro', R. O. Clark, Commander, 48 men.
Charles D. Force Camp 66, Norwood, Will Bateman, Commander, 28 men.
George A. Custer Camp 11, Whitman, Frank Ford, Commander, 10 men.
General William F. Draper Camp 44, Franklin, C. D. Vanarsdalen, Commander, 19 men.
B. W. Harris Camp 61, East Bridgewater, H. H. Williams, Commander, 14 men.
Joseph B. Smith Camp 117, Hanover, S. A. Luther, Commander, 10 men.
W. F. Bartlett Camp 108, Pittsfield, H. D. Sisson, Commander, 38 men.
A. B. Fuller Camp 102, Andrew F. Nutting, Commander, 26 men.
Colonel E. E. Ellsworth Camp 38, Attleboro', W. A. Cook, Commander, 16 men.
I. H. Bonner Camp 58, Foxboro', M. E. Hawes, Commander, 12 men.
John Smith Camp 84, Mansfield, Ralph Gibbs, Commander, 16 men.
J. B. Hanson Camp 7, Danvers, F. D. Nimblett, Commander, 26 men.
John Low Camp 6, Beverly, W. S. Hall, Commander, 30 men.
General Sheridan Camp 53, Orange, A. A. Upton, Commander, 26 men.
Nelson Gardner Camp 103, East Marshfield, F. A. Holmes, Commander, 10 men.
U. S. Grant Camp 20, South Boston, E. W. Weller, Commander, 15 men.
Arlington Drum, Fife and Bugle Corps.
Charles B. Marsh Camp 45, Arlington, William Kennison, Commander, 35 men.
Luther Hill Camp 64, Spencer, F. L. Powers, Commander, 40 men.
Company E Military Band, New Bedford.
John A. Hawes Camp 35, New Bedford, A. L. Allen, Commander, 48 men.
Ezra J. Trull Drum Corps.
Colonel Ezra J. Trull Camp 33, Charlestown, Fred C. Stotz, Commander, 33 men.
Colonel Shatswell Camp 85, Ipswich, G. A. Perkins, Commander, 25 men.
R. E. Bowen Camp 74, Millbury, James Dunn, Commander, 10 men.
Camp 79 Drum Corps.
William F. Barry Camp 79, Melrose, Captain O. H. Cook, 42 men.
S. S. Sleeper Camp 56, Canton, F. L. Pearson, Commander, 50 men.
Waltham Drum Corps.
John P. Lovell Camp 82, Boston, A. A. Rhodes, Commander, 90 men.
C. R. Mudge Camp 1, Lynn, George C. Atkinson, Commander, 40 men.
Farragut Camp 78, Lowell, S. Pickering, Commander, 30 men.
General G. A. McClellen Camp 60, Holyoke, C. L. Hammond, Commander, 10 men.
Charles Devens Camp 70, Upton, Henry Corbin, Commander, 10 men.
Walter L. Lincoln Camp 111, Andover, C. B. Jenkins, Commander, 30 men.
Francis L. Southwick Camp 27, Quincy, C. E. Bowker, Commander, 46 men.

Warren H. Cudworth Camp 95, East Boston, W. B. Whitney, Commander, 32 men.

S. S. Bond Camp 91, Ware, Will Newcomb, Commander, 18 men.

Cadet Drum Corps, Charlestown.

Warren Camp 106, Charlestown, E. J. Swift, Commander, 40 men.

Germania Drum Corps, Clinton.

L. A. Fuller Camp 19, Clinton, Charles Thomas, Commander, 24 men.

American Drum Corps, Roxbury.

John F. Andrew Camp 96, F. E. Bolton, Commander, 103 men.

Charles Sumner Camp 37, Gardner, R. B. Howard, Commander, 25 men.

John H. Dyer Camp 86, Stoneham, W. G. Bartlett, Commander, 26 men.

General J. F. Reynolds Camp 23, Reading, John Webster, Commander, 17 men.

General J. M. Corse Camp 57, North Attleboro', Thomas McAuliffe, Commander, 30 men.

H. S. Greenleaf Camp 99, Shelburne Falls, F. H. Chandler, Commander, 30 men.

Charles P. Warner Post 87, Peabody, George Green, Commander, 40 men.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DIVISION.

Colonel James H. Joyce, Commanding.

Aids. Captain H. A. Cobb, Captain W. S. Willey and Lieutenant R. L. Day.

S. J. Wentworth Drum Corps.

S. J. Wentworth Camp 14, Great Falls, Captain H. A. Cobb, Commander, 65 men.

J. Q. A. Warren Camp 18, Nashua, W. E. Caffrey, Commander, 50 men.

Delegates from Dover, Laconia, Rochester, Manchester, Milford and Milton, W. S. Willey, Commander, 34 men.

MAINE DIVISION.

F. J. Bartlett, Commanding.

Portland Drum Corps.

Shepley Camp 4, Portland, J. R. Lowell, Commander, 50 men.

Chaplain Camp Drum Corps, Bangor.

Daniel Chaplain Camp 3, Bangor, F. J. Bartlett, Commander, 40 men.

VERMONT DIVISION.

Major H. C. Slack, Commanding.

Aids. Captain E. L. Hayward, Captain E. C. Barrett, Past Colonel E. T. Griswold.

Delegations aggregating 35 men from the following camps: 52, of Follis, 60, of Manchester; 91, of Springfield; 28, of Chelsea; 65, of Port Mills; 67, of Windsor; 50, of Morrisville; 4, of Bennington; 39, of Calais; 2, of Brattleboro'; Major H. C. Slack, Commander.

CONNECTICUT DIVISION.

Captain E. Reisel, Commanding.

G. A. Stedman Camp 6, Hartford, George E. Fox, Commander, 24 men. Delegation of 20 men from the following camps: 3, of Norwich; 40, of Unionville; 15, of Deep River; 8, of Seymour; and 33, of Windsor Locks; E. Reisel, Commander.

Sons of Veterans Drum Corps, New Haven.

Nathan Hale Camp 1, New Haven, A. E. Lincoln, Commander, 31 men.

FROM OTHER STATES.

Delegations to the number of 15 from Rufus King Camp of Milwaukee, Wis., C. K. Pier Camp 35, Milwaukee, and Carl Witty Camp 37 of Sheboygan, Wis., G. T. Schimmock, Commander.

Charles H. Byers Camp 90, Hoosick Falls, N. Y., E. C. Byers, Commander, 41 men.

Reno Camp 102, New York City, accompanied by Lafayette Camp 140, New York City, William A. McCarthy, Commander, 40 men.

Delegations of 15 men from General Reynolds and General U. S. Grant Camps of Philadelphia, Penn., Colonel W. P. McNulty, Commander.

Delegations from Camps 166 and 254 of Chicago, Ill., Captain Leonard of Camp 166, Commander, 12 men.

Garfield Camp 90, Burlington, Iowa, one delegate.

Delegates from John A. Logan Camp 2, Washington, D. C.

RHODE ISLAND DIVISION.

Colonel Theodore A. Barton, Commanding.

Staff. Lieutenant, E. O. Briggs; Major, W. R. Williams; Adjutant, H. C. Dana; Quartermaster, W. H. McCormick; Surgeon, W. D. Russell; Chaplain, E. O. Witter, and Inspector, Ora T. Mason.

Continental Band of Providence.

McClellan Camp 2, Providence, G. L. Rogers, Commander, 30 men.

F. C. Greene Camp 1, Phenix, Alex. Wood, Commander, 22 men.

General A. G. Lawrence Camp 3, Newport, S. N. Millington, Commander, 17 men.

General A. E. Burnside Camp 5, Providence, W. P. Fox, Commander, 65 men.

A. K. Tilton Camp 9, Pawtucket, J. E. Mason, Commander, 49 men.

General Custer Camp 5, Rockland, W. B. Bentley, Commander, 18 men.

C. F. Gordon Camp 10, Woonsocket, W. S. Preston, Commander, 26 men.

Garfield Camp 11, Providence, James Warren, Jr., Commander, 50 men.

General G. E. Meade Camp 12, East Providence, G. R. Comrie, Commander, 30 men.

F. E. Davis Camp 13, Providence, G. E. Coman, Commander, 68 men.
George W. Stedman Camp 14, Westerly, R. A. Mason, Commander, 33 men.
I. P. Rodman Camp 15, Wakefield, S. H. Donahue, Commander, 35 men.
W. H. P. Steere Camp 16, Central Falls, J. F. Clark, Commander, 38 men.
C. D. Bowen Camp 18, Apponang, Walter Hoatley, Commander, 27 men.
Colonel James Barton Camp 19, Providence, George H. Kibbey, Commander, 15 men.

AGED AND CRIPPLED VETERANS.

There were nearly 100 barouches and barges in the line, occupied exclusively by wounded and aged veterans who were unable to march.

POINTS OF THE PARADE.

The parade started from the junction of Commonwealth Avenue and Arlington Street and passed through Arlington and Boylston Streets to Copley Square, thence through Dartmouth Street to Hanover Street, where it was dismissed.

The line was five hours and forty minutes passing a given point.

To attempt to describe singly all the points well worthy of mention in the great parade, a much larger volume than this would be necessary. The similarity of the uniforms of the Grand Army of the Republic led the majority of the people to believe that there would be a sameness to the procession which, to say the least, would soon become monotonous. But such was not the case. It was an ever varying sight, and as the veterans of each state passed by, the interest increased rather than lagged, and the great crowd, which had been holding their positions since morning, only left them at night when the last carriage had passed.

There were four reviewing stands: the presidential in Copley Square, the city stand in Franklin Square, one for the Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps in Blackstone Square and one in Adams Square, where Commander-in-Chief Alger, surrounded by his staff, and General Butler were saluted by the veterans.

The inmates of the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea and those of the Sailors' Home in Quincy occupied seats on the stand in Adams Square and had a perfect view of the procession.

The great interest was centered in Copley Square. The President and party arrived promptly at half past ten o'clock, the hour on which the procession was advertised to start. The grand stand was a picture for an artist. It would be a difficult task to secure a gathering of more celebrities than at that hour. There was hardly a state or territory in the Union but what was represented by a favorite and distinguished son. At the official end of the stand were seen, in addition to President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, who stayed, however, only an hour; Governor Brackett, General Sherman, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of the Navy Tracy, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Major McKinley of Ohio, General Devens, General Sickles, ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, Governor Burleigh of Maine, Governor Dillingham of Vermont, Governor Thayer of Nebraska, Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, Congressman Boutelle of Maine, Senator Winkley of Wisconsin, General Robinson of New York, Assistant-Secretary Grant of Vermont, Adjutant-General Sprague of Maine, Adjutant-General Peak of Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKee, Mrs. Alger, the Misses Alger, Mrs. Logan, Mme. Nordica, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Coolidge, Mrs. Cogswell of Salem, Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, the Governor's council and staff, Lieutenant-Governor Haile, Secretary of State Pierce, Auditor Ladd, Congressman Dorsey of Nebraska, Speaker Barrett of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, President Sprague of the State Senate, General John M. Corse, Lieutenants Arnold, Huse and Hill of the Admiral's staff, Commander Horace Elmore, commanding the United States corvette Kearsarge; Commander Sterling, commanding the United States despatch boat Dolphin; Commander Chadwick, commanding the United States gunboat Yorktown; General B. F. Butler, General A. W. Greeley of the signal service, Collector Beard, Private Secretary Halford, Honorable Charles Carleton Coffin and Mayor Hart.

On other portions of the stand were Corporal Tanner, Honorable W. W. Dudley and many others of similar note.

Persons who had rendered conspicuous service, whether in the procession or on the stands, were loudly cheered.

The entire procession rent the air with hurrahs as the veterans recognized the commanding form of General Sherman, who was not alone the recipient of this enthusiasm. During the early part of the parade General Butler took his place among the notables, and cheer after cheer went up for him as the veterans recognized his well-known countenance. Mrs. Logan also came in for her share of applause, together with every well-known person on the stand.

The Franklin Square stand was occupied by the city officials and their ladies; and the interest was little compared with that centered upon the Adams Square stand, where General Alger, in company with General Butler, officially reviewed the procession. The ovation given there to the two Generals was spontaneous. Few, indeed, passed who did not doff their hats to their popular Commander-in-Chief and the hero of New Orleans.

As to the general make-up of the parade and the chief attractive points, there was enough to please the eye and repay the tired throngs for their hours of endurance in maintaining their vantage ground of observation. Illinois, the birthplace of the Grand Army of the Republic, was warmly welcomed, while the crowds applauded the live badger carried by a Wisconsin veteran in his buckskin trappings. The tattered battle flags of Pennsylvania was a mute but effective appeal for royal and hearty tribute. Connecticut, with its wooden nutmeg, and Alabama's historic mule caused great merriment.

Ohio and New York, the latter with its famous Lafayette Post of New York City, marched in perfect line; and the veterans of every passing department were applauded as their various qualifications were brought to view. The Naval Division and Sons of Veterans received a fitting ovation.

The wonderful massing of the Massachusetts veterans was everywhere the signal for outbursts of applause. The Department was an army in itself and marched with unsurpassed precision.

Post 2 carried the original Stars and Stripes, an emblem which created endless interest. The owner of this precious torn

but glorious ensign is Mrs. Harriet R. P. Stafford of Cottage City, Mass. Her husband's father, Mr. James Bayard Stafford, was the man who, when this very flag was shot from the mast-head of Paul Jones' "Bon Homme Richard" in the encounter with and victory over the "Serapis," plunged overboard and secured the American ensign and restored it to its place. While performing this heroic service he received a sabre stroke on the shoulder by a British soldier. Afterward the flag was presented to Mr. Stafford in recognition of his meritorious services connected with this feat, and has ever remained in the family. It bears honorable marks of the great Revolutionary conflict of 1775, and has in it several bullet holes, the result of balls from the "Serapis."

The origin and history of the flag is very interesting in view of the glorious achievements wrought under it since Paul Jones raised it in triumph over his British adversary. The idea was taken from General Washington's family ensign, by patriotic ladies in Philadelphia, who made the flag and presented it to Paul Jones, who immediately put it at the mast-head of a small boat and sailed up and down the Schuylkill river to show the people of the country what their future National ensign should be. It was exhibited at the Philadelphia Centennial in 1876, also at the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The family lived formerly at Trenton, New Jersey, the scene of so many revolutionary operations, and it was there that Mrs. Stafford married Mr. Stafford, son of Mr. James Bayard Stafford, whose glorious achievement was the occasion of presenting the old trophy to him. The presentation was a formal one through a committee appointed for that purpose, and took place at Trenton. The original letter of presentation is in the hands of Mrs. Stafford and is as follows: —

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 1st, 1784.

JAMES BAYARD STAFFORD.

Sir: I am directed by the committee to inform you that on Thursday, the 9th, they decided to bestow upon you, for your meritorious services in the late war, Paul Jones' starry flag of the "Bon Homme Richard," which was transferred to the "Alliance," a boarding sword of the same ship, and a musket captured from the "Serapis."

If you write to Captain John Brown, at the yard, what ship you wish them sent by, they will be forwarded to you.

Your humble servant, JAMES MEYLER, *Secretary pro tem.*

It is the intention of Mrs. Stafford to keep the flag in her possession while she lives, and present it to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington at her death.

Although an elderly lady of over 70 years of age, she reviewed the great parade from the presidential stand at Copley Square.

Nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the day. Of the number of people congregated in the city only an approximate estimate can be given; but as the steam railroads brought more than two hundred thousand visitors, it is supposed that nearly half a million people, in addition to the resident population, were present on the eventful occasion.

MASSACHUSETTS GREETS THE VISITORS.

THE joint reception to the Grand Army of the Republic and the Woman's Relief Corps in Mechanics Hall, on Tuesday evening, was a brilliant affair.

Shortly after eight o'clock the veterans and ladies began to assemble. There was an immense concourse that completely filled the great auditorium. While waiting for the arrival of the President and guests patriotic music was rendered by the Salem Cadet Band, and the singing of "John Brown," "America," and other patriotic airs. President Harrison and the other leading speakers, the while, were at the reception tendered by the Mayors' Club, at Young's Hotel.

It was half-past nine o'clock when General Alger appeared on the platform and was received with enthusiasm. A few minutes later came General Sherman. Something had to be done to appease the growing impatience of the audience, and Captain George W. Creasey, Past Department Commander of Massachusetts, said: —

"*My Friends:* You have been remarkably quiet for an audience so large as this, and I must simply request that you bear a little longer until His Excellency, the Governor, shall arrive, and with him the President. In the meantime, permit me to present to you Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Association."

Miss Barton simply bowed her acknowledgments to the audience and passed from the platform. Fifteen minutes more elapsed and then Captain Creasey began another address to the effect that they were still waiting the arrival of the President and his party. During the interval he would present Comrade Innis, who would make a few remarks. Commander Innis said: —

"The hour is getting late, many of our invited guests are late, and the Department has got to come in, and I suppose we shall have to wait until it gets here. Our Commander-in-Chief

and the chairman are very tired, and it would be a shame to call upon them to say a word to you tonight after what they have gone through in the past twenty-four hours. But on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts I tender to you, friends, a soldier's welcome. I want to thank you, my visiting comrades, and the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, for your kindness in bringing this Encampment within the borders of Massachusetts, where you have given my Department a chance to once more touch elbow to elbow with you on the line of march. While I was waiting today to take my position in the line, memory carried me back to when I stood on the sidewalk at Washington, and watched our beloved General Sherman, with his army, pass before me. It took me back to those days, and those vivid memories have passed through my mind more than once this week. Those scenes I shall never forget. Friends, you are very kind in coming here and exhibiting the patience you have shown in waiting for our party to arrive. I will have to close by thanking you on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts of the Grand Army of the Republic."

More shouts were heard for Sherman at this point.

Captain Creasey, rising to introduce "Old Tecumseh" said: "I desire to introduce to you a delegate from the state of Missouri, one whose distinguished services during the war associate him in our memories with Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan and other distinguished representatives and generals. I introduce to you General William T. Sherman."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

"*My Friends:* I cannot hope that my voice will reach beyond the middle of the room, and it was with extreme reluctance that I arose this evening, because your programme clearly defines what we are assembled for. The Governor of your state and the Mayor of your city were the first to welcome this Grand Army of the Republic. To this our Commander-in-Chief was to reply with thanks. That was simply form, and on that form you could build up a pyramid if you chose; but to start and leave me in front would be to make these performances of this evening more protracted than were those of today. Now, the mayor of your great city of Boston has taken your Chief Magistrate and, I

suppose, has given him a good dinner and a good supper, as though he came from a starving state; and I hope you, my fellow-soldiers—for I am addressing my fellow-soldiers, not the citizens of Boston—I want you to let that mayor understand distinctly that the Grand Army of the Republic has an organization of its own, so when we come here we can bring our rations along with us if necessary. Now, for your Uncle Billy to stand up here and kill time is not to be thought of. It is not my business. There was a time when we did killing, and I am not going to speak against time in this vast hall. Then you have got to be patient until our party arrives. We have waited and waited many a year for events of less importance than this.

"You stand beneath this beautiful roof, with all around you symbols that remind you of the glory of your country much more eloquently than any speech you can listen to. Our Commander-in-Chief will return to you our warmest expressions and kind feeling, and the thanks of this Grand Army for Boston's cordial greeting to us. We would express to you before all the world that we are grateful, that we recognize the kindly acts of our neighbors and friends, that we are alive to sympathy, that our hearts go forth to every one, young and old, that as long as life is given to us old soldiers we intend to carry all of our share of the burdens of life; but we are willing, yea, anxious, to turn out with the boys, and to praise them for their efforts. But I saw some boys today in the ranks who, I fear, did not get very far down South; but certainly it was a noble, gorgeous display of men. Our people are profoundly grateful to you, and I wish to repeat that in your presence. If you are patient now for a little while you will soon have them all here, including the President and his cabinet. They could not help this delay this evening. They were on that stand, as you know, from early morn till dewy eve, and they have gone off to Young's Hotel to get supper, on the theory that we had none at the Vendome, although I had a first-class supper there. I can testify to that. Now if you will be patient, in a short time I am sure we will come out O. K."

At half-past ten o'clock Sergeant-at-Arms Adams entered the hall with the long-expected guests, who were received with deafening applause. Among those seated on the platform were:—

President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretary Proctor, Secretary Noble, Admiral Gherardi, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Mrs. Armilla Cheney, Mrs. Abbie Lynch, Mrs. L. A. Turner, Mrs. Sarah A. C. Plummer, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Emma B. Loud, Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. D'Arcy Kinne, Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, Mrs. E. V. Lang, Mrs. Agnes Parker, Miss Mary E. Wright, Mrs. B. Read Wales, Mrs. J. Sewell Reed, Mrs. Olive M. Long, Mrs. Husband, General Alger and Staff, Governor Brackett, Major McKinley, General Sherman, Captain B. Read Wales, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Blackburn, Mrs. L. Marble, Mrs. Aaron Low, General and Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. Sallie A. Morse, Judge Sherman and Miss Sherman, Mrs. Lawlor, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Butler, Mrs. Florence Rich, Mrs. O. P. Maynard, Colonel Geo. W. Hooker, Governor Abbott and staff of New Jersey, Mrs. Geo. W. Hooker, Past Commanders Merrill, Burdette, Kountz, Rae Warner, F. W. Breed, Commander and Mrs. Innis, Mrs. Fuller, Captain Adams, Judge Decker, Past Department Commanders George L. Goodale, George W. Creasey and George S. Evans.

When the tumult had subsided, Captain Creasey introduced Governor Brackett as follows: —

"The citizens of Massachusetts, the residents of Boston and the comrades of this department, with hearts full of pleasure at your coming, extend to you the hand of friendship, and with it an earnest and cordial welcome to this annual gathering of our Grand Army. Massachusetts remembers with pride and gratitude the earnest patriotism and unyielding devotion of the citizen, soldier and sailor of our whole country in the great struggle which forever established the permanency of our republican institutions, and she desires to extend to you her cordial and hearty welcome. I have the honor to present to you His Excellency John Q. A. Brackett, Governor of the Commonwealth."

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BRACKETT.

"Acting under the authority of the Commonwealth, I come into your presence tonight in her name and behalf to extend a cordial welcome to you each and all. To do this is an official duty. To have the opportunity of doing it is a personal privilege and pleasure. My words are not needed, however, to bring you the assurance of the sentiments of friendship and regard which the people of Massachusetts entertain towards you. This they have amply shown today. Coming here from their homes

scattered all over the Commonwealth, thronging the streets of this her capital city, filling the air with their acclamations, they have demonstrated their determination to do you honor. They have not come from any motive of idle curiosity, merely to witness a magnificent pageant. They have come prompted by a spirit of patriotic devotion to unite with you in a celebration which will be memorable in the annals of the state. They have come to show their respect for you, for what you are, for what you have done in the past, for what you represent in the present. Massachusetts never fails to accord the praise which is due to brave men and notable women who, by their loyalty and self-sacrifice, have made the Nation of which she forms a part their debtor forever.

"Wherever beneath the flag of the Republic you may live, whether in our own New England, in the great central states, upon the western prairies, upon the golden shores of the Pacific, or in the sunny South from which, flushed with victory, you returned twenty-five years ago, you are among your friends and have been from the moment you came within the borders of the Old Bay State. Though the doors of many of our mansions, whose residents are absent at the mountains or the sea, may be closed today, the hearts of all our citizens are open to you. They appreciate the compliment you have paid the Commonwealth in selecting her capital as the place of the Encampment which marks the completion of the first quarter of a century from the victory at Appomattox. They invite you to partake of their hospitality. They invite you to feast your eyes and minds upon the scenes of historic interest which abound in Massachusetts, — Plymouth Rock and Lexington and Concord and Bunker Hill,— the Old State House, Faneuil Hall, the Old South and the Old North Churches. Inspiring as these scenes are to all men, in no breast can they excite so deep an emotion as in that of the old soldier who helped to complete the work which was there begun for country, liberty and the rights of man. Massachusetts welcomes you to the hearts and hearthstones of her people, and she hopes that your sojourn here may furnish you with a rich and radiant fund of experiences which will linger in your minds and brighten your memories forever."

Captain Creasey said:—

"Boston, true to her past, true to that generous hospitality which has always characterized her, and true to the patriotism of her sons who did so much to secure the blessings we are today enjoying, also desires through her Chief Magistrate to extend to you a cordial greeting. Permit me to present to you Honorable Thomas N. Hart, Mayor of Boston."

ADDRESS OF MAYOR HART.

"In the name of the people of Boston I thank you for having accepted our invitation to hold your National Encampment in this city. As you could never doubt, and as you have found out by experience, you are all welcome. We are glad to see those that fill high places in the National Government, especially the President of the United States, whom we all honor. We are no less glad to see those who come from the far West, even from the shores of the Pacific, and the Grand Army man who is our neighbor and daily companion. Our city government decided early in the year to devote $25,000 to the National Encampment of 1890. In order to secure the most satisfactory expenditure of this sum it was handed over, without condition, to the Grand Army committee that is providing for your comfort. The city government wanted nothing for itself; it wanted the Encampment in Boston to be a success.

"As a business man I want to say a word of business to you. We have heard some muttering about the great cost of the war, and the pensions and matters of that kind. If the war had not ended as it did twenty-five years ago, we should have had two countries, a Northern Union and a Southern Confederacy. Each would have maintained a standing army, a strong navy and a line of fortifications. These would have cost money, a great deal more than we have expended for pensions and other subjects consequent upon our great war. Our actual expenses of the past twenty-five years were a good business investment, I think, having cost the American people less than to keep up two governments north and south of the Potomac, together with two standing armies, two navies and a double line of fortifications.

"At the same time neither the Northern Union nor the Southern Confederacy would have been content. The whole American people, including our brethren of the South, would have demanded that somehow we ought to come together again; for what God has put together let no man put asunder. Twenty-five years ago you prevented that separation. You stood in the breach. For that we thank you and honor you. And we shall continue to do so as long as we are one country, under one flag and one God."

Captain Creasey said:—

"*Comrades*, during the war we were cheered and encouraged by kind and loving words from wives, mothers, sisters and sweethearts, so today, after more than twenty-five years have elapsed, and we are endeavoring to smooth the pathways of those of our comrades less fortunate than ourselves, we are assisted by an organization, the hearts of whose members beat in unison with ours, and whose highest mission is to assist us in our work. England, my friends, had but one Florence Nightingale, but for us there came from hundreds of American homes women just as true, just as loyal and just as devoted to suffering humanity as she, and I have the honor of presenting to you her counterpart, a lady whom every comrade in the army of the West, aye, and all who wore the Union blue, remembers as a kind-hearted, devoted mother, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, National President of the Woman's Relief Corps."

ADDRESS OF MRS. ANNIE WITTENMEYER.

"I do not know that I shall be able to make any large number of you hear, but I desire, on behalf of the Woman's Relief Corps, to thank you for these eloquent and gracious words of welcome. I very well understand that they are not personal. They are given because of the grand work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and because of the high claims of the heroes for whom we labored. Nations have had honors all down through the centuries; but there never was an army mustered into battle line which could match the army that was mustered for the defence of this country from 1861 to 1865.

"They charged a long line of glittering bayonets that protected treason. They scaled the highest heights where the Stars and Bars were floating, and facing belching cannon they tore the emblem of secession from the flagstaff. They pre-empted every foot of American soil for freedom, and with their sharp, swift swords they sundered the chains that bound in human slavery four millions of slaves, and planted the grand old Stars and Stripes as God planted the tree of life for the healing of the nations."

Referring to the growth of the Woman's Relief Corps, the speaker said: —

"We began seven years ago with forty-two members, without a dollar in our treasury. Today we number over a hundred thousand members, and we have in our various treasuries, local and general, $165,000. We spent last year, or this year just closing, about $75,000, and in all these seven years, $350,000, and we are just going on spending money and working for you. In addition to this, we have opened a home for army nurses, for the widows of soldiers, for the broken-down old veteran, with his wife. For a good while we have been thinking that it was not right that the soldiers should go to the Soldiers' Home and the wife should go to the poor house. We have opened the door for this grand work and we mean to continue it to the end."

Captain Creasey said: —

"It is unnecessary, my friends, for me to speak words of commendation regarding our organization of the Grand Army, and you are all familiar with our distinguished Commander-in-Chief. Permit me, however, to present to you Commander-in-Chief Russell A. Alger of the Grand Army of the Republic."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ALGER.

"I was notified today that, in your behalf, I was to return thanks to the city of Boston and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the magnificent reception that they have tendered to us, and for all that they are doing for us; and I do it very gladly. I wish to say to Boston, however, that when we were asked here we were promised a warranty deed of the city, and we think we have pretty nearly completed the title; but we expect the balance

of it before we leave. I wish to say to the good people of Massachusetts and Boston who are not Grand Army men that we consider ourselves a sort of a family of nobility. We have with us tonight the distinguished men of the nation. We have on this platform a man and a comrade who occupies the next to the highest position in the world—the highest one being that of Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. We are sorry for Comrade Harrison, but he cannot have that office this year. We have with us tonight a man who has led us over bloody fields, and whose name is a household word in every loyal home, and we love him and we always love his presence, and yet he is but comrade General Sherman.

"We have the Vice-President of the United States, a man who during the war did great service to aid us who were in the field. We have here tonight the Secretary of War, General Proctor; the Secretary of the Interior, General Noble; we have also the Secretary of Agriculture, General Rusk; and there may have been a few more of those secretaries strayed in here that I have not seen, but if they are here, we welcome them all. We have here tonight one of Ohio's gallant sons, Major McKinley. But the beauty of our organization, comrades, is that it matters not what station men may occupy in civil life in this country, if they served in the army and are entitled to membership in our great organization, they are but comrades. We meet here tonight on a common plane, and it is the glory of the organization—it is that which makes it so dear to us all—that we all stand on one level, simply comrades.

"Governor Brackett and Mr. Mayor, in behalf of this great organization of men, 150,000, whose representatives are here tonight, I tender to you, sirs, the grateful acknowledgments that are due for your generous hospitality, and I assure you that while we stay in this magnificent city of yours, we know we shall be full—of joy. We were promised when we came here that you had everything and did everything on a magnificent scale, and here we are holding this grand camp-fire simply in one of your bedrooms. What Boston undertakes to do she will do. And again thanking you for your cordial greeting, I will say that as long as we remain with you we will try and make you glad we came, and possibly when we go."

Captain Creasey said: —

"*My Friends:* However much we may differ upon the great political or social questions every day, this one belief we have in common, that the sun does not shine upon a government better than the one under which we live, and none appreciate more highly or are willing to sacrifice more for its welfare and success than those who fought to preserve it. Comrades, I have the pleasure of introducing to you our honored and distinguished comrade, the President of the United States."

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT HARRISON.

"I have had impressions both pleasurable and painful as I have looked upon this great procession of veterans which swept through the streets of this historic capital today; pleasure in the contemplation of so many faces of those who shared together the peril and the glory of the great struggle for the Union; sensations of a mournful sort, as I thought how seldom we should meet again, not many times more here. As I have stood in the great national cemetery at Arlington, and have seen those silent battalions of the dead, I have thought how swiftly the reaper is doing his work, and how soon, in the scattered cemeteries of this land, the ashes of all the soldiers of the great war shall be gathered to honored graves. And yet I could not help but feel that in the sturdy tread of those battalions there was yet strength of heart and limb that would not be withheld if a present peril should confront the nation that we love. And if Arlington is the death, we saw today, in the springing step of those magnificent battalions of the Sons of Veterans, the resurrection. They are coming on to take our places. The nation will not be defenceless when we are gone; but those who have read, about the firesides of the veterans' homes in which they were born and reared, the lessons of patriotism and the stories of heroism, will come fresh armed to any conflict that may confront us in the future. And so tonight we may again from this magnificent spectacle feel a fresh and strong sense of security for the permanence of our country and her free institutions.

"I thought it altogether proper that I should take a brief furlough from official duties at Washington to mingle with you here

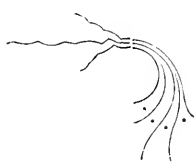
today as a comrade, because every President of the United States must realize that the strength of the Government, its defense in war, the army that is to muster under its banner when our Nation is assailed, is to be found here in the mass of our people. And so, as my furlough is almost done, and the train is already waiting that must bear me back to Washington, I can only express again the cordial, sincere and fraternal interest which I have felt this day in meeting with you all. I can only hope that God will so order the years that are left to you that, for you and those who are dear to you, they may be ordered in all gentleness, in all prosperity and success, and that when at last the comrades who survive you shall wrap the flag of the Nation about your body and bear it to the grave, you may die in peace and in the hopes of a glorious resurrection."

Immediately at the close of his speech, at 10.45 o'clock, President Harrison and party and Governor Brackett left the hall. As the President marched along the front of the platform the hands of many of the veterans were stretched up to him, and he grasped them one after another, with hearty welcome. He left the platform amid great cheering; calls were given for Vice-President Morton and Major McKinley. Major McKinley could not be prevailed upon to respond, but Vice-President Morton spoke briefly as follows, his rising being greeted with loud cheering: —

ADDRESS OF VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON.

"Boston tonight is the centre of patriotic memories. The representatives of that Grand Army which was the expression and embodiment of the Nation's purpose and patriotism are here. The occasion, therefore, brings to all our minds the greatest and gravest event in all our national life — the supreme crisis of free government, not only here, but throughout the world. In that crisis in which you bore the greatest part of the issue was settled upon the side of justice, freedom and indissolubility of the Union. May the Nation which was preserved and regenerated by your valor and sacrifice, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, never perish from the earth, and may the Government thus preserved ever keep in generous remembrance and kindly care you and your descendants."

Brief remarks were also made by Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, President of the Massachusetts Department of the Woman's Relief Corps, after which, about 11 P.M., the ceremonies were declared, by Comrade Creasey, to be at an end, and the great company, except the veterans who were to remain there for the night, slowly dispersed.



THE WORK OF THE DELEGATES.

THE Twenty-fourth annual session of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic opened in Music Hall on Wednesday morning, August 13, at 11 o'clock. It was a noble looking body of men that assembled there to transact the important business which was so soon to occupy their earnest attention. The proceedings of the day were advertised to begin an hour earlier, but an extended meeting of the National Council of Administration made it impossible for General Alger to open the proceedings until the hour named.

The hall was beautifully decorated, and the scene of the body of the house, occupied by delegates, and the galleries by veterans, was one which, for attractiveness to the eye, has never been surpassed as a Grand Army occasion.

The Commander-in-Chief was given a cordial reception on his appearance upon the platform. Past Chaplain-in-Chief Rev. I. N. Foster opened the exercises by prayer, at the conclusion of which General Alger requested General Sherman, who sat with his Post on the floor of the house, to come to the platform. Amid great applause the General arose, and when quiet had been restored, he thanked General Alger for his kindness, but said he preferred to remain with the Missouri delegation. General Alger then addressed the convention as follows: —

GENERAL ALGER'S ADDRESS.

"*Comrades:* Fortunately for us we are permitted to gather here in this historic city, justly named the 'Cradle of Liberty', to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the surrender of the armed forces against this Government to the Union army. We also celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the actual freedom of all races within our borders. Near here was 'fired the shot

heard round the world' and were fought the first battles of the Revolution. How many patriots in later days have been inspired to perform heroic deeds by the example of those patriots who first declared this land should be free, and have tried to emulate their examples, the scores of fields which have tested the courage of these generations whose representatives are gathered here today will answer. To name one or a dozen of them without including all would be the same act of injustice as would the recording the deeds of a single man, omitting others. It is sufficient for us to know that when called, men were found for every place.

"While we lament the loss of nearly all of our old commanders, it is a source of great consolation and pleasure to know that one of those great leaders of men is still spared to us and is in our midst today. Upon him this Nation is pouring its wealth of love and gratitude. Let us hope and pray that he may long be permitted to remain here, our leader, our commander, our idol, and our comrade. God bless you, General Sherman! Our love for you is beyond words.

"Comrades, it is not my intention today to burden you with the details of the workings of this organization, nor to repeat to any great extent what can be found in the reports of my staff officers. Their work has been zealously and conscientiously performed, and I commend their reports to your careful scrutiny. For my own work I can only say that, while I have given to it a great share of my time and the best of my ability, I am painfully conscious of having filled but a small fraction of the demands. The organization and the country are so great that it is an impossible task for any man, in the short space of one year, to visit any considerable portion of the more than seven thousand Posts that now exist.

"I have attended twenty-three department Encampments; have, as you are possibly aware, visited many of the departments at several different times, and have been more than gratified to learn that everywhere, among the most honored and trusted citizens, among the men holding official positions and achieving success in private life, are found many of the men who served in the Union army and now wear the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"The condition of the organization, I am happy to report, is, with few exceptions, excellent. There have been, I regret to say, some disagreements in the Department of Louisiana and Mississippi, drawn upon the color line, the details of which will be found in the records of the Judge-Advocate General.

"It is the same question that is today disturbing many localities in the southern part of this country, and which will require patience and concessions from all parties to settle. It is a perplexing one; but I trust time, with the good intentions of all peace and liberty-loving citizens, will bring such moderation of council that in the near future all may share the rights granted by our laws, and that harmony will prevail everywhere.

"It has been my determination to recognize as a comrade the equal rights of every man, no matter what his color or nationality, provided he has the two qualifications, service and honorable discharge. In this great struggle of life, the strong should aid the weak. It ennobles the former and helps to elevate the latter. A synopsis of the opinions of the Judge-Advocate General, those approved and those disapproved, will be found in the report of the Adjutant-General.

"The official reports presented to the Twenty-third National Encampment, dated June 30, 1889, gave the number of comrades in good and regular standing, 382,617. Total members then suspended and delinquent, 28,088, making a total membership as borne on the rolls at that date of 410,686.

"'June 30, 1890.

The total number of comrades in good and regular standing was	427,981
Total membership borne on rolls	458,230
Number of Posts reported June 30, 1889	6,711
Number of Posts reported June 30, 1890	7,175
Number of deaths during the year	5,476
Number of new Departments	2

Including the Provisional Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.'

"I am constrained to say that I do not believe the number of deaths reported, as stated, is even approximately correct. Not, however, on account of any fault of the Posts; but as com-

rades grow feeble they neglect their Posts, are dropped from the rolls, when in fact their health is such they are unable to attend: and thus many die who are not reported.

"The increase in membership of the different Departments and relative percentages are given in the annexed table. Of course the new Departments of North Dakota, Indian Territory and Oklahoma took their memberships from the Departments of Dakota, Kansas and Texas, and allowance will be made for the changes made thereby in numbers of those Departments.

"While our numbers make up a vast army, it is confidently believed that not one-half of those who are eligible belong to this organization. Many live remote from Posts; many are physically unable to attend, and many, through lack of means, do not feel that they can pay the expenses incident to membership.

"I recommend that, as far as practicable, Posts carry upon their rolls all worthy members whom they know to be financially unable to pay these expenses. Of course, all who are able to and do not pay their dues should be dropped, but great charity should be exercised in the cases of those who are not.

"I wish to urge upon comrades the importance of securing, at the earliest possible moment, the individual record of the services of the enlisted men. The history of the war will never be written until it includes such record. Let them be deposited with their Posts and they will be preserved.

PENSIONS.

"The subject of pensions has been, as all are aware, the all-absorbing one of the year. During the early days of the present Congress it became evident to the pension committee, whose report is before you, that the 'service bill,' so much desired, could not be enacted into a law, many members of both branches of Congress declaring that they could not vote for an amount that, taken with the regular expenditures of the government, would exceed its revenues. I am aware that many are disappointed, but the committee has been powerless to accomplish more than has already been done. It is now believed that the expenditures in pensions, under existing laws, will exceed one hundred and fifty millions of dollars annually. More than three hundred

thousand applications have been made to the Commissioner of Pensions under the new disability law, and he informs me that applications are coming in at the rate of about 10,000 per day. Large as this sum is, it is a great gratification to know that it is distributed among our own people. Four times a year this money goes to all parts of the country. There is not a community which does not feel its influence, and to which it is not a help. It pays the necessary bills to the merchant and the farmer, who in turn are able to pay their debts, and so on. While these are not reasons for paying pensions, they are a source of consolation to the people who bear the burden.

"Since the war the nation has doubled in population, and more than quadrupled in wealth. Its prosperity is known to no other land, and I am sure its people are gladly contributing to the support of those who, at every sacrifice, made it possible for it to be what it is.

"Much misapprehension exists, I think, concerning the disability bill heretofore referred to, passed under date of June 27th, 1890. Let me quote from Section 2: 'All persons who served ninety days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late War of the Rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now, or who may hereafter be, suffering from a mental or physical disability of a permanent character, not the results of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upon the lists of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive a pension not exceeding twelve dollars per month, and not less than six dollars per month, proportioned to the degree of inability to earn support.'

"Under the official rules and regulations attached to the bill are the following: — This law requires in a soldier's case.

'1st. An honorable discharge.

'2d. That he has served at least ninety days.

'3d. A permanent physical or mental inability to earn support, but not due to vicious habits.' (It need not have originated in the service.)

"By a careful reading of this law, and the official explanation of above quoted, it will be seen that, no matter what a man's financial condition may be, if he be physically disabled from performing manual labor, he is entitled to a pension, the conditions being, first, physical disability, not necessarily contracted in the service; and second, that proof of such disability may be made upon certificate, from his physician probably, and without the testimony of his former comrades. Should any member of this Encampment today receive a permanent injury 'not the result of his own vicious habits,' he will be entitled to a pension. Let us be just to our law-makers, even though they have not given us all we ask. No country on earth is or ever has been nearly as generous to its soldiers as ours.

MEMORIAL DAY.

"As the years pass, the interest shown by not only the comrades, but by the citizens generally, in the services of this hallowed day, vastly increases both North and South wherever the grave of the Union soldier is marked. As an example, the chaplain of the Department of Michigan reports that in his Department over 303,000 citizens and over 39,000 children participated in memorial exercises the present year.

"The Quartermaster-General purchased and sent flags to the cemeteries in the South, which were placed at the heads of the graves of our gallant dead upon that day. I hope this may not only grow into a custom, but that it may be ordered that, in communities where it is not probable that flags will be furnished for this purpose, the Grand Army of the Republic will see to it that they are supplied.

"It has been my pleasure in going over the country to find in many cities and towns, as also in the country, flags floating over the public school-houses. Let us hope that the time will soon come when this beautiful custom will be universal, and that the Union flag may not only be found upon the school-houses, but in every home, and that the love for the old stars and stripes shall prevail everywhere.

CHARITY.

"There has been expended in charity, according to our official records, during the past year, $217,650.52. Of course

this is in no measure of the money collected and expended in a private way, nor does it include the great sums collected and expended by the heroic women who were our strong right arm in war, and are now donating their time to our dependent comrades and their widows and children. We shall never know of the great good these noble women are doing in our behalf. They should receive every possible encouragement, and they have, I know, the thanks of every man who wore the Union blue. Hold up their hands in the work they are doing.

SONS OF VETERANS.

"This organization, numbering over one hundred and twenty-five thousand members, is growing rapidly, and is reported in excellent condition. We should do everything in our power to aid them in their work. They are our boys, and to them we must soon commit our trust.

"Wherever I have been in the different Departments I have received marked courtesies from them, and am glad to be able in this public manner to acknowledge the same, and to say, God speed you, young men, in your patriotic work.

THE GRANT COTTAGE.

"The Twenty-third Encampment left it optional with the National Council of Administration to provide for the care of the last earthly resting place of our beloved old commander; and while it should be kept as a sacred relic, it is a question for your careful consideration as to whether or not this expense should be borne by the Grand Army of the Republic.

It is situated in a place inaccessible in winter, and upon a plat of land which, under the will bequeathing it, reverts to the original owner should the cottage be consumed by fire. This, perhaps, was a wise provision, as the land would be of little value without the cottage; but the question of its future maintenance and repairs—it being of wood and needing constant care—is one that should be carefully considered.

THE GENERAL LOGAN MONUMENT.

"The funds in the hands of the trustees for the Logan Monument, outside of the appropriation made by Congress for the site

and pedestal, amount to $12,841.67. I sincerely trust that the time is not far distant when this tribute to this beloved leader will have been completed. Iowa Circle, in the city of Washington, has been selected as the permanent site for this monument. It is, as you are aware, a beautiful place, and was selected in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Logan.

THE GENERAL SHERIDAN MONUMENT.

"In accordance with the wishes of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, expressed at its last annual meeting, General Orders No. 16, dated June 28th, 1890, were issued from these headquarters to the Posts throughout the country, asking for contributions of from ten to twenty-five cents per member, to be sent in at an early date, for the erection of an equestrian statue to the memory of our lamented comrade, General Philip H. Sheridan, and that such contributions be forwarded to me as treasurer of the fund, or brought here and delivered to the treasurer at this Encampment.

"Under this order there has been received to August 2d, inclusive, $447.94. Congress has heretofore passed a law granting $40,000 each for the purchase of site and pedestal for monuments to Generals Sheridan, Logan and Hancock. Unless this law can be so amended that a portion of the amount not needed as specified can be converted to the purchase of statues, when we consider the fact that an equestrian statue costs about $30,000, it is evident that the time for their final completion is far distant. These works should all be pushed with the utmost vigor.

THE GENERAL GRANT MONUMENT.

"An ordinary plain vault on the banks of the Hudson marks the resting place of our great chieftain. This is not creditable either to us or to this nation. There should be erected at the capital of this government, dedicated to the memory of this great man, a memorial building such as will be a credit to the whole people. Not a shaft; not a statue; but a monumental structure such as has not been builded in this or any other country—one to which every citizen within the domains of this great land can refer with just pride.

"I recommend that a committee of five be appointed by this Encampment, whose duties shall be in accordance with the foregoing, and empowered to solicit aid from the general government and from individuals. I think we give too little thought to patriotic sentiment, to the glories of the past, and to the shrine of the veteran—THE OLD FLAG! Too little thought to the blessings we enjoy! Every patriotic act, every subscription to a monument fund, every dollar devoted to the relief of the suffering, every gathering where patriotic sentiments are expressed, help to build a wealth that cannot be represented in figures, because every such act breathes the life that will perpetuate our love for the nation and continue its prosperity.

HARTRANFT.

"Comrade John F. Hartranft, the fifth Commander-in-Chief, within the year has responded to the call of the Great Commander and now has his seat at the great Encampment on the other side.

"Hartranft, the modest, kind and brave soldier, the honored, loved and trusted citizen—his memory is a living fragrance of deeds well done.

"Comrades, the honor conferred upon me by the Twenty-third National Encampment in electing me your Commander-in-Chief was by far the greatest I have ever received. The task of performing the duties of the office is indeed a great one; but with it are mingled the greatest pleasures that can come to man in this world, outside of his own sacred home, and while life shall last I shall never cease to be thankful that this great trust was, for a time, committed to my keeping.

"For your generosity, your aid, and for your many acts of personal kindness, I thank you most sincerely, and hope you will carry my grateful acknowledgments to those of our number not permitted to be here. Wherever I have been I have found the same enthusiastic, loyal sentiment of comradeship shown here today. May it grow stronger and stronger while we are permitted to live, and, when the end comes here, may we be gathered in that great camp where the bugle sounds neither the reveille nor lights out.

"Again and again I thank you."

The address was frequently applauded and his references to General Sherman aroused great enthusiasm.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant-General, George H. Hopkins, stated: "Owing to the fact that the Twenty-fourth National Encampment is held two weeks earlier in the year than the preceding Encampment, the reports from some of the Departments are not as full as they would have been had more time been given to the Posts in the various Departments to make their reports. When you assumed command of the Grand Army of the Republic there were forty-two Departments, with 6,711 Posts, and a membership in good standing of 382,589. The consolidated report for the quarter ending June 30th, 1890, shows forty-three Departments, with the provisional Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and a membership in good standing of 427,981, being a net gain of 2 Departments, 464 Posts, and 47,116 comrades.

"The following table gives the strength of the several Departments, and the gains of each in Posts and membership, between June 30, 1889, and June 30, 1890.

"These tables show that on June 30th, 1890, there were in the several Departments 7,178 Posts, with a membership of 397,385. The gains since June 30th, 1889, were 520 Posts and 20,217 members. The losses were 20 Posts and 1,581 members:

Members in good standing, June 30, 1889		382,617
Gain by muster	40,027	
Gain by transfer	8,320	
Gain by reinstatement	20,460	
Gain from delinquent reports	13,138	
Total gain	———	81,945
Aggregate		464,562
Loss by death	5,476	
Loss by honorable discharge	1,774	
Loss by transfer	10,277	
Loss by suspension	6,111	
Loss by dishonorable discharge	537	
Loss by delinquent reports	12,406	
Total loss	———	36,581
Members in good standing June 30, 1890		427,981

Net gain in membership in good standing, 47,116.		
Net gain in Posts reporting, 464.		
Members remaining suspended	25,140	
Members last quarter by delinquent reports . .	2,389	
Total in suspension	———	27,529
Total members on rolls June 30, 1890 . . .		455,510
Adding to this those on transfer (who are, of course, still members of the order) . .		2,720
Total membership		458,230

"The loss by delinquent reports is caused chiefly by the negligence of Post officers in failing to make their reports, and it would seem that there is no excuse on the part of these officers for this negligence.

"If to the number of 427,981 in good standing June 30, 1890, were added the number lost by delinquent reports, and the number suspended, who, although suspended, are still members of the order, there would be a total membership upon the rolls of 455,510; to such should also be added 2,720 who are out on transfer cards.

"The number of deaths during the year was 5,476. The amount expended for relief for the year ending March 31, 1890, was $221,350.18; number of comrades relieved, 19,470; others relieved, 8,949; total number relieved, 28,419.

"In this sum no mention is made of the large amount of private aid expended by thousands of our members individually or collectively, and of which no record can be kept. For the quarter ending June 30, 1890, $51,599.01 was expended.

"The total amount expended by the Grand Army from July 1, 1871, to July 1, 1890, amounts to the enormous sum of $1,987,534.55.

"In the table showing the progression made during each quarter in the last 13 years, the following shows the gain in six departments which take the lead: Ohio, 2,593; Missouri, 2,028; Massachusetts, 1,043; Tennessee, 963; Indiana, 957; Illinois, 779.

"Two new Departments have been organized. The Department of North Dakota, embraced in the territorial limits of the state of North Dakota, was organized at Grand Forks, North Dakota,

on April 24, 1890. Comrade George B. Winship was elected Department Commander, who appointed Comrade William Ackerman as Assistant Adjutant-General, with headquarters at Grand Forks.

"The Provisional Department of Indian Territory and Oklahoma was authorized by special orders No. 21, dated June 23, 1890, and a Department Encampment was called for the purpose of organizing a permanent Department at Guthrie on the 7th day of August, 1890."

REPORT OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

The report of Horace P. Porter, M.D., of Foster, Mo., is best summarized by his recommendations as follows: "That hereafter the inspectors of Posts shall be required to examine all of the officers of all Posts within their jurisdiction concerning their knowledge of general and Department orders and circulars and the edicts of the National and their Department Encampments which affect them in their respective stations; that Post surgeons who are physicians and past medical directors be admitted to full delegates' privileges in their Department Encampments, and that present medical directors and past Surgeons-General be hereafter included in the rolls of the National Encampments, provided that the officers herein above-mentioned are in good standing in the order; that this Encampment use all honorable means to secure the enactment of an amendment to the effect that the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, when considering pension claims under the old law, which are based upon disability that was practically latent for several years after the war, may exercise discretion in the matter of the continuance or pathological continuity of said disability, and in case of a war disability, that is exceedingly prevalent among ex-soldiers as a class, he may, when the facts seem to warrant such action on his part, assume the incurrence of said disability in the service; the early establishment of a commodious branch of the National Military Home for disabled volunteer soldiers at some point remote from probable epidemic infection on either the Atlantic or Gulf coasts of the peninsula portion of the state of Florida.

The fact is emphasized that the possibility of making an institution of this kind self-sustaining (particularly in a sub-tropical climate) is worthy of serious consideration."

Dr. Porter expressed his belief that the Grand Army of the Republic should have its own disability records. Those in the hands of the government are not accessible. The Grand Army of the Republic has never made a great effort to show the world how much the soldier sacrificed in diminution of life prospects, or that these life-shortening and comfort-destroying war disabilities mean something, and are not creatures of the imagination. An annual per capita tax of one cent upon our membership would maintain for several years, at least, a Grand Army of the Republic Bureau of Vital Statistics, where facts could be accumulated that are going to be needed in the near future to meet a wholesale denunciation of the legitimate claims of the ex-soldier.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL.

Inspector-General D. E. Griffith of Troy, N. Y., reported that the Order is not only growing numerically stronger, but is working earnestly and harmoniously in furthering the grand objects for which it was organized. A glance at the amounts expended for charity by the Posts in the several Departments will prove that no organization on the face of the earth more constantly patrols that broad road between Jerusalem and Jericho, in the exercise of the sweet office of ministering to the helpless and unfortunate.

"I regret," he said, "that reports from several Departments show that not one-half of the Posts have been inspected. The rules and regulations (Article V., Chapter 5) require that there shall be a thorough inspection of each Post every year. The reason for this must be obvious. We cannot secure uniformity of work and a compliance with our ritual and laws unless a thorough inspection of each Post shall be made every year, and that inspection should be made by a comrade assigned to such duty who is not a member of the Post to be inspected. Neither should assignments to such duty be made only to compliment a comrade or to repay a debt of obligation, but rather in the interest of the good of the organization and with reasonable assurance of

a prompt and intelligent discharge of the duty imposed. The inspection should have been completed by June 30th, yet some of the Departments have waited until August 5th before sending their reports to this office, while others have not reported as required by orders from national headquarters. I have been delayed and greatly embarrassed by the negligence of Department and assistant inspectors, and respectfully suggest that some means should be devised to secure a more thorough inspection of Posts, and a more prompt return from Departments."

Connecticut reports 84 Posts, with a membership of 6,740; expended in charity, $10,596.87; relief fund, $63,009.29; Post fund, $19,787.63; value of other property, $39,415.45. This Department gained two Posts during the year.

Maine reports 157 Posts, with a membership of 9,482; expended in charity, $8,028.50; amount in relief fund, $9,051.55.

Massachusetts reports number of Posts, 199; membership, 21,742; expended in charity, $44,741.36.

New Hampshire reports 93 Posts, with a membership of 5,047; expended in charity, $4,157.29; amount in relief fund, $11,486.65.

Rhode Island reports 21 Posts, with 2,732 members; amount expended in charity, $3,213.94; amount in relief fund, $23,513.68; amount in Post fund, $16,911.38; Post property, $11,776.75. Every Post in the Department has been inspected.

Vermont reports 105 Posts, with a membership of 5,247; amount expended in charity, $2,500.07; amount in relief fund, $6,402.

From the facts and figures in his possession the Inspector-General has compiled a table showing that the number of Posts in the Grand Army on June 30th, 1890, was 6,928; number of comrades in good standing in Posts inspected to June 30, 351,244; number of Posts inspected, 5,010; number of Posts not inspected, 1,051; Posts in which benefits are paid on account of sickness, 649; number of Posts having a relief fund for charity, 1,621; total amount expended for charity, $282,556.01; amount remaining in relief fund, $475,350.07.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of Quartermaster-General John Taylor of Philadelphia, consisted entirely of figures. One set showed the official in account with the Grand Army. It gave cash balance August 31st, 1889, of $12,333.49; receipts from sale of supplies, $22,896.35; receipts from capita tax, $7,611.06; interest on United States bonds and deposits, $825.21; total to be accounted for, $43,685.11. The expenditures had amounted to $31,239.30, of which $15,726.90 had been for the purchase of supplies, and $18,512.40 for incidentals, postage, salaries, etc. Another table gave the total assets as follows: — Cash balance on hand, $9,445.81; due by Department, $852.11; United States bonds, 19,800.00; supplies, $1,571.08; total, $31,669.00.

The Grant Monument fund was shown to have been increased by $981.76 since the last Encampment, and to amount to $11,114.55.

Comrades William A. Wallace of New York, A. D. Reed of Illinois, J. W. Thatcher of Connecticut, and Thomas D. Rogers of Missouri, and Adjutant-General George H. Hopkins of Detroit, as chairman, were appointed a committee on credentials.

On motion of Commander Clarkson of New York, by unanimous rising vote, it was ordered that a portrait of John A. Andrew, the War Governor of Massachusetts, be placed upon the platform.

DETROIT IN 1891.

A comrade from Michigan presented the following, which, in the shape of a map, was hung in front of the desk of the Chair: —

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Common Council of the city of Detroit, July 10th, 1890, presented by Alderman Burt: —

WHEREAS, The annual Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Michigan, has instructed its delegates to the National Encampment of the G. A. R. to use all honorable means to have the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the year 1891 held at Detroit;

WHEREAS, The citizens of Detroit and of Michigan are earnestly and heartily in accord with this desire, and will assure the brave defenders of the Union, composing that grand Order, a most cordial welcome to and hospitable entertainment while in our city;

Resolved, That the freedom and most generous hospitality of this city is hereby tendered to the Grand Army of the Republic, and they are hereby cordially invited, through the National Encampment to be held in Boston in August next, and earnestly requested to hold their National Encampment in the year 1891 in the city of Detroit.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be presented to the National Encampment at Boston, by the delegates to that Encampment from this state, and that His Honor, the Mayor, be requested to call a citizens' meeting to take suitable measures to assist the members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this state in securing the National Encampment in 1891 in this city.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the resolutions adopted by the Common Council of the city of Detroit, July 10th, 1890.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said city, this tenth day of July, 1890.

H. S. PINGREE, *Mayor*.

A. G. KRONBERG, *City Clerk*.

At noon the convention adjourned until two P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

It was nearly half-past two o'clock when General Alger called the convention to order. During the recess the Departments had been assigned seats in the order of seniority.

A pleasing incident occurred at the opening of proceedings, when General Alger announced that a representative from Honolulu desired to be heard. Immediately there appeared upon the platform Colonel V. V. Ashford, Commander of the Hawaiian military forces, and Adjutant of Post 15 of Honolulu. He said that, in response to the wishes of his Post, which was the outpost of the Grand Army, he desired to present, for the use of the Commander-in-Chief, a gavel made of twelve different kinds of native wood. This gift was intended to represent the admiration and zeal which that Post felt for the Commander-in-Chief.

The next business in order, under a vote of the Encampment, was the nomination of candidates for the office of Commander-in-Chief.

The roll was called, and the representatives from each state had an opportunity to name their choice. California led off by

presenting the claims of Colonel Smedberg, a retired officer of the regular army, who lost his leg at the battle of the Wilderness. The delegate who advocated the claims of Colonel Smedberg asked if the Encampment could remember a time when a far western state had had a Commander-in-Chief. California wanted to put forward a gallant soldier, but whatever might be the result she would be true to the Grand Army, and to the comrade selected as its leader.

When Connecticut was called, Comrade Taintor, in an eloquent speech, nominated Colonel Wheelock G. Veazey of Vermont, and Maine seconded the nomination. At the mention of Colonel Veazey's name there was great enthusiasm.

Indiana gave its support to General Alvin P. Hovey, and Ohio, with a Department of 46,000 members, named General Hovey as its choice.

Minnesota had no candidate, for its Department had endorsed the nomination of Colonel Veazey. Missouri voted and Nebraska supported Colonel Veazey; Montana for Colonel Smedberg, and New Hampshire, New Jersey, Idaho and Iowa expressed a preference for Colonel Veazey.

When the state of New York was reached, Warner Miller arose as its representative, and was greeted with prolonged applause. He was obliged to take the platform, and after quiet prevailed, said he had been instructed to second the nomination of one whom the delegates loved and honored. If New York had no candidate of its own, he did not want the Encampment to forget that New York once owned a little strip in the Green Mountain state. Although its soil might be unfitted for ordinary crops, yet there was one crop it could raise to perfection — the crop of loyal men. In conclusion Mr. Miller named Colonel Veazey as the comrade who would be supported by the entire delegation of New York.

Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee and Texas in quick succession named Colonel Veazey, and for Vermont, Ex-Governor and Comrade Pingree eulogized the services of Colonel Veazey, and said that Vermont sent to the field 34,000 of her sons, or more than one in ten of her entire population. A larger proportion of her sons poured out their blood than of any other state of

the loyal North. Utah, Virginia, Washington and Alaska wanted Colonel Smedberg, and Illinois was the last state to respond for Colonel Veazey. Massachusetts would have had an able representative in General Charles Devens, whose familiarity with the soldier and judicial record of Colonel Veazey gave him an exceptional opportunity to speak in praise of Vermont's choice; but as the delegation was divided in the matter of Senior Vice-Commander, it was decided to take no part in the selection of Commander-in-Chief.

As soon as the roll call ended, Colonel Smedberg ascended the platform and gracefully withdrew his name, and he was followed by General Hovey, who pursued a similar course. This action was greeted with great applause, and by unanimous vote Colonel Veazey was declared elected Commander-in-Chief.

Comrades Smedberg, Hovey and Miller were appointed a committee to escort Colonel Veazey to the platform, and when he appeared there was a great deal of enthusiasm.

Although suffering from a severe hoarseness, Colonel Veazey succeeded in making comrades at the further end of the hall hear his voice. He said:—

REMARKS OF COLONEL VEAZEY.

"Had I the lips of a genius, I should not be able to find words to evince the expression and gratitude that is your due, or the feeling of thanksgiving that lies down deep in my heart.

"I recognize the great responsibility of this highest of all offices. I can make you but one simple pledge—that, with God's help and your support, which I know I shall receive, because you never fail to give it when you face death, I will do everything in my power to preserve untarnished, even as I receive it from this ideal Commander (turning towards General Alger) as he received it from those who preceded him, the fair escutcheon of the Grand Army. God grant that I may never forget what is due to every man, even the humblest, of that Great Army which preserved our country one-quarter of a century ago, and which through this glorious organization of ours has been laid deep in the foundation of the future security of our country. Perhaps it may not be improper for me to announce that I feel prepared to say that my

WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF-ELECT G. A. R., 1891.

business now will be of such a character as to keep me at the National Capitol, where so many of you I hope may often come, or at the centres of the country, and thus keep up in the touch of elbows with you and all the comrades of the Grand Army.

"And may I not say that I sincerely hope that it will not be simply the touch of elbows, but the touch of hearts between us all? Of course, comrades, I cannot expect to emulate the example which this, your Commander, has set, because you know that there is, and can be, but one General Alger. But, comrades, I feel that I can safely say this to you, that after more than twenty years in the ranks, and within the different grades of office of the Grand Army, I do feel as if I knew something about our glorious organization, and I say to you that I purpose to know everything that it is possible to know about the Grand Army in every Department in the land, and wherever the Grand Army demands my presence, nothing will stand between me and it, which I regard my first and great duty.

"Now, comrades, it is not necessary for me to say to you what you all know, and that is, that the Grand Army of the Republic is founded on a rock, and with God's blessing the gates of Hell cannot prevail against it. I speak with deep feelings of gratitude in my heart for the greatest honor you have conferred upon me or could confer upon any other living man."

Next in order was the selection of a candidate for Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, and it being conceded that the office, out of courtesy, belonged to Massachusetts, the matter was left to the delegates from that state. After a lengthy conference Captain J. G. B. Adams, on behalf of the delegation, presented the name of Richard F. Tobin, and said that he was the unanimous choice. The Encampment thereupon instructed the Adjutant-General to cast one vote for Mr. Tobin, and he accepted the position in the following speech:—

REMARKS OF COMRADE TOBIN.

"*Commander-in-Chief, and Comrades of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment:* I am deeply sensible of the obligations under which I rest, and for the high honor which my associates of the Department of Massachusetts have today conferred upon me.

I thank them most sincerely for their kindly expression of confidence, and I thank you, comrades of the Encampment, for the manner in which that expression has been received. I stand here today as a representative of that arm of the service which cooperated with you whenever and wherever there was water enough to float a gun-boat. I stand here as a representative of that arm of the service whose brilliant achievements have been rarely equalled and never excelled by the navy of any other nation in the world. I will not attempt to impose further upon your time other than to say that so far as in me lies, I will exert every effort and every influence to second the efforts of him whom you have today made your Commander-in-Chief. Always having in mind the Grand Army of the Republic, with the aim in view that it shall ever be upward and onward. I hope that when the next year will have closed that I, together with my associates in official position, may be able to turn over to the next Encampment an organization so blessed with prosperity, so filled with enthusiasm as you (to General Alger), Commander-in-Chief, have the pleasure of turning over to your successor today. Comrades, from the inmost depths of my heart I thank you."

In the meantime the Encampment had proceeded to select a Junior Vice-Commander, and California, first on the list, put forward the claims of Alonzo Williams, a professor in Brown's University at Providence. Ohio and Indiana favored the selection of Judge David R. Austin of Ohio, but as nearly every other state desired the election of Geo. P. Creamer of Baltimore, the names of Mr. Williams and Judge Austin were withdrawn and Mr. Creamer was elected by unanimous vote.

There were several candidates put in nomination for the offices of Surgeon-in-Chief and Chaplain-in-Chief, but the Encampment decided not to take any action until Thursday.

THE NEXT ENCAMPMENT AT DETROIT.

General Alger temporarily surrendered the Chair to Honorable Warner Miller, who, in brief remarks, moved that the next Encampment be held at Detroit, the home of General Alger. The motion prevailed by unanimous vote, and General Alger expressed thanks at the action of the Encampment, and assured

the delegates that they would receive a warm welcome, although it would be a hard task to equal the reception they had received in Boston.

The Encampment then adjourned until ten A.M. Thursday.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Grand Army Encampment was not called to order until shortly before 11 o'clock Thursday and nearly every delegate was present, except General Sherman, who soon appeared.

REPORT ON PENSIONS.

Past Commander-in-Chief George S. Merrill presented the following report of the pension committee:—

"*To the National Encampment of the G. A. R.:* The committee on pensions appointed under resolution of the National Encampment, herewith presents its ninth annual report:

"In pursuance of the instructions of the last National Encampment, your committee proposed for presentation to Congress two bills:

"1. The disability bill, so many times endorsed by this body, providing pensions for all widows of veterans without regard to the origin of the disease from which the death occurred; an increase for minor children; a pension for dependent parents from date of dependence, whether existing before or arising since the war; and a pension for all veterans who are now or may hereafter become so disabled as to prevent the earning of a livelihood.

"2. A per diem service pension of a rate per month equal to one cent for each day's service, with an $8.00 minimum limitation, this to be an absolute pension for service, and, therefore, in addition to any disability pension.

"The committee has held six sessions during the year, and on four occasions presented to the committees and members of Con-

gress these two bills as embodying the desire of the veterans of the Republic as to general pension legislation. No action has yet been taken in relation to the service pension bill.

"Following the formal presentation of the two bills by your committee, the Senate speedily passed a disability bill, broad in many of its provisions, but containing a dependent clause. A different bill was pending in the House, having no such provision and authorizing pensions to all veterans who have reached the age of sixty years. Believing that more satisfactory results could be reached through committees of conference than in any other way, your committee urged that the House disagree to the Senate measure, and pass its own bill, which was done. Neither of these was the bill of your committee, but each included some features thereof. Committees of conference having been appointed, your committee requested a hearing, which was granted, and subsequently a bill was agreed upon, passed by both houses, and on June 27th, by the signature of the President, became a law. This bill provides a pension of $8.00 per month for all widows of veterans without requiring proof that the death of the soldier or sailor was occasioned by reason of any disability incurred during the service; a pension of $12.00 a month for each dependent father or mother from date of dependence, instead of a pension, as under the former law, in case of parents, only when dependence existed at time of death of the son; a pension of $6.00 to $12.00 per month for all veterans now or hereafter so disabled as to be unable to earn a living by manual labor without proof to connect such disability with service.

"This law, while not in the precise form of the bill presented by your committee, preserves the most important features thereof. So far as the soldier or sailor is concerned, it contains no cause or requirement of dependence. For this your committee has from the beginning of the discussion earnestly contended, and no disability bill containing a dependent clause as applicable to the veterans has ever had our indorsement.

"The new law enables all pensioners now receiving less than $6.00 to avail themselves of the minimum provisions thus established, increasing all lesser pensions to $6.00 and wiping out the multitudinous smaller grades with which the pension rolls have been disfigured.

"While not just what we asked, it is the most liberal pension measure ever passed by any legislative body in the world, and will place upon the rolls all of the survivors of the war whose conditions of health are not practically perfect.

"The committee makes grateful acknowledgment of the earnest and sympathizing efforts, in the work of liberalizing the pension laws, of Honorable C. K. Davis of Minnesota, chairman of the Senate committee on pensions; also of the untiring, intelligent and successful work of Honorable E. N. Morrill of Kansas, chairman of the House committee on invalid pensions, to whom the veterans owe an unmeasured debt of gratitude.

"The report of one year ago presented the principal pension measures which have become a law through the advocacy of this committee since its organization, and the Grand Army of the Republic is now to be congratulated that the record of the pension work the organization has so vigorously pressed has become so nearly complete through the enactment of the disability bill. Not all that we have desired, not all for which we have striven, has been accomplished during the existence of this committee, but there has, at least, been an honest and earnest effort to be of service to the veterans of the Republic. The work of the committee is necessarily exacting, and the chairman, after nine years' service, and Comrades Kountz, Burst, and Fairchild, members for successive terms, feel that the right to retire has been fairly earned, and will positively decline a reappointment.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE S. MERRILL,
JOHN S. KOUNTZ,
JOHN W. BURST,
RICHARD W. BLUE,
LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,
Pension Committee."

The report was accepted and adopted, and on motion of Past Commander-in-Chief Beath, the Encampment, by a unanimous rising vote, expressed its thanks for the valuable work of the committee.

A PRESENT TO GENERAL WARNER.

At this point General Alger said that he intended to make a change in the programme which he felt would be acceptable to all. He then requested Comrade Sherman to come to the platform, and as the General walked up the aisle there was a storm of applause. Comrade Warner was then asked to come to the platform and he received a cordial greeting. Comrade Devens, another Past Commander-in-Chief, was also called, and was given a soldier's welcome.

After the three distinguished comrades had been seated, a beautiful candelabra clock and set was uncovered, and General Sherman in a feeling speech presented them to Comrade Warner, whose response was eloquent.

Following is General Sherman's speech:—

"*Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:* It is made my pleasant office this morning, as your agent, to present to your former Commander-in-Chief a testimonial of your love and affection. That alone would be a sufficient reward to any honorable man, but we are in the habit of clustering it around a sword, or sash, or some token of affection. In this case it has assumed the form I am told — I have not seen it — of a pair of candelabra and clock so that our Comrade Warner may now measure time and have a taper burning,— emblematic of liberty since the beginning of time. (Applause.)

"The office is a very simple one, and, comrades, I shall therefore not tire you with words, but proceed to unmask the battery and let Warner look at these tokens of affection. (General Sherman then removed the coverings from the clock and candelabra.) It is especially pleasant for me to execute this office, because we have been associated ever since I joined your fraternity. I did not belong to the Grand Army of the Republic when in active command of the army. I thought it was not right for me to do it; but the very moment I retired from active life I notified the Post, or rather Department of the State of Missouri, in which I then lived, that I desired to join a Post (applause) and to remain with it as long as enough members remain to carry me to my grave. Up to that time, although I had seen Major

Warner, I did not know him. I did not appreciate the man, but he came from Kansas City to St. Louis, and without one word or note of preparation, or even the little manual which you usually carry in your hand to prompt your memory, he recited the whole, clearly and distinctly, and I took the oath. I think I have adhered to it. Now, Comrade Warner, with loving remembrance of those early days, and in confirmation of the act of this august and most honorable body, I convey from them to you these beautiful articles, to be carried to your home, to embellish it and give gladness not only to your good wife, but to those children toward whom you turn to carry your memory down to future ages. (Great applause and three cheers for Past Commander-in-Chief Warner.)"

Comrade Warner said:

"*Commander-in-Chief, Comrade Sherman and Comrades of the Encampment:* If today I were called upon to receive this mark of your esteem and confidence or any patent of nobility that could be conferred upon me by any royal family, I would be recreant to my feelings if I did not unhesitatingly select your approbation and your words. (Applause.) And if I had my choice of all the men living to perform this office, I would not go to the crowned heads of Europe, but I would select the man who is enshrined in the hearts of the American people, our beloved comrade, General Sherman. I am proud, comrades, that it was my good fortune to have been Department Commander of the then little Department of Missouri, and it was my honor to muster Comrade Sherman into the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic and as the first Post commander of the Ransom Post of the city of St. Louis. The greatest poet of the ages has said:

> "'The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,
> Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel.'

"Comrades, I feel that I may grapple to each of you, all that is dearer and tenderer, by ties that are more enduring than the ties of steel. I am bound to each of you by the ties of comradeship, by memories of dangers past and of victories won, by memories of our dead, and by that sacred duty to our comrades living. (Applause.) Words fail me to express my thoughts. I cannot

do it, no more than the colors of the rainbow can be transferred to the canvas. There are many things, comrades, I would say, but I feel that it is all in the simple words, if I should take each of you by the hand, and look you in the eye, and from the bottom of my heart say, God bless you. I shall cherish this token of your esteem, beautiful and elegant as it is, but I see around it, comrades, a halo of glory; I see around it something that I can transmit to my children, and say that an organization composed of over four hundred thousand of the survivors of the men that saved the country had enough regard and esteem for me to present this as a token of their affection. Time it will measure, and with every tick of the clock, and with every ray of the candle, comrades, I shall think of you; and in the great loom of time in which the warp and woof of every life is woven, in that small space I may occupy, the brightest space in that warp will be the kind remembrance of the many acts of kindness and esteem that I have received at your hands. In the future, as in the past, I here pledge myself that whatever influence, and whatever energy and whatever ability I may possess, that shall be given in behalf of my comrades. I shall continue in that line as God gives me to see the line of duty, and whenever any party, or any church comes between me and my comrades, I shall touch elbow with the old comrade, broken and destitute though he may be.

"Comrade Sherman, permit me again to thank you for this office. I have boys, and as every boy in the country, they revere your name. Your name may not be engraved in letters on this clock, but it will shine forever in our memories, and whenever we read it we shall read the name of Comrade William Tecumseh Sherman, and the names of all the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic. Comrades, God bless you. I thank you."

The committee on rules and regulations reported adversely on a resolution to restore the old ritual, but suggested the appointment of a committee to make changes in the one now in use.

By nearly a unanimous vote, the Encampment substituted a minority report to restore the old ritual.

Mrs. Knowles, the president, and a delegation from the Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps were admitted and Mrs.

Knowles made an excellent speech, in which she gave an account of the work of the organization. The Woman's Relief Corps had a membership of 102,522, and $94,335.04 in the treasury. In its seven years of existence it had expended for relief $248,929.89, and had turned over to Posts $126,168.57, making a total of $375,098.40.

As the delegation left the hall the Encampment rose and cheered.

The most interesting discussion came on the report of the committee on resolutions against adopting a resolution offered by the Department of Massachusetts to so amend the rules and regulations as to deprive Past Department Commanders of the right to seats in the National Encampment. Comrade Keifer of Ohio presented the views of the majority, and was supported by Past Commander-in-Chief Wagner, Comrade Hall of Maine, and others, who made earnest speeches against the same. The minority had as its representative Comrade Weymouth of Massachusetts. By a unanimous vote the report of the majority was sustained.

OTHER MATTERS.

Comrade Warner Miller reported a resolution which met the hearty approval of the Encampment, that a suitable testimonial be procured for the Commander-in-Chief in recognition of his valuable services.

A communication was received from the wife of General E. B. Hayes of the Confederate Army, offering to return the flag of some Union regiment, probably the Thirty-seventh Pennsylvania, or the Seventy-third Ohio, which was captured by the Eighth Louisiana at Gettysburg. The thanks of the Encampment were extended to Mrs. Hayes for her kind offer.

A resolution was passed thanking Congress for the passage of pension laws, and to the President for his prompt approval of the disability pension bill.

A resolution was adopted asking Congress to pass an act to prohibit the display of Confederate flags on public occasions.

A resolution that the Encampment favor the making of Ford's Theatre in Washington a National Museum for war mementos was adopted.

A resolution was adopted favoring the passage of a law exempting veterans from examination in classified civil service.

A petition from William M. Collins, for restoration as Past Department Commander of Kentucky, caused considerable discussion, and was referred to the new Council of Administration, with full powers.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

On the subject of service pensions, a majority of the committee on resolutions submitted the following: —

Believing that the Grand Army of the Republic is, and of right ought to be, entitled to speak for and represent that host of patriots that in the hour of the Nation's need came to its rescue, from 1861 to 1865; and believing that every pension granted ought to be a badge of honor; and believing that any pension that may be granted on the ground of service, in order to be an honor to the man who receives and the nation that grants, must be the spontaneous, voluntary offering of a grateful people, and not procured by the eager efforts of a combination or organization banded together to urge or demand recompense for services rendered, the Grand Army of the Republic, in National Encampment assembled, does now

Resolve, That while we will carefully watch and diligently urge that all proper provisions shall be made and continued for our wounded, disabled and helpless comrades, it is not consistent with the dignity of this organization, or its high and patriotic aims, to take part in asking for legislation looking to the granting of a pension, by which every member of this organization shall be placed upon the pension roll for service merely.

A minority of the committee, through Governor Hovey of Indiana, presented the following: —

Resolved, That while we are thankful for the aid given to our helpless comrades and their widows by the present Congress, in the passage of what is called the disability pension bill, they have failed to comply with the request of the Grand Army of the Republic at the twenty-second National Encampment at Columbus, Ohio, and re-affirmed at the twenty-third National Encampment at Milwaukee, and also have failed to comply with the resolutions of Grand Army Posts and petitions, representing thousands of veterans in every loyal state in the Union, asking for the passage of a service pension bill, and we therefore re-affirm and endorse

the resolutions passed at the National Encampments at Columbus and Milwaukee, and the petitions of Posts asking for the passage of a service pension bill.

In behalf of the minority report, the speakers were Comrades Gibson of Ohio, Hanbach of Kansas, Starmont of Indiana, Clark of Illinois, and Blue of Kansas.

For the majority, Comrades Ketchum of Illinois, Fairchild of Wisconsin, Rea of Minnesota, and Burdette of Washington, spoke.

The minority report was substituted by a vote of 174 to 160.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Alabama, C. D. Reamer; Arizona, W. J. Murphy; Arkansas, Henry C. Colwell; California, Magnus Taft; Colorado and Wyoming, J. B. Cook; Connecticut, Nathan Esterbrook, Jr.; North Dakota, John D. Black; South Dakota, C. S. Blodgett; Delaware, Richard McClelland; Florida, Thomas S. Wilmuth; Georgia, Thomas F. Gleason; Illinois, H. S. Dietrich; Indiana, W. H. Armstrong; Iowa, L. B. Raymond; Idaho, George L. Short; Kentucky, Albert Scott; Louisiana and Mississippi, C. H. Shute; Maine, Thomas J. Libby; Massachusetts, J. Payson Bradley; Maryland, Frank Nolan; Minnesota, J. H. Mullen; Michigan, F. D. Newberry; Missouri, James R. Milner; Montana, Mark W. Shaw; Nebraska, Joseph A. Miles; New Hampshire, Robert T. Leavitt; New Jersey, Charles F. Kirkup; New Mexico, J. H. Purdy; New York, R. F. Knapp; Ohio, R. H. Cochran; Oregon, ——; Pennsylvania, William McClelland; Potomac, Joseph H. French; Rhode Island, Henry C. Luther; Tennessee, W. W. French; Texas, J. M. Steere; Utah, F. B. Addleman; Vermont, E. J. Ranslon; Virginia, James E. Fuller; Washington and Alaska, George H. Boardman; West Virginia, Charles E. Anderson; Wisconsin, O. W. Carlson.

THE DEATH OF JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

The following were adopted, on motion of Comrade Henry A. Barnum of New York: —

WHEREAS, At the zenith of his power and usefulness, death has suddenly removed a lyric poet, a soldierly man, born in the strife of a patriotic people for liberty, who gave to his adopted country the fruits of a rare genius denied to the green land of his birth, who for nearly a

quarter of a century, in song and oration, in daily editorial eloquence here in the home of his adoption, has upheld and glorified the godlike cause of freedom to man; and

WHEREAS, This National Encampment now being held in this patriotic city of his adopted home, being keenly alive to the great value of his public services and the irretrievable loss his death has brought to the cause of liberty, it is hereby

Ordered, That the Grand Army of the Republic express their deep sorrow for the too early death of John Boyle O'Reilly, poet, orator, soldier and patriot, and that this expression of their grief and sorrow be certified to the bereaved family of the deceased.

THANKS FOR COURTESIES.

Amid much enthusiasm, resolutions were adopted thanking the Commonwealth, the city of Boston, and the citizens of Boston for the magnificent reception tendered to the National Encampment of the Grand Army.

B. F. Stephenson of Cynthiana, Ky., was elected Surgeon-in-Chief, and Myron W. Reed of Denver, Colo., Chaplain-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief-elect, Senior and Junior Vice-Commanders were installed by Past Commander-in-Chief Charles Devens. General Veazey named as his Adjutant-General, Comrade Joseph H. Goulding of Rutland, Vt., and John Taylor of Philadelphia, Quartermaster-General.

At eight o'clock the Encampment was at an end.

ANNIE WITTENMYER,

NATIONAL PRESIDENT W. R. C., 1890.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS CONVENTION.

WHILE the delegates of the Grand Army of the Republic were assembled in Encampment at Music Hall, Wednesday morning, the Woman's Relief Corps was in session in Tremont Temple. The noble work accomplished by the members of that organization, both individually and collectively, has been so identical with that of the Grand Army of the Republic that its patriotic deeds deserve a lasting record upon the historic page.

The object of the gathering was to hold the Eighth Annual Convention of that organization. The hall was gay with buntings and decorations symbolical of the Order. On the platform were seated Mrs. E. Florence Barker, the first president, Mrs. Kate B. Sherwood, Mrs. Elizabeth D'A. Kinne, Mrs. E. L. Hampton, Mrs. L. A. Turner, Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller and Mrs. Emma B. Lowd. Down the centre of the hall extended a line of white satin and gold banners, marking the places assigned for delegates from the various states. Occupying seats in the press gallery were several members of the National Press Association of Washington, President, Mrs. M. D. Lincoln (Bessie Beach); Vice-President, Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood; Secretary pro tem, Miss Georgie Snow; Treasurer, Mrs. Hannah B. Sperry, and Vice-President for Massachusetts, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods; Mrs. Voorliss (Dora Dartmon); Mrs. Lucy A. Leggett, Detroit Tribune; Mrs. Emily L. Sherwood, Washington Sunday Herald. Above the table where they sat was a beautiful black satin banner, lettered in gold, "The Woman's National Press Association."

Early in the session it was announced that Secretary Rusk of the United States Department of Agriculture was in the corridor to the hall, and the President ordered an escort to usher him in. He was enthusiastically received and made a brief address. Speeches were afterward made by Past Department President,

Mrs. Belle T. Bagley of Ohio, Mrs. Mary A. Logan, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and others. Mrs. General Alger was called upon but declined to speak.

National President, Mrs. Wittenmyer called the Convention to order, and delivered the annual address.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WITTENMYER.

She said: "Today our membership reaches nearly a hundred thousand; our charity work during this one year is over $100,000, and we have in the treasuries of the local Corps through the land a reserve fund on hand of over $153,000, and the name of the Woman's Relief Corps has become a precious household word throughout the republic.

"There has been a spirit of earnestness and enthusiasm throughout our entire Order this year. But it has by no means been equal to the demands made upon us, or the wonderful opportunities all around us. Thousands of heroes have needed help this year who have never called for aid before. We have done what we could for their comfort, but if our numbers had been doubled, every needy veteran in the land could have been reached and properly cared for. There are thousands of loyal women all about us, who carelessly look on, and do not realize that there has come to them the one grand chance in all the ages for them to minister to the heroes who saved their country from utter destruction.

"During the year the following permanent Departments have been organized: Texas, North Dakota and the Potomac. A great deal of work has been done in West Virginia, and the Corps are ready to come in as a Department, but it was deemed best to allow them to farther extend their work, and to hold their convention for organization in connection with the next Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. So the completion of that work has been left to my successor in office.

"The preparatory work in Texas and West Virginia was accomplished under great difficulties by Sarah A. C. Plummer, my energetic and able instituting and installing officer.

"Josephine Folsom was appointed Provisional President of North Dakota, and soon brought it in as a strong, vigorous, permanent Department.

"I had the honor of organizing the Department of the Potomac, with seven Corps, not including the Potomac Corps, which stands as heretofore, directly auxiliary to the National.

"Early in my administration I detached Texas from New Mexico, continuing Maggie Monroe Rudisille, Provisional President of New Mexico. Tennessee still remains a Provisional Department, with Bianca R. Muller as Provisional President, in the place of Helen M. Nixon, resigned.

"At the request of the officers of the Department of Washington, I attached Alaska to that Department, and already there has been an advance into that distant region. Various efforts having been made to extend the work into Montana, without success, I have recently attached Montana to North Dakota, believing that the earnest workers in that Department would be able to enlist the women of Montana, to whom they are so closely linked by social ties and commercial highways.

"I have not deemed it best to organize the detached Corps of Virginia into a Department, but the School of Instruction ordered by the National Convention was held at Norfolk, Va., by Sarah E. Fuller, Past National President. After much preparatory work, a good attendance was secured, and every part of the work was fully exemplified. Mrs. Fuller also inspected and instructed the Corps in Virginia, North Carolina and Florida. I think the fact has been clearly established that the colored Corps auxiliary to local Posts, and having relations directly with National Headquarters, are doing good work.

"A vast amount of hard work has been done during the year, to secure the passage of an Army Nurse Pension Bill, but unfortunately there was a division of sentiment among the friends of the measure, as to the amount demanded, which resulted in the preparation of a special bill, asking pensions for the army nurses whom the Woman's Relief Corps have been aiding, which bill is now on the calendar, and may yet pass.

"With the consent of my council, after a thorough examination of the property near Madison, Ohio, offered to the Woman's Relief Corps for a National Home, I accepted the gift, on condition that the grounds be increased to ten acres, and that the Seminary building be put in complete repair.

"This was agreed to by the generous citizens of Madison, Geneva, and the surrounding country, and the agreement has been kept in every particular; the two houses stand complete *without one cent of debt.*

"The citizens of Madison and Geneva have given with lavish generosity, and toiled with unselfish zeal to fit up this Home for our use, and it is a magnificent present from a patriotic whole-souled community to the Woman's Relief Corps for a sacred purpose. The property was legally transferred to the Woman's Relief Corps on the 17th of July, 1890.

"I had the honor of visiting seventeen Department Conventions, and had the privilege of presenting our work in the business meeting of every Encampment but one. I was accorded a most enthusiastic hearing, and our plans and work received the most hearty and emphatic endorsement.

"No National President has ever had a more competent and willing-hearted corps of officers and aids than have served with me this year. I desire to thank all for their able work, and all members of the Order, who have, without exception, treated me with tender regard and unfailing kindness.

'And only ask for gracious words,
Servant of all, well-done.'"

Just previous to the adjournment of the morning session, Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der Voort of Nebraska was ushered to the platform and was introduced as the one above all others who had been instrumental in the organization and success of the Woman's Relief Corps. He made a pleasing address in response.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY.

The report of the National Secretary stated that for the year ending June 30th, 1889, there was a total of twenty-six Departments, two Provisional Departments and twenty-seven detached Corps; a total of 1,937 Corps, with a membership of 73,055. There was an increase during the year 1890 of eighty-five Corps and 1,724 members, making a net total for the year ending June 30th of 2,022 Corps and 77,779 members. No supplementary

reports were received and there was, in consequence, a large loss both in the Corps and the membership, 238 Corps failing to report, causing a loss of 5,975 delinquent reports. The Department of Texas was organized March 5, and the Department of North Dakota, April 23. Charters were issued to four detached Corps, two in the District of Columbia, and two in Virginia.

The financial statistics were as follows: —

General fund on hand	$85,407 34	
Relief fund on hand	59,463 20	
Total		$144,870 54
Amount expended in relief during the year	$62,226 12	
Amount turned over to Posts during the year	26,065 54	
Total		88,291 66
Amount expended by National Pension and Relief Committee		3,755 50
Amount expended at National Headquarters		22 95
Amount expended Wells fund		959 78
Total amount expended in relief		$93,029 89

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER.

Armilla A. Cheney, National Treasurer, in account with

Woman's Relief Corps.	Dr.
Cash on hand as per last report, general fund	$10,601 53
Received for per capita tax during the year	5,588 85
Received from sale of supplies during the year	18,546 29
Received from Mrs. Charity Rusk-Craig, balance cash on hand at National Headquarters	108 10
Received for interest on deposits at New England National Bank, Boston	12 53
Received for interest on deposits at Mechanic Bank, Detroit,	210 95
Total receipts	$35,071 25
By expenditures	$22,399 96
By one-half per capita tax ($5,588.85) for year ending June 30th, 1890, transferred to pension and relief fund	2,794 42
	$25,194 38

Balance general fund to new account	$9,876 87
Balance pension and relief fund	316 30
Balance headquarters relief fund	22 95
Balance headquarters incidental fund	153 39
Balance memorial building fund	1,913 91
Balance Jennie Wells fund	959 78
Total cash in all funds, June 30th, 1890	$13,243 20

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The reports of National Inspector Mrs. Clara E. Nichols, submitted at the afternoon session, showed that the various state Departments were in a flourishing condition.

The report of Mrs. A. C. Plummer for the National Instituting and Installing officer was instructive and encouraging.

Mrs. M. E. Knowles, Department President of Massachusetts, announced that a message had been received from the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, that Colonel Veazey had been elected Commander-in-Chief.

This announcement was received with enthusiastic applause.

Mrs. Maggie E. Hutchings, President of Needham Corps of Lawrence, Mass., presented two beautiful bouquets, one to the National President, Mrs. Wittenmyer, and one to Mrs. Knowles, President of the Department of Massachusetts.

Miss Clara Barton received an ovation. She referred to meeting veterans whose limbs she saved during the war, and expressed her deep interest in the work of this Order.

An official delegation from the National Encampment was escorted to the platform, consisting of Hon. John C. Linnehan, New Hampshire; Colonel George W. Hooker, Vermont; General Smedberg, California; Comrades Cole and Young of Missouri.

The chairman stated that they came by vote of the National Encampment, and to extend fraternal greetings to the Woman's Relief Corps. He referred to their good work of the past seven years, and said the Woman's Relief Corps had the good wishes of a great majority of the comrades.

MARY SEARS McHENRY,

NATIONAL PRESIDENT-ELECT W. R. C., 1891.

The other members of the committee gave their hearty indorsement of the good work of the auxiliary Corps.

The National President stated that $375,000 had been expended by the national organization of the past seven years, and that a fund of $160,000 remained in the relief funds of the Corps.

The National Encampment having voted to meet next year in Detroit, Mich., Mrs. Flagg, Department President of that state; Mrs. Hampton of Detroit, Past National President; Mrs. Plummer of Lansing, National Instituting and Installing officer, and Mrs. Sterling of Michigan, extended cordial invitations to the National Convention, assuring them of their heartiest reception.

A committee was appointed to return the greetings of the Grand Army, viz.: Mrs. Mary E. Knowles, Massachusetts; Mrs. Cora Day Young, Ohio; Mrs. Emma B. Manchester, Nebraska; Mrs. Nancy W. Moore, New Hampshire; Elizabeth D'A. Kinne, California.

The convention adjourned at six o'clock.

SECOND DAY'S WORK.

The second day's proceedings opened with the consideration of reports of committees. The work of the National Secretary and Treasurer was commended by the committee having the work in charge.

The organization known as the Union Prisoners of War National Memorial Association was heartily endorsed, following which came the election of officers. This was the result: —

President, Mrs. Mary S. McHenry of Dennison, Iowa; Senior Vice-President, Mrs. Lizabeth A. Turner of Boston, Mass.; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Bessie E. Young of Missouri; Treasurer, Mrs. Armilla A. Cheney of Detroit, Mich.; Chaplain, Mrs. Emily V. Littlefield of Bangor, Maine.

A board of directors for the Woman's Relief Corps National Home was elected, as follows: Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer of Pennsylvania, for five years; Mrs. Pluma L. Cowles of Ohio, for four

years; Mrs. Emma B. Lowd of Massachusetts, for three years; Mrs. Sarah C. Mink of New York, for two years; Mrs. M. B. Moulton of New Hampshire, for one year.

The following were elected as the National Executive board: Mrs. Harriet S. Durfee of Rockville, Conn.; Mrs. Emma K. McCammon of Carthage, Ohio; Mrs. America Anderson of Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Mary E. Wright of Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Melissa Caylor of Evansville, Ind.

At the close of the convention, resolutions of thanks were extended to the state of Massachusetts, the city of Boston, and the several committees for the entertainments provided the organization, also to the Department of Massachusetts Woman's Relief Corps, the press and others, for courtesies. A resolution of thanks was also voted to the generous people of Madison and Geneva, Ohio, for the gift of the site of the National Woman's Relief Corps Home in that state.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Detroit in 1891.

THE GRAND CAMP-FIRE.

THE second great event which took place in Mechanics Hall was the grand camp-fire held Wednesday evening, August 13. The spacious edifice was crowded with veterans and ladies, expectant, enthusiastic, and ready to extend an ovation to those who were to address them. Invitations were extended to the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, and the National Convention Woman's Relief Corps. Patriotic music was rendered by the Salem Cadet Band throughout the evening.

When Commander George H. Innis of the Department of Massachusetts called for order, soon after eight o'clock, there was every prospect that the camp-fire would be an unusually interesting one. Around Mr. Innis sat a large number of ladies and gentlemen of prominence. Among them were the governor of Massachusetts, John Q. A. Brackett, Mayor Hart, Lieutenant-Governor Haile, Honorable H. H. Sprague, Honorable W. E. Barrett, Adjutant-General Dalton, and many other distinguished men.

After a few brief introductory remarks by President Innis, Governor Brackett was introduced and spoke as follows: —

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR BRACKETT.

"*Mr. Commander, Soldiers and Gentlemen:* Where else can a Grand Army camp-fire be more fittingly kindled than on the soil of Massachusetts. And when it is ignited and kept alive by the efforts, not only of her own soldier sons, but of their comrades from all over this land of ours, the Commonwealth would be derelict in her duty did she not send her Chief Magistrate here to represent her and to join with you in the service, although he may be able to contribute but a single fagot to the blaze or to do no more than to faintly fan the flame. Massachusetts has always

endeavored to do her duty to her soldiers. She takes a just pride in the record they made in the terrible ordeal of war, of which the current week brings to our mind so many vivid reminders. Emulating the example of their ancestors, who were the earliest to take the field in the Revolutionary contest, they were the first to respond to Lincoln for troops. And among them were the first whose lives were offered up in sacrifice for their country's cause. Not only at the beginning, but all through the four years that ensued, the State was represented valiantly upon every battlefield of the great conflict. As Governor Andrew once said, 'There has been no loyal army the shout of whose victory has not drowned the dying sigh of a son of Massachusetts. There has been no victory gained which her blood has not helped to win.'

"These allusions are made in no vaunting spirit. They are not made to exalt one state at the expense of others. No state can monopolize the glory won by its sons. It is a part of the history, not of the state only, but of the Republic. Its radiance illumines no one section alone, but the whole country. It is a glory achieved by men who were not simply residents of the state, but who were American citizens, and in it all American citizens as countrymen have a right to share. The people of Massachusetts cherish the memorials of their defenders. You will find them scattered all over the Commonwealth — in the soldier's Monument, upon the village green, in the memorial hall, in the treasured mementos of the loved and lost in every home upon which the war cast its shadow and brought its bereavement. You will find them at the State House in the torn and tattered battle-flags, mutilated by shot and stained by blood, but never disfigured by dishonor.

"In accepting these, twenty-five years ago, our great War Governor said: 'They will be preserved and cherished, amid all the vicissitudes of the future, as mementos of brave men and noble actions.' That promise has been faithfully kept for a quarter of a century, as it will be kept through all the centuries that are to come. I have been gratified at seeing so many of our visitors at the State House today viewing these and the other trophies of the glorious past which are there preserved. I hope all of you are enjoying your visit here as much as we are enjoying

your presence with us. I trust that you all come here with a good opinion of this dear old Commonwealth of ours, and that you will return to your homes with a higher opinion still and with a warmer affection for her and for all the sister states which unite to form our common country."

Mr. Innis then called upon Mr. Charles O. Fellows, of the sub-committee on camp-fire, to take charge of the proceedings, who announced a selection by the Mendelssohn Glee Club as next on the programme, after which, Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, dressed as a vivandiere, read "Sheridan's Ride." The Salem Cadet Band gave "A Day in Camp," portraying the life of a soldier from reveille in the morning to taps at night, but was interrupted by the entrance of General Sherman under escort of Commander George L. Goodale, Mr. Hoyt Sherman and Past Commander-in-Chief William Warner. General Sherman was cheered very heartily. Then the "Day in Camp" was continued. As it closed, Commander-in-Chief Alger ascended the steps to the platform accompanied by General B. F. Butler, Congressman McKinley, Congressman Bontelle, Police Commissioner Osborne and a number of ladies. After the applause had subsided Mayor Hart was presented. The mayor said: —

REMARKS OF MAYOR HART.

"*Mr. Commander, Ladies and Gentlemen:* A line has been recited here tonight which says, 'Under a Union Sky.' We are under a Union sky and we know it in fact. And why? Because you men went to the front and you made it a Union sky. I begin to believe it more and more, for today I had the pleasure of introducing a mayor of Galveston, Tex., to an audience like this, and I asked the audience to give him three rousing cheers because he had come a long way to Boston to see what he could do here at the North and the cheers were enough to lift the roof. We live under that Union sky because of your efforts and the efforts of our friends here, General Sherman, General Butler and all the other good ones. We have a Union flag and we have forty-four stars on that flag, soon to be, and no star shall ever be obliterated as long as you and I shall live, as long as you and I can do anything to save it.

"Now, gentlemen, I did not come here to expect to speak for the city of Boston. We have asked you to come here. We have done what we could for you. Are you satisfied? (Shouts of 'Yes.') Is there anything else that you want Boston to do? If we have done all that you ask us to do, then just give three rousing cheers for General Sherman."

The cheers were given in true soldier fashion. Mrs. Ellen Carter Wright sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and then, amid prolonged applause, General Alger was presented by President Fellows.

REMARKS OF GENERAL ALGER.

"*Mr. Chairman:* If any one in this vast audience will tell me what I am going to do with this now it has been presented to me, I will be much obliged. When we came to Boston, comrades, we were promised everything, but we did not expect Boston would turn out *en masse* to deliver the goods. And I suppose it is the thing for me to do, particularly as the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, to formally accept from Boston tonight the title and to thank them for it. Now to you, people of Boston, who have promised so much and have given us more than you contracted to, in the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the name of the comrades who have come here, I thank you most sincerely. We have had a welcome here in Boston such as we never dreamed of. We have seen here poured out for us hospitality in unstinted quantities. Everybody has been subject to our orders. Every person has been asking, 'What more can we do for you?' and I have simply told them today that we are all full, and that we can't take any more.

"General Sherman sits here tonight as complacently as if he did not know that he was subject to my orders. The time was when he had his way. He then wore four stars and I didn't have any. Tonight I am in command and I do not propose to do the work of my subordinate, great as he thinks he is, large as he appears, much as we love him. Take the others here. Here is General Butler, who used to issue his orders. Along down the line are fellows who used to look at my captain's stripes and think they did not amount to much, but I give them notice tonight that I will call them all out, and we will have every one talk.

"Comrades and citizens of Massachusetts, no words of mine can adequately express the feelings of gratitude, the throbbings of love that we have for this great Commonwealth. We love you not because you are taking care of us so. We love you because of all other states in this great Nation of ours you are doing more for the defenders of the flag today, and have been doing more for the last twenty-five years, than any other dozen states taken together. We have watched your record, and we know what you are doing. We know that you appreciate the services and the sacrifices made by your people whom you sent to the war. You have stood by them royally. You have poured out your money to them in unstinted quantities. You are the richer today for it, and the men who saved this Commonwealth and this country have the more gratitude to you for what you have done. I want to say to you, people of Massachusetts, that if other states would emulate your example, — if other states would do what you have done, — those great states would sleep better, would be richer, would have more patriotic spirit in their hearts, more warm, patriotic blood in their veins than they have now. They are doing much for our old comrades; they are going to do more, and we assure you that we appreciate all that is done in our behalf.

"Comrades, when we leave this magnificent entertainment so amply provided for us, let us go to our homes more and more grateful that we served in the Union in the time of its danger, prouder than ever that we can wear the Grand Army badge. And let us say forever, that live as we may, in poverty or in affluence, we will hand down to our children, as I said last night here, I think, a heritage that no other generation can give to their children, of a membership of the Grand Army of the Republic, a button that cannot be purchased with money, a button that is beyond price, an association that is better than everything on earth, and the rival, I think, of Heaven itself."

General Sherman was then introduced and received a thundering ovation. He spoke as follows: —

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

"I have been to a great many camp-fires in my day, but I must confess that tonight I am disappointed because I expected

to find a table with a tin cup and some coffee in it, and a pot of beans at all events, in Massachusetts, to make a camp-fire out of. But I see nothing but human beings here, and I am not going to eat you up, so don't be afraid. The fact is, I have been reading the newspapers for the last two or three years, and I had become alarmed lest New England was being effaced from the earth, that there was no longer any people here. I heard that the people of Arizona wanted to buy a part of Vermont to put their patches on, and I thought there was not a single Puritan or Pilgrim in existence save those two magnificent steamers which run from Fall River to New York. But I guess there are a good many Puritans and Pilgrims; and I have been amazed at their numbers, their intelligence, their comfort, their surplus with which they are feeding us, I suppose, for the purpose of devouring us at the proper time.

"But, my friends, it certainly is a pleasure to us old army friends to come face to face with the people. We love to meet you because we were aware in years gone by, that we could feel the influence of a power behind us stronger than ourselves. We were merely the advance guard of the great purpose which dominated this continent. You were the power behind the throne, stronger than the throne itself. We realized it then; we realize it now, and we submit, as I do tonight, for I am a high private of this grand organization, and a judge, I am told, is my Commander-in-Chief. Now there was a time when in soldier life we did not count a judge much account, but I will give that judge as much loyal fidelity, I will fight for him, and guard him, and sustain him in honor and affluence as much as if I had never been Commander-in-Chief of a great army in the field, leading it even from Atlanta to the sea. Our friend Alger, he is no longer."

General Alger walked up to the General at this and said, laughingly: "I want you to understand that I am in command yet." (Great laughter.)

General Sherman: —

"Well, it's got to be pretty quick because I don't expect to obey your orders long, but to Judge Veazey I shall certainly give my most unqualified and loyal support, as I will to all the authorities. And, my friends of Massachusetts, I will tell you it is not

the man, it is the fact that we have in this land of liberty a principle which is our king, be he whom he may, as President, as Commander-in-Chief of the armies, the navies, governors of your states, speakers of your legislatures, everything, we have a principle which is our king, our God, which every man, every good citizen should obey, not because it is this man or another man, but because it is right. We must stand by the constituted authorities of the land. We must be firm in our footsteps or else these mistrustful men will throw us off our balance and we may be at ease again.

"But now look aloft, my young friends, and my old friends, too, and see yonder Stars and Stripes. If Keyes should have become so enthused that he composed the song that you have just heard by that sweet lady voice tonight, seventy-five years ago, how much more should you in looking up and seeing yonder flag, the 'Star Spangled Banner,' waving above your heads tonight. Look at it my friends and feel how your heart thrills when you see that 'Star Spangled Banner,' still the same, not a star defaced, but added to, added to until we have forty-four stars now. I think that every one of you, whether you be from Massachusetts or from Oregon, will be the more true and faithful to the cause which we fought for twenty-five years ago and the cause which today is dormant in this land. Fidelity to trust, loyalty, and above all, charity. May you possess these three great functions of the Grand Army of the Republic in their utmost degree and carry them and distribute them all over the earth's surface, and we will have, as Burns once sung, 'Brothers all.'"

A war song was given by the Glee Club, the old soldiers joining in the chorus at General Alger's suggestion. Then amid prolonged applause and cheers General Butler was presented. He said: —

REMARKS OF GENERAL BUTLER.

"*Comrades*, I think that you have had quite enough of praise, of gratitude and expressions of your gratitude to the city of Boston. I am one of the ungrateful ones and I don't believe — and I am going to speak to you on that topic—that anybody ever has, or anybody ever will, pay what they justly owe us for our

services. Boston and Massachusetts, try as well as they can, and perhaps they paid their share of the debt, but this country owes to us, and of that I shall speak. I hear that we are banded together. Well, we are. We are the old organization of 1861 that came together to save the country and we have never disbanded from that organization. And we have never made a new one, and we have directed, not well, because all men at first do not do things exactly as they ought to do, but we have directed our efforts in favor of our disabled and dependent brothers, their wives and their children, and we have put our hand in our pockets and disbursed liberally, very liberally, to men more liberal, to keep them from want and the poorhouse, just as liberally as we put our hands in our pockets during the war to pay the war tax, whatever was paid, as fast as we got it.

"Now, then, that was well for our hearts, well for the good of those we lavished it for, well for an example for all the world of what the American soldier can and will do. But now we are organized for another purpose, for the purpose of demanding justice of this country. I am tired of hearing about the bounty of the country to us. I will excuse the country for their giving the soldier a single dollar of bounty in the shape of pensions or otherwise if they will pay us what they owe us, and they took out of our pockets by a depreciated currency to put in the pockets of the bankers and the capitalists. I have nothing to say against the banker and the capitalist; they made as good a bargain as they could. That they had a right to do and they took care to enforce that bargain.

"We, many of us, the private soldiers particularly, made a very bad bargain pecuniarily. None of us ever thought about the pay, except the little pittance that we could send home to the wives and children and sweethearts we left behind, and we never went into the contract much for the pay, though some of the later of us, aye, got bounties, but the old bald heads I see before me enlisted before there were any bounties—enlisted because they wanted to serve the country and rescue her from death and destruction. Now that has been a bad bargain. They complain and say, 'Oh, we are robbing the treasury.' Not so, not so. All we ask of them, of this country, is to pay our contract for our pay just the

same and in the same manner and with the same interest that they paid the banker, the broker and the capitalist at home and abroad. That will give us enough so that we won't ask any bounty for any soldier or soldier's widow. We will take care of them ourselves.

"I have calculated this, Mr. Commander; I know what it is, and the amount is so great that it is but a drop in the bucket when we talk about pensions. All this belongs to us. This is ours by law, of right, of justice. And here we are holding this country, if we act together, in our right hand. We can make the politicians dance like peas on a hot shovel. We have the power but the trouble is we stick to old notions, old party names, old ideas. We bother about tariffs, a very good thing to bother about when you bother on the right side. We talk about force bills, a very good thing to have done when they are needed. We talk about building all manner of things for everybody in order to get rid of the surplus. Pay your debt. Pay your soldiers and don't go back upon them. Pay what you honestly agreed to. The law now remains on the statute book that we were to be paid in gold. The country could not pay us then and we did not grumble. We went on fighting. We loan the country still what we had offered to loan them first, our lives and our limbs; we kept on that loan, although we were paid, we knew, thirty-three, forty and forty-five per cent. sometimes, out of the contract.

"We recognized when we got through the war that the country was bound down, was not prosperous at first, that she was poor and in debt, and we stood back and let the banker have his. Everybody is paid that is willing to take his pay. Now we want our own. And let me tell you how I would like to see it given. Calculate the amount; I don't expect the country to pay it all in one day or one hour. It will be a great deal better that they do not, but pay once in three months an aliquot part of the share that would come to a man on a fair basis of calculation for his life, so that everybody shall have a support while he lives, however imprudent he may be, and the remainder to go over to his wife and children, and that will be an inheritance to leave them that we have earned, belongs to us; and if God ever in his infinite mercy strikes this country for sin, it will be because this

country with overflowing gold in its coffers, with overflowing prosperity, with the power to pay all its soldiers their fair share year by year, what it owes, refuses to do it. God in Heaven ought to send His lightning bolts on this earth and this vicinity if we do not do as we ought to do.

"You see I am one of the ungrateful ones. I have explained to you why I do not feel grateful for anything that has been done. I never happened to ask a pension, because I could get along without it. But I have seen the poor soldier and the poor sailor come in rags and in sorrow and in hunger when I knew that the country owed him enough to support him handsomely the rest of his life. I know the fact, I know the law. I never heard anybody dispute the law, and it is our fault if we do not enforce it. We enforced the power and the glory of the country before. It is hard to do it. We stood and shot together. If we had shot every which way, we should never have conquered the rebellion. If we got in all manner of quarrels which way we should shoot, we never should have won anything. Go home and ask your old gun—for you kept it no doubt, if you haven't ask your neighbor's, it is just as good—'Which way did I shoot?' Always shot the way that you thought it would do the most good. I don't care about politics. I am past politics. I am almost as far out of them as is my friend, General Sherman, and that is a long way, sir. I have nothing to do with them, and care less about them, but I am willing to do anything that I can during the remaining years, which are few, which are before me, to see justice done to the Grand Army of the Republic. And it will be done.

"The farmers out west got a little start of this state, had to act together, and they frightened every politician in the United States Senate. Could the farmers turn out in this procession as you did yesterday? No. Why don't they care for you? Because you do not act together. You can control every district in this country if you will act together. Don't have any trouble on that subject. I heard one man, I thought, say, 'Oh, not in the South.' Yes, in the South. I speak advisedly. The South, in order to gain your votes on their side, have granted you four times more pensions since they have had the power, without a fight against

them, than has the Republican party. Let the South see that you are the controlling power, and all they want is to have their hand in the controlling power.

"Every northern district you can control. Don't try to control it on the tariff. Ask, will you vote to pay the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic what the country owes them, in such amounts as the country can afford to pay from time to time, for their support, and for the support of their wives, widows and children after them? Ask that. If the man give you his pledge that he will vote that, why, then, about the minor matters of politics, disperse as you please. We don't care anything about them. They do not affect our poor comrades. They do not affect our comrades' widows and children, any one of them. It is nothing; but this is vital, this is just, this is lawful, this is our right, and if we don't get it we have ourselves to blame."

Congressman McKinley of Ohio was applauded very heartily when President Fellows presented him as the next speaker. He said: —

REMARKS OF CONGRESSMAN MCKINLEY.

"*Mr. President and Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:* I dislike very much to disagree with the distinguished gentleman who has just preceded me, General Butler, but I am forced to dissent from his statement when he said that the Grand Army of the Republic, many of whom sit before me here tonight, had been engaged in a bad bargain. It is not true. No more honorable obligation was ever made, no more worthy contract was ever entered into by human kind, than that contract you made in 1861 to save your flag and to preserve this Union to mankind. And there is not a veteran here before me, there is not a veteran throughout the length and breadth of this nation, who would give up his relation to that great contract for the wealth of Boston or the money of the world. If there is such a one in this vast audience, let him speak out tonight, and speak out now. It was a good bargain, for it saved to mankind, now and hereafter, the freest government upon the face of God's earth.

"General Butler cannot outdo me in desiring to the old soldiers of the Republic the most generous offerings from the nation's treasury. I have stood in my place, as General Butler

has stood in his place, voting for the most liberal pensions to the soldiers of the Union Army, and I shall continue to do it so long as I am honored with a seat in the House of Representatives. Mr. Commander, Boston is proud tonight, Massachusetts is proud tonight. And well they may be, for they are entertaining in their capital city the representatives of the spirit and the purpose that preserved the American flag from dishonor and brought freedom and equality to all mankind within the jurisdiction of the United States. And I say to the people of Massachusetts that my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic are proud to be within your great Commonwealth tonight, for we will never forget that to Massachusetts, to her spirit of freedom, to the spirit of old Faneuil Hall, we are indebted for that splendid manifestation from 1861 to 1865, that gave freedom and free men.

"Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, I shall not detain you but a moment longer. It was my purpose not to speak at any of your meetings at this reunion, but I want to say that I am glad to be with you and one of you, for to the citizen soldiery of this Republic are we indebted for the matchless victories of the war. We never will forget Grant, who never paused to unbuckle his spurs from Harper's Ferry to Appomattox Court House. Nor can we ever forget our gallant guest here tonight, General Sherman. God bless his noble hand; the slaves were all made free when touched by Sherman's hands. Nor, comrades, can we ever forget Sheridan, that gallant little Irishman who made Jubal Early waltz up and down the Shenandoah Valley. Nor can we forget Meade, or the matchless Hancock, who won brilliant laurels upon the field at Gettysburg. These names are safe. History will take care of them. But of that great volunteer army, the citizen soldiery of this country, too much cannot be said by the present generation in their praise. They were the majestic power who stood behind the strategic commander, and whose intelligence and individual earnestness, guided by his genius, made the imperishable victories of the war, and while the private soldier of the war bore no insignia of rank upon the outside, his blue blouse bore a hero breast within.

"But above all, comrades, we must not forget the ideas for which we fought. We have only, as an organization, to remem-

ber that which we won in war shall not be lost in peace. All we ask, all we have ever asked, is that the settlements of that war, grand settlements, made between Grant and Lee at Appomattox, and which were afterwards embodied in the Constitution of the United States, shall stand as the irretrievable judgment of history and the imperishable decree of a nation of freedom.

"From the war's dread, fiery ordeal
No bitter hates we bring,
No threat of wild revenges,
No cruel taunts to fling.
But we must ne'er prove faithless
To the gallant blood they shed:
Our foes may be forgiven,
But ne'er forget our dead.
Oh, boys who fell at Shiloh,
At Richmond and Bull Run,
The work your brave hands finished
Shall never be undone.
Sleep sweetly through the ages,
O, dear and gallant dust,
The men — we men — who saw your victories
Stand faithful to the trust.'"

General Butler arose, walked to the desk and said:—

GENERAL BUTLER SPEAKS AGAIN.

"I come here, comrades, to speak a word for another class of soldiers. I have great praise, due praise, from the gentleman who last addressed you for the various regular generals of the army. He has forgotton that there was a volunteer general anywhere. He has got his mind so wrought up with West Point that he forgot Garfield, from his own state." (A voice — "And he forgot Butler, too.") "Oh, that I am forgotten is of no consequence." (A voice — "Hurrah for Butler." Another voice — "And John A. Logan.") "Oh, yes, John A. Logan, forget him. And who is asking to forget him? Who is asking to forget those and remember the others? The volunteer soldiers who are before me? No, regular army men, not enough to cover up a mustard pot. How comes it that all the big victories won by the volunteers are forgotten, no, not forgotten. I know General Sherman freed the slaves, because he did not have anything to do

with it. He fought the battles of his country, and Abraham Lincoln freed the slaves before Sherman got to the sea, or started for the sea. And I detract no laurel from Sherman's brow. I would not do it for my life. Again in 1862, I, myself, put arms into the hands of the colored men, and they fought your battles; and in 1864 I put arms into the hands of 25,000 more. That made Appomattox possible, but I claim nothing for myself. I don't claim anything. I only claim one thing for myself as a general, and that is that I had no large butcher's bills of soldiers left dead on the field under my command to account for. (A voice—"New Orleans.") Oh no, nobody was hurt there but the other side, and therefore I am a small general.

"What have I said? Have I asked you to forget your contract? You made no contract to save the Union. You made a contract to do your duty. The contract I was referring to was a contract for the pay, and it was a skillful dodge on the part of the gentleman who answered me to put it in that way. He says that he has been generous. I know he has. He has been liberal in his votes. I know he has. That is what I complain of. I don't know any generosity. I don't want any liberality for the soldier, but I want simple justice, that we shall be paid for what is owed to us. I don't want to depend upon any man's good nature. That is all I ask. I have not accused Congress of anything but not attempting to do justice, and I asked you simply to remember your rights, and they will come by and by. My political drafts are always honored years after I draw them."

THE OTHER SPEAKERS.

George E. Brooks of California read an original poem, entitled "Sherman's March."

The chairman then presented Major William Warner of Kansas, Past Commander-in-Chief, who said, among other things, "We have heard a good deal this evening, and I trust that we shall hear more of what this general did, and what the other general did. Comrades, we are here tonight as one body of citizens. We are here representing the great rank and file of the men who placed the stars upon the military genius of the age, William Tecumseh Sherman. We are here as the men who carried

the muskets, we are here as the men who slept on the frozen ground, we are here as the men who fed on salt pork and hard tack. We are here as the men whom some tell us that a grateful Government has more than compensated for the services that we rendered, for all the hardships that we endured, for all the wounds that we received. They make such debtors of the stay-at-homes. They compare the rations that you received—and, comrades, you know that the rations were always in a movable condition—with the rations paid to the soldiers of other countries and testified that your pay was princely, that your fare was sumptuous; yet strong as it may appear, the rigors of a Canadian climate had more attractions for those people than the princely pay of a soldier or the bounteous table. They preferred to let the others do the fighting. Comrades, how well the boys of '61–'65 discharged the duty of citizen soldiers of the Republic let every battle-field of the Rebellion from Fort Donelson to Appomattox answer."

The speaker in concluding warmly applauded the pension bill signed on the 27th of June, and disclaimed the imputation that the Grand Army of the Republic men were sources of danger to the Government as pension seekers.

General Daniel E. Sickles was the next speaker, and his address brought the speech making to an end. He spoke in strong advocacy of liberal pensions and concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the Woman's Relief Corps. Singing by the Glee Club closed the exercises.

BANQUET TO ENCAMPMENT DELEGATES.

ON Thursday evening 1,500 Grand Army veterans assembled in Mechanics Hall to partake of a bountiful banquet.

Department Commander Innis, in charge of the management, was ably assisted in the preparations by the sub-committee on arrangement, Captain J. G. B. Adams and Representative Joseph Maccabe. Every seat was numbered to correspond to the coupons distributed.

It was nearly nine o'clock when Governor Brackett and staff, and members of the state legislature, took their seats on the platform. The only sight that met their view on the floor of the hall was the long rows of white tables, tastefully decorated for the occasion. But the balconies were crowded with Grand Army men who, at a given command, marched down stairs and took the places reserved for them. Arrangements were made so that each state delegation sat together, a plan which was greatly appreciated, as it enabled the delegates to be seated among their personal friends and acquaintances.

The decorations were beautiful, a principal feature being an elaborate American eagle, crossed flags, clasped human hands and an appropriate inscription, composed of red, white and purple asters, helianthus, native ferns and smilax. The form contained 2,000 asters, and in its construction fifteen men were employed for fifteen hours. Each guest found beside his plate an elegant souvenir menu, with a life-like portrait of General Alger.

At the guests' table were seated Department Commander Innis, General Sherman, General Fairchild, Past Commanders-in-Chief Devens and Warner, Hon. Warner Miller, Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart, Hon. John D. Long, Hon. Henry H. Sprague, Hon. W. E. Barrett, and others. Commander-in-Chief Veazey and Past Commander-in-Chief Alger came upon the platform during the banquet and each was warmly welcomed.

An hour was passed in discussing the elaborate menu, at the conclusion of which Commander Innis spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER INNIS.

"*Comrades of the National Encampment:* On behalf of the Department of Massachusetts I extend to you a soldier's welcome. And in doing so I wish also to thank you, and through you the comrades of the several departments, for the honor bestowed upon the Department of Massachusetts in allowing us to again touch elbow with elbow upon the line of march. I wish to thank you again on behalf of the Department of Massachusetts for giving my comrades of this department a chance to pay the tribute of the loving respect they hold towards their old comrade in arms, General William Tecumseh Sherman. Many of us followed him from '61 to '65, and in the year 1890 we all passed under his review through the streets of the city of Boston. And now, without further remarks from me, I wish to introduce to you as the master of ceremonies of the evening a comrade of ours, a private of the 38th Massachusetts Regiment, who for the past twenty-seven years has carried in his side a bullet which he received during the war of the Rebellion. I have the honor of introducing to you Colonel Charles H. Taylor."

REMARKS OF COLONEL CHARLES H. TAYLOR.

"*Comrades:* The hour is late and I do not propose to try to make a speech, and every gentleman who speaks to you will, I know, be short in his remarks, because he will have to stand a terrible ordeal, and the word has gone long the line, in the phrase of General Dix, that any man who tears down the English language for more than ten minutes will be shot on the spot. Now this banquet is given to the delegates by the citizens of Boston and of Massachusetts, and it is proper that the representatives of that power should welcome you, and I request that Major Geo. S. Merrill, of Lawrence, a past commander of the Grand Army, extend that welcome in behalf of the citizens."

ADDRESS OF MAJOR GEORGE S. MERRILL.

"*Mr. President:* I am only here for a brief moment as a substitute, and if there was any man during the war whom the honest, earnest veterans did not like it was a substitute. Ex-Governor Long, the president of the executive committee, who

was expected to extend to you on behalf of the citizens of this great Commonwealth its welcome here to Boston, has unexpectedly been called away. I am not going, with this galaxy of distinguished orators here behind me, to weary you other than to say that the citizens of this imperial Commonwealth have never welcomed to her borders more cordially, more enthusiastically, more heartily any body of men than they welcome this week, and here tonight, the Grand Army of the Republic. If it has given you, my comrades, one half the pleasure to be here it has given us to entertain you, we shall be glad, and we shall remember this occasion of your visit with fondness and joy through all the years to come."

Colonel Taylor: —

"Now, comrades, I am going to call upon your new Commander-in-Chief to speak to you in reply to Major Merrill. You have elected a son of New England as the Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year, and from what I know of him you have elected a man who will try to discharge the duties of the office in a manner which will be satisfactory to the order throughout the United States. He will stand in line with the men who have preceded him and endeavor to do his whole duty."

Three hearty cheers were called for and given the new Commander-in-Chief, after which he advanced to the edge of the stage and spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF COMMANDER VEAZEY.

"*Comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic:* The first command that I have to make as Commander-in-Chief of this great organization is that you keep order tonight. The presiding officer here has told you, in substance, that Boston has been too much for me. Ever since Monday morning I have been attempting to make myself heard to audiences of ten thousand soldiers and more until my voice is absolutely gone.

"I thank you, first, comrades, for the cordial greeting, not to me, but to the great office to which you have elected me. This is as it should be. It is in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Grand Army of the Republic. In our organization all men are equal. The untitled private in the ranks is with us

the equal of the greatest soldier in the world, who is your guest tonight, the former general, Sherman, who lead you. I am glad, comrades, that we have an organization which bases the merit of its service, not on the rank it occupies in the army, but according to the spirit which impelled him to enter the army to fight the battles of the Republic and preserve this Union for the sake of liberty throughout the world. I once read somewhere that the great Napoleon said that the time would come when a cannon would not be allowed to be fired in all the world without the consent of the United States of America. When I witnessed that great procession the day before yesterday, and when I saw this man, the greatest soldier of the world, standing upon the platform to review you as you passed by, I thought that the time had certainly nearly come.

"Comrades, allusion has been made by the presiding officer who introduced me, to the effort that Boston has made to make your visit here one of the greatest pleasure. I told you who were at Milwaukee a year ago, that entertaining was an art, and that no city in the world understood that art as the city of Boston, and that if you should come here you would meet with a reception and receive an ovation such as no men in the world ever received anywhere else. Now if there is anybody who says that I was a false prophet, let him appear and show it now or forever after be silent. You have been here for half a week. You are not half through with what Boston is going to do for you, and I am sure you will feel at the end of the week that there is no place on earth where so much could be done for any organization as Boston has undertaken to do for you.

"But next year, in a year from now, comrades, you have voted to go to Detroit, and I feel, of course, the greatest possible interest that you and the thousands and thousands of others shall be there, and that you and all the familiar faces that I have seen in this Encampment may be especially there, and I want to say to you that which you know, that if Detroit, as a city, is anywhere behind Boston, as a city, in entertaining the Grand Army of the Republic, it will be made up ten-fold by the fact that my predecessor, Past Commander-in-Chief Alger, lives there, and he will make it all up. Now, comrades, you are notified that no man

would be allowed to speak more than five minutes. I thank you most heartily for the cordial reception that you have given me, and the cordial manner in which you received all of these honored guests who are present, and who are called upon to entertain you by their words. Thanking you again, I will bid you all good night."

Colonel Taylor:—

"Now, comrades, you have heard a great deal, you have said a good deal about what Massachusetts has done for you this week. You have said a good deal about and have appreciated what Massachusetts has done for you in the past few days, and I want to present to you the governor of the state, John Q. A. Brackett, who has done his utmost to make this occasion a great success. I know you will be glad to hear him and to listen to all he has to say. Governor Brackett of Massachusetts."

Governor Brackett spoke as follows: —

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR BRACKETT.

"*Mr. Commander, Mr. Toastmaster and Veterans:* I am pleased to be again one of the guests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and to have an opportunity of signifying by my presence the interest of the Commonwealth in the exercises of the evening. One of your comrades said to me a few minutes ago on the platform, 'This is the biggest week we have ever had in Boston.' I agree to that statement. It certainly has been the biggest week to me in my life. To have had the experiences I have had; to have stood as I stood on the platform Tuesday, between the President of the United States and General Sherman, and in that position to have witnessed this magnificent parade of yours; to have sat, as I have sat this evening, with General Sherman on my right hand and the newly elected commander of the Grand Army of the Republic upon my left hand, and to have enjoyed all the other things which this week has brought to me, have combined to constitute an honor, or rather a series of honors, which rarely fall to the lot of any governor of Massachusetts. This week may, perhaps, be called, like that Boston charity which aims to give to the poor of the city a few days' enjoyment of country scenery and country air in the summer, although in a differ-

ent sense, our 'country week.' The influence of what has been taking place here in Boston since Monday, of the words spoken at banquets and camp-fires and reunions, of the sights and sounds in our streets, of the presence of myriads of veterans whose marching has reminded us of the days when they marched through our city on the way to the battlefield, or of those happier days when the survivors were welcomed back after the victory was gained, or of the martial music and the enthusiastic cheers, of the waving banners and the decorations upon public buildings and private abodes and places of business, and of all the other distinctive features of this occasion, has made an impression which cannot fail to be lasting upon all who have taken part in or have witnessed them, and which cannot fail to turn their minds for the time being from their ordinary vocations and ambitions, to surround them with an atmosphere of patriotism, and to give their country, its glories in the past, its needs in the present, and its hopes for the future, a stronger hold upon their minds and hearts.

"It is a week to which the people of Massachusetts, civilians as well as soldiers, have been looking forward for many months. Their most sanguine anticipations concerning it have been more than realized. The government of the state has been heartily in accord with the public sentiments with reference to the event. At the time of your National Encampment in Milwaukee last year, it was suggested to me that a letter to be publicly read there, from me as acting governor of the Commonwealth during the illness of Governor Ames, urging that the next Encampment be held in Boston, might have some effect in helping to bring about that which the Massachusetts Department so earnestly desired. I wrote such a letter, in which I took the liberty of conveying the assurance that both the legislature and the citizens of Massachusetts would unite with the Department in welcoming the delegates and in making their meeting here a pleasant and successful one. The result has justified the prediction. In my message to the legislature in January last, I recommended liberal action on its part upon the subject, and that body responded by appropriating $50,000 for the purpose, and providing for the proper representation of the Commonwealth upon the occasion. The Commonwealth also cordially joined with the Grand Army in

inviting the President of the United States to honor the occasion by his presence. He kindly complied with the request and you all know how his presence added to the success and the interest of the celebration.

"Now, in what this state has done in this direction, it has acted with a wise regard for the public welfare. Your National Encampments exert an influence upon the people which is salutory and ennobling. The meetings of the men who have fought side by side, who have faced the same dangers, who have endured the same hardships, who have won the same victories — the renewal of friendships formed in battle and in camp, the revival of the recollections of the old days and the old scenes and all the incidents and experiences of these annual reunions of yours, are not only exhilirating to you, but they are also useful to the Republic.

"They give an added strength and fervor to that patriotic sentiment which induced you to defend it in the past and to thereby contribute to that grand destiny which it is fulfilling. That patriotic sentiment, that spirit of consecration to a great cause which animated the soldier in the war, is needed in the citizen in peace. And as the country looked to the army for its defence, so whenever and wherever it is menaced today by social, political, moral or economical perils, among the forces upon which it confidently relies for its deliverance is the power and patriotism of the Grand Army of the Republic."

The band then played "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching," the whole concourse in the hall heartily helping on.

Colonel Taylor: —

"Comrades, we have a distinguished hero here tonight who has been introduced in glowing terms so many times that I am going to present him to you simply as a delegate from Missouri, Comrade Sherman." (Long continued cheers.)

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

"*Mr. President and Comrades:* This magnificent Encampment has surely been a notable occasion. Even the heavens have smiled upon you. Every day has been just such a day as we could have chosen had we had the command of the winds and the

waves, and even tonight, in mid-summer, in August dog-days, we sit in a comfortable hall with our chosen guests, with the balmy air of a May morning, as cool and pleasant as any comrade could ask for, and you can look around you and above you and see the decorations of this hall, not too elaborate, yet distinctive, and everywhere in Boston you see the smiling faces of men, women and children, all bespeaking the welcome with which the Grand Army has been received in this great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Of course I, a veteran, almost the last of the Mohicans, have received much honor and more than I wanted, but I am glad, my young friends, that you have taken command. I have seen one young man pass out of office today and a new one installed, with that gentleness and subordination to authority which marks our American history and which is the best promise of a glorious future, of any single feature in our Government.

"Now, my friends, I do not intend to break or make even the five or ten minute rule, but to speak to you from my heart, as the people on the street have done, and to assure you that in looking back upon the past, I, one of your old comrades, am well pleased with you, my sons. As the governor of this Commonwealth has well stated, the feelings which you breathe, the sentiments which you express publicly or in conversation, all tend to form a bond of union, it may be of silk, but stronger than any that was ever forged on the anvil of Vulcan. We are bound together as a whole and not confined to any one locality. Each locality has its own scenes, each locality has its own history and scenery. Surely those in Boston command the respect and love and veneration of every American. You have all been to Bunker Hill, of course, and seen that monument, and you know its tale of history. You have been where General Washington first assumed the command of the American army, which was a command that resulted in the freedom of the thirteen American colonies, now extended by your fathers to the furtherest coast, consisting of forty-four states, each governed by its own local laws, with all subordinate to the whole, like to the solar system, which God spreads abroad in the heavens. Now, my friends, the Grand Army of the Republic has for its first characteristic, as your President has well said, your Commander-in-Chief, order, system,

respect for each other, fraternity, as expressed by your code, charity and fraternity, and these are great virtues amongst all men, but especially amongst soldiers, where they mean something.

"You who have fought in the field and touched elbow with your fellow soldier never can forget the spark thus caused, stronger than any electric spark now, when you meet him in citizen's clothes. He was once your comrade and you love him as a brother. That is fraternity, and that is what the Grand Army was organized to preserve and maintain. Loyalty is the greatest of all. It may not be more than charity, but loyalty, obedience to the constituted authority so that you may be safe, goes before them all. You may differ as widely as the poles, yet, for the time being you submit to your Commander-in-Chief, or to the mayor of your city, or to the governor of your state, or to the Chief Executive in Washington, with not an unwilling love, but with that obedience which comes from the heart and makes every American citizen boast of his country. Charity comes in, and very few here, even in Boston, realize the charity done by the Grand Army of the Republic. I have seen Posts way down in southern Missouri. I have seen them away off in the mountains of Montana, Oregon and Washington. I have looked at their books, and about one-half of their fees go to charity, and when it comes to be aggregated it runs up into millions of dollars. Those little deeds of charity which pervade the continent and stamp this order, entitle you, the Grand Army of the Republic, to be the representative body of the survivors of the war. Of course we have organizations like the Army of the Potomac, the Army of the Tennessee, the Army of the Cumberland and others. They are local. But this organization covers the whole land and permeates it in every fibre, so that wherever there is a Grand Army Post there is a point where the patriot may go and claim the authority of this grand, noble order of men.

"The heavens have smiled upon you here in Boston. I was prepared for it. Yesterday you had a grand and glorious opportunity of seeing and being seen, of speaking to each other, of renewing the old friendships and of making an impression upon the body politic here in Boston which will be carried to the four corners of the earth and which will make this a notable occasion. May God bless you and may you continue in the work, just as

your fathers began and continue in it forever. For wars have not ceased and may come again. God grant that they may not * * * But as long as man is man he will have passions, and wars have been, not by reason and good sense, but by want of it. Why, we have seen here within the last few days a great convention of South Americans and of course everything was to be settled by arbitration. Well, now they are going for each other, from the Isthmus down to Buenos Ayres. And so in Europe they had a peace congress the other day, which our glorious, good man Dudley Field presided over, and they decided that war should cease and that arbitration should take its place. All right; I hope they will succeed and all good soldiers hope they will succeed. But, my friends, I do not believe they will succeed. Wars will continue as long as man is on earth and those who are here together should obey the laws of their own country and submit to that necessary restraint which you, yourselves, submitted to in 1861 and 1865, and which you exhibit today and exhibited on the streets the other day, and you will come out victors and conquerers in the grand struggle for existence. I hope and pray that each and every one of you will reach your homes in good health. I expect to go elsewhere tomorrow, but wherever I go I will carry with me the memory and remembrance of this occasion. (Great and prolonged applause.)"

Colonel Taylor: —

"Now, comrades, I want to present to you the hero of Gettysburg, General Sickles. General Sickles has done a good deal of pioneer work for this order, and his reception this week has been a grand one, and his war record and his services for the order have generously entitled him to it. General Sickles of New York."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL SICKLES.

"*Mr. Commander, Mr. Toastmaster and Comrades:* I think Alladin's lamp must have been found by Boston. This is the third visit that I have paid to this magnificent hall. The first time I came here it was covered with beds for thousands of soldiers. The second time I came here, last night, the hall was filled with 10,000 veterans listening to eloquent speeches, and tonight it is transformed, by another touch of the magic wand, into a banquet

hall not to be found in any palace I have seen, and a repast has been served here fit for kings. This week reminds me of the Peninsular campaign. We have had a seven days' battle, and we have been victorious so far in every one. We would have captured Boston, I am sure, the first thing, but the mayor seeing what was before him, came forward and put the keys of Boston in your hands. Ever since we have been here we have revelled in its delights. I asked General Hooker one day as I was riding with him in Georgia, between Dalton and Resaca, where I was his guest for a short time, what he thought was the highest form of enjoyment for a soldier, and he said he thought it was campaigning in an enemy's country. I agreed with him then, but now I would give a different answer myself; I would say it was campaigning in Boston, where everybody gives you all they have and all you want.

"Comrades, no one can look upon this assembly without emotion, composed, as it is, of representatives of all parts of the United States, and representing every element of industry and employment and occupation known to civilization; and yet this representative assembly also represents what was the great army of the United States from 1861 to 1865. And here let me pause an instant to make a single remark in reply to those who had such direful forebodings of what would happen to our country when we organized those vast armies which the exigencies of the time required. They were full of apprehension then that that army would be a permanent army; that our government would be a military republic; that a large standing army would become a permanent and necessary institution. And yet I declare in this presence, without fear of contradiction, that from the time that peace was declared in 1865, no voice, not a single voice, has ever been heard from the armies that then existed in favor of establishing or perpetuating a large standing army in this republic. You are proud of your service, proud of your record, and justly so; but you are prouder still of the ability to exert your influence in maintaining and preserving pure and intact the institutions of your fathers and obeying the admonitions of Washington. And let me here end by reciting a little incident which I told last night at a banquet. It was so well received there by a small number

of gentlemen that I will venture to repeat it here now, although to some who were there it will be a chestnut, but only a chestnut one day old. You will see its application.

"Some years ago I had the pleasure to dine in Paris with our then minister, General Noyes of Ohio. You will remember that he lost a leg in battle. Another of the company was our distinguished friend, a former Commander-in-Chief of your order, General Fairchild, now sitting on my right hand. Among the guests were many distinguished diplomats—Prince Orloff, ambassador from Russia, Prince Hohenzollern, ambassador from Germany, and a number of representatives from foreign governments. Among them was a small type of the ordinary European diplomat, perhaps more expert in the waltz than in conducting negotiations. And as Prince Orloff, in his soldierly way, told me late in the evening, this little man remarked to him, 'Why, I thought we were to meet some American officers of prominence here tonight!' 'Well,' said Orloff, 'so we have.' 'Well,' he said, 'who do you mean?' Prince Orloff pointed out Noyes and Fairchild and myself. 'Well,' said the little diplomat, 'they have no star, no order, no cordon, no ribbon, no decoration.' Said Orloff, 'My friend, those men wear decorations that no Czar or monarch can give, and that no Czar or monarch can take away.'"

Colonel Taylor: —

"Now, comrades, I want to introduce you to a comrade who has been hard at work for the past year, and who has been particularly busy this week. You all know him and you know what he has done. I introduce to you your Commander-in-Chief during the past year, General Alger.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL ALGER.

"*Comrades:* I am not going to talk tonight. I have used my voice beyond its capacity trying to keep you in subjection during the last few days, as you know. But I want to take just one single moment in the presence of the Governor of this great Commonwealth, in the presence of the Mayor of this magnificent, loyal city, to say for you to Governor and Mayor, that we appreciate their kindly hospitalities. Governor Brackett (turning to

his excellency), so long as a man lives who faces you here tonight they will hold you and the people you so ably represent in grateful memory for the care you have taken of us. Mayor Hart (turning to his honor), I wish to say, sir, that the boys in front of you, old some of them in years but young in heart, extend to you their most cordial thanks for all that you and your magnificent city has done for them and for us. And as we leave the confines of your city, as we pass the borders of your state, Governor Brackett, be assured that you will never be forgotten, but so long as we live, will be held in grateful remembrance.

"Comrades, in the little souvenir that has been given to you here, filled with cigars, in which I have been complimented by having my face placed upon it, I want to make a correction. The committee has represented me in that picture as turning my back upon Commander Innis. *That* I never did and never will do. I wish they would turn the face the other way. I like to face the Massachusetts men, Comrade Goodale, Comrade Innis and all the comrades who have done so much for us. Comrades of Massachusetts, we will face you while we live and when we die we will ask that we be buried with our faces turned toward old Massachusetts."

Colonel Taylor: —

"Comrades, we are favored tonight with the presence of General Devens of Massachusetts, a man of whom Massachusetts is justly proud, and a man whose war record is known throughout the length and breadth of the land. I will invite him to speak to you for a few minutes; Past Commander-in-Chief, General Devens of Massachusetts."

ADDRESS OF GENERAL DEVENS.

"It shall be for a few moments, only, comrades, for we who are the Past National Commanders have been sitting here in a row like extinct volcanoes who have vomited their flames in times past, but were now quite worn out. I can assure you, comrades, that your visit has touched deeply the heart of Massachusetts, and that its governor has not spoken one word too strongly in its behalf. It has been delightful to clasp again the hands, to look again into the faces of brother soldiers, to hear again their voices,

provided, of course, they do not speak too long, and to meet each other in this cordial and friendly way. Certainly no incident could occur, better showing how intimately the fame of the Northern and all the armies of the United States are bound together than that which you have seen upon this platform, when you have seen General Sherman and General Sickles speaking together, and remember that Vicksburg and Gettysburg came together.

"I remember that the Fourth of July, 1863, was the proudest day that the American arms had ever known, because, with the thunders that welcomed in the Nation's natal day, throughout the North rang the cannon that announced the great victory of Gettysburg; and they were echoed and re-echoed from the South and West by those that told that Vicksburg had fallen, and that the Mississippi, its whole mighty length, to use the noble phrase of Abraham Lincoln, 'ran unvexed to the sea.' You are in a city which is an historic city. It is a city which has once been taken by force of arms; it has received the cannonade directed by General Washington. It has been a beleaguered city. Its inhabitants, it is true, were all heartily in sympathy with the besiegers. It bears in various parts the marks of the cannon balls of the Revolutionary army that besieged it. It has yielded to its capture by General Washington, and again yielded no less generously to its capture by you. The states of Massachusetts and Virginia were the great states of the Revolution. They are old states. I hope the love between them is not gone yet.

"I sat today upon the platform of the Grand Army of the Republic, and there were at the other end of the hall before me four faces and four pictures. One was the picture of our great commander, to whose trumpet call every man of us has answered, that of General Grant. Another was that of General Logan, endeared to all of us by his exertions in behalf of this very association; who did more to put it in the position in which it now is than perhaps any one of its commanders; to whom has been accorded the praise of being the first volunteer soldier in the army; who had never received the benefit of any academic instruction in the art of war; upon whom was thrown in the early hours of the battle at Atlanta, by the unfortunate death of the gallant McPherson early in the morning, the whole weight of that battle,

which lasted until seven o'clock in the evening, and where, as General Sherman in his report states, with his determined gallantry, whenever any brigade or any division flinched, or lost ground by an inch, he personally conducted it into its proper place in the line of battle. The two other portraits were portraits of Virginians. Honor and praise to the men that retained the true faith and that maintained the true honor. One was the face of George H. Thomas, noted for his magnificent victory at Nashville. And the other was that of David Farragut, whom you have seen, pictured at least, as he was lashed to the maintop of the Hartford, above the smoke of battle, directing the battle of each one of his ships. Honor forever to the state that brings forth such sons to maintain her true honor and glory.

"And now, not to prolong these remarks, let me end with the single remark of the greatest Virginian of them all, which is applicable today to our army as it was to the army to whom it was addressed. They are the words which General Washington addressed to the army which he commanded, and they are as fit to be addressed to you as they were to be addressed to your great forefathers, 115 years ago. 'The fame of the federal army,' said he, 'is secure; and let the men who compose it remember that simple virtues of industry, economy and frugality will render them as amiable in civil life as the more splendid qualities of courage and valor have rendered them respected in the field.'"

ADDRESS OF GENERAL WARNER OF MISSOURI.

The next speaker introduced was Past Commander Warner of Missouri. He said if there was one thing he was glad of, it was that he was a Missourian, and that the next thing was that he was a Past Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic. The people from the West who were visiting Boston had greatly enjoyed the hospitality shown them on all sides, and would carry back with them to their homes only the pleasantest remembrances of their stay here. He referred in a very humorous manner to the feast which had just been enjoyed, and likened it to those which the comrades had enjoyed (?) in the trenches at the front. As he gazed on the ranks of the Sons of Veterans in the parade on Tuesday, he realized, in a forcible manner, their likeness to the

volunteer soldiers of '61, '62 and '63; but he also realized that they possessed far more knowledge of military science now than did the veterans of '64. With all the ceremonies and reunions of the past week, not one word of bitterness or of vengeance had been uttered toward those who fought against the Union. He realized more than ever before that the war ended in '65; that the Northern soldier laid down his arms and took up again the implements of industry, feeling that, with the last throb of the drum, the hand of fellowship was extended to the vanquished foe, and allowed them to take back to their homes the horses which they would need in their pursuits of life. The annals of time would be searched in vain for a parallel to such magnanimity; and the evidences of the loyalty of the Union soldier could be found on every battlefield, could be seen shining from every star or in every stripe of the old flag.

ADDRESS OF GENERAL FAIRCHILD OF WISCONSIN.

Colonel Taylor next introduced Past Commander Fairchild, of Wisconsin, whose remarks were brief owing to the lateness of the hour. He said that the people of the great West appreciated the hospitality which had been extended to them by the people of Boston. For months previous to the Encampment preparations had been going on, and he was very glad that it had been such a splendid, enthusiastic and glorious success. Although the comrades might differ in their desires and in their preference for office, the spirit of loyalty was still throbbing in their breasts. He paid a glowing tribute to the loyalty of the soldier in the fight for the Union, and said that the battle was waged not for state or section, but for the Union. He was glad that one great fact was clearly evident: that the defeated shared equally with the victors. He hoped that all might be spared to attend the Encampment in Detroit in 1891, and upon closing was greeted with loud applause.

ADDRESS OF CORPORAL TANNER.

The last speaker of the evening was Corporal James Tanner. Colonel Taylor, in presenting him, said that the high officials of the Grand Army of the Republic had had their full share in the speaking of the evening; and he introduced Corporal Tanner as a

representative of the rank and file. The Corporal's address closely held the attention and interest of the audience, notwithstanding the lateness of the hour.

He said that the only fitness which he deserved in appearing upon such an occasion arose from the desire to recall stirring days of endeavor for a just cause. The men in the ranks were a necessary adjunct to the commanding officers, and he thanked God that the brilliant galaxy of leaders in the war had had supreme confidence in the men of their commands, knowing full well that their devotion to their country would sustain them in whatever peril they might be. The years are fleeing; yet all who attended the Encampment felt years younger than before they came, and would carry back with them to their distant homes only the kindest feelings towards their entertainers. He thanked God that he was born just when he was; that he was permitted to get into line and help to make the flag of the Union the only one which had a right to float over this Nation. The comrades are getting old, and some are passing from the stage of activity; but as they go from Boston, never perhaps to gather again, he was happy in knowing that when they passed away they would leave the Nation so cemented together that it shall be preserved forever.

At the conclusion of Corporal Tanner's address the assembly joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne," and the banquet was a thing of the past.

THE PLYMOUTH CLAM-BAKE.

IT was a current jest among the veterans en route to Boston that they would be fed during the Encampment on brown bread and beans, with a sprinkling of clams thrown in, by way of variety.

Among the anticipated pleasures of Encampment week was the dual attraction of an excursion to Plymouth and a clam-bake in that historic town. If a town was ever literally captured by the veterans, Plymouth experienced that distinction on Friday. They manifested a solemn reverence as they walked the winding streets of America's oldest town, and beheld the mementos handed down by that little band of Pilgrims, who, that they might be free to carry on religious worship according to the dictates of their own consciences, braved the dangers and wintry gales of an unknown sea in search of a haven of rest. No visitors ever appreciated these mementos of the birth of freedom more than the veterans on that memorable occasion.

The excursion was complimentary to the Grand Army Encampment, and long before the advertised time for the trains to start the Old Colony station in Boston was thronged with excursionists. Four special trains were provided by the railroad management.

The first train consisted of ten cars; the second of twelve cars; the third of nine cars, and the fourth of ten cars, all filled. The second was the official train. The first two cars were reserved for the Grand Army leaders and members of the state delegations, while the others were occupied by the representatives of the National Encampment and their ladies and friends. A great multitude desired to take the first train that they might have a full day in Plymouth, and hundreds rushed pell mell for the platforms the minute the gates were opened. Delegates became

separated and were forced to try their luck with the crowd. There was no chance for the examination of badges. Fortunately no one was injured by the rush to be the first one to board the cars.

Each of the special trains had on board a detail from the ambulance corps of the state militia. There were a few cases of sickness needing care. The stretchers were called into use and the sick men were taken to the baggage car, which was turned into a temporary hospital.

Governor Brackett could not join the excursionists, owing to previous engagements. The newly-elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army was also absent. Lieutenant-Governor Haile represented the State, and General Alger represented the Grand Army as the retiring Commander-in-Chief. With the General were his wife, his two daughters and one of his sons, also Governor Thayer of Nebraska, General Fairchild of Wisconsin, Mrs. Stockbridge, wife of Senator Stockbridge of Michigan; Miss Platt, Congressman Cogswell, Colonels Sidney M. Hedges, August M. Goetting and A. M. Jackson of the governor's staff; Miss Clara Barton, Councilors Keith, Flynn and Mudge; Senators Coffin and Lowe; Colonel George H. Hopkins, Adjutant-General, and Colonel James T. Sterling, Assistant Adjutant-General, of General Alger's staff; Past Commanders-in-Chief Rea, Burdette, Beath and Kountz; Representatives Dallinger of Cambridge, Howland of Chelsea, Kendall of Gardner, Oakman of Boston, Maccabe of East Boston; Captain George W. Creasey and wife, Past Assistant Adjutant-General J. F. Meech and wife, Past Judge-Advocate General W. C. Reddy of New York, Captain W. H. Thomas, Hon. Benjamin S. Lovell, Mrs. and Miss Lovell, Mrs. Tanner and daughter, Chairman Goodale of the National Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic, J. M. Greenfield of Michigan; John G. Hutchinson, Commander of Post 3, Manchester, N. H.; Colonel Nat. Schackford, Lake Village, N. H.; Commander S. S. Whitney of Post 62, Newton; Commander George A. Sawin, Post 113, Boston; Wyzeman Marshall, Edmund F. Prentiss; Past Department Commanders Alonzo Williams, Hall, Charles H. Williams, and Commanders Pomeroy and Spencer of Rhode Island; Past Assistant Adjutant-General Turner of Rhode Island, Past Department Commanders

Hersey and Nash of Massachusetts; Chaplain-in-Chief Mrs. Littlefield of the Woman's Relief Corps; V. M. Manson, Commander Department of Vermont, Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel J. H. Goulding, Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic; Colonel W. S. Cummings of St. Johnsbury, Vt.; C. D. Gates of Swanton; Ex-Governor Ormsbee, Assistant Adjutant-General A. J. Hall of the Department of New Hampshire; Miss Blackmer of the Woman's Relief Corps; Mrs. Mary S. McHenry, President of the Woman's Relief Corps; T. W. Talmadge of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. H. R. Plimpton, Mrs. Emma Stark Hampton of the Woman's Relief Corps; General Edgar Allan of Richmond, wife and daughter; Past Commander McHenry of Iowa; Major James Walker and wife, Captain Elias Fraumfeler, Past Commander Department of Ohio; John B. Church, Mrs. Celia A. Baldwin, Mrs. Gertrude C. Williams of the Woman's Relief Corps; J. B. McKey of Bloomington, Iowa; A. H. G. Richardson, Past Department Commander, Washington, D. C.; Past Commander H. M. Brooks of the Department of the Potomac; S. E. Faunce, Senior Vice-Commander; S. F. Blythe, Lincoln Post, Portland, Ore.; I. P. Watts of Winchester, Ind.; Newton Ferree, Past Senior Vice-Commander of the Department of the Potomac; Mrs. A. M. Davis, President of the Department of Kentucky, Woman's Relief Corps; John M. Keogh, Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.; A. P. Baldwin, Aide-de-camp, Akron; C. S. Cole of Abraham Lincoln Post 91, Chicago; Past Department Commander H. H. Burbank of Maine.

Upon arriving in Plymouth the visitors were received by a committee consisting of Benjamin Hathaway, W. C. Davis, E. F. Sherman, E. C. Finney, N. S. Savery, Charles E. Barnes, L. T. Robbins, William H. Nelson of the Board of Selectmen, and Charles I. Litchfield, and were escorted to Pilgrim Hall, where the formal welcome was given. The streets were lined with people, and the Grand Army Posts of that vicinity were drawn up in line for an escort. President William T. Davis, of the Pilgrim Society, and a member of the Plymouth Board of Selectmen, stood at the top of the entrance step as General Alger, Lieutenant-Governor Haile, Governor Thayer of Nebraska, Congressman Cogswell and

Congressman Morse left their carriages and walked toward him. Mr. James D. Thurber presented them, and Mr. Davis cordially welcomed the visitors. Mr. Davis said: —

"*Mr. Commander:* In behalf of the citizens of Plymouth I welcome you and your comrades to this ancient town. While in National Convention assembled, it is eminently fit that you should make a pilgrimage to the spot where the foundations were laid of the Republic whose life we saved. May your visit to the rock of Plymouth rekindle the fires of patriotism in your breasts and inspire you with renewed devotion to your country and flag. In behalf of the Pilgrim Society I welcome you, with your comrades and guests, to this hall. By the memorials of the Pilgrims here displayed, your imagination will be quickened to recall their virtues and their worthy deeds. There is no more precious memorial than the sword of Standish which I hold in my hand. Let the trusty steel of him who was the guardian of our infant nation's life receive a new consecration from the hands of those who rescued that life from peril in its momentous maturer years. I trust, sir, that your visit will be as agreeable to yourselves as to us, and that when you depart from our borders you will carry with you the assurance that the landmarks of the Pilgrims are in reliable hands and will be guarded and preserved for the veneration and instruction of generations to come."

General Alger replied as follows: —

"*Mr. President and Citizens of this historic town and my old Comrades:* I am sure that every Grand Army man who faces this historic hall, who has heard your words of welcome, and if he has not heard them knows the substance of them, deeply appreciates this royal welcome. I wish to correct one thing you have said. I was addressed as Commander-in-Chief, whereas I am but a faded flower. Therefore the sun does not affect me. But, sir, as I have passed my magnificent command over to an abler hand, and as I have fallen back into the ranks of my old comrades, I assure you that as one of them we appreciate the opportunity of visiting this old historic place on the rock-bound coast where the Pilgrim Fathers found their early home.

"We have seen much in our visit in all Massachusetts to awaken anew the patriotic fire that belched forth in 1861 when

that flag was assailed, and when Massachusetts and other loyal states sprang to the front and gave to the nation its best and kept them there, supported by the loyal people at home, until we vindicated that flag and crushed every flag that opposed, not only then, sir, but forever. As we have been about this state of yours, this great Commonwealth, and have been reminded of the losses and sacrifices during that war, we have come to know that the country was worth saving; we have come to know that it is more and more valuable than we had ever dreamed of; and as we see more of it and more of its people, I assure you that every man here is only glad he had an opportunity to offer everything he had in life to save it and to plant this flag all over this country. And now, sir, I had not expected this at all. I appreciate, I assure you, the hospitality extended through me to these comrades and to our families; and as we go from this place, and as we leave the confines of this magnificent Commonwealth, I assure you that every Grand Army man will carry in his heart a gratitude that will live as long as the blood of life pulsates from his heart; and as we go we will say, thank you and God bless you all."

After a brief inspection of the curiosities preserved in the hall, the procession formed in the following order: —

Platoon of Police.

Chief Marshal, Charles E. Barnes.

Aids. Captain Herbert Morrisey, Kenneth Morton, W. H. Drew, T. C. Brown, Isaac S. Brewster, William F. Atwood, Charles S. Davis.

Silver Fife and Drum Corps, Plymouth.

Plymouth Rock Band.

Major E. T. Harvell of Rockland, Commander of the county Posts forming the escort; C. F. Allen of Whitman, Senior Vice-Commander; William McAllister of Middleboro', Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Sproul of Abington, Adjutant.

Aids. A. H. Perry, C. P. Hatch of Plymouth; James L. Hall of Kingston, Grover Bennett, W. B. Stetson of Middleboro'; Thomas Drew, H. S. Tower of Hanover.

Weymouth Brass Band.

Collingwood Post 76, Plymouth, N. L. Savery, Commander, 91 men.

Middleboro' Band.

E. W. Pierce Post 8, Middleboro', R. M. Dempsey, Commander, 90 men.

Fletcher Webster Post 13, Brockton, J. W. Brown, Commander, 100 men.

McPherson Post 73, Abington, H. T. Rochefort, Commander, 50 men.
Rockland Drum Corps.
Hartsuff Post 74, Rockland, C. H. Chubbuck, Commander, 60 men.
David A. Russell Post 78, Whitman, James E. Bates, Commander, 95 men.
J. E. Wilder Post 83, Hanover, O. T. Whiting, Commander, 40 men.
Edwin Humphrey Post 104, Hingham, Thomas Weston, Commander, 35 men.
Lieutenant Ezra S. Griffin Post 131, Scranton, Pa., E. W. Pierce, Commander.
Prominent guests in carriages.
Martland's Fifth Regiment Band.
Delegates to the National Encampment and members of the Grand Army of the Republic.
J. E. Simonds Post 111, Pembroke, C. A. Bryant, Commander, 40 men.
Justin Dimick Post 121, East Bridgewater, George Dyer, Commander, 35 men.
F. L. Bonney Post 127, Hanson, John Seates, Commander, 30 men.
D. Willard Robinson Post 112, Norwell, J. H. Prouty, Commander, 40 men.
Martha Sever Post 154, Kingston, G. A. Graves, Commander, 35 men.
David Church Post 189, East Marshfield, Henry Eames, Commander, 35 men.
Delegations of Plymouth county camps, Sons of Veterans, PercyDamon, Camp 69, Pembroke, Commander.

The procession moved along Court Street toward the square, countermarching and escorting General Alger. The march was continued through Court and Allerton Streets to the Pilgrim Monument, down Cushman Street to Court, returning through Main, Leyden, Carver, North and Water Streets to Plymouth Rock, thence through Leyden, Market, Pleasant, South, Green, Sandwich, Fremont and Union Streets to the clam-bake grounds. An immense concourse of residents of Plymouth and citizens from all over the southeastern section of Massachusetts, lined the streets.

Only upon two occasions before had the historic town contained the number of people approaching that of that day: Grant's visit in 1875 and the celebration of the completion of the monument in 1889. A majority of the stores and houses along the route were decorated, and many flags were flying over the streets through which the procession moved. The park at the Old Colony station was in patriotic dress, a feature being the words, "Welcome to old Plymouth," in white, on the grass along the main pathway.

At one o'clock hosts and guests reached the scene of the clambake. Thirty-three long tables were arranged, with accommodations for 3,000 guests. For each of the three thousand a wooden plate, a tin dipper, inscribed and designed for a souvenir, and a paper napkin were provided. General Alger, Lieutenant-Governor Haile, and others, were entertained at the house of Mr. Burgess, adjoining the field, but the multitude stood at the tables and were served by a corps of two hundred volunteer assistants, who distributed the clams smoking hot to the veterans and guests.

The banquet was interrupted by a sudden shower, which increased rather than abated the hilarity of the occasion. It was a ludicrous sight: the ladies, veterans and men in civilians' dress eating clams while standing under umbrellas in an open field, or crowded under the tables for shelter with buckets of clams. The storm cleared as suddenly as it came, and the remainder of the day was remarkably pleasant. Men who had never seen clams before took delight in watching the workers lift the covers of sailcloth, remove the potatoes and corn, and shovel the bivalves into buckets. The visitors gazed at the sea, which was in full view from the field, collected in groups to be photographed, or attended the reception given by the Woman's Relief Corps. There was a constant stream of people passing in and out of Pilgrim Hall during the afternoon. General Alger accepted the invitation of Mr. Burgess, and with his son, Colonel Hopkins and Judge Austin, went out for an hour's sail. The Lieutenant-Governor and ladies were entertained at the home of Colonel Stoddard, of the governor's staff. Hospitalities were extended generally by the residents of Plymouth, and altogether the afternoon was spent most pleasantly, a concert being given by the band in front of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Odd Fellows' Hall throughout the day was the centre of entertainment of the visiting members of the Woman's Relief Corps, and every provision was made for their comfort by their sisters in Plymouth and vicinity. The ladies were not the only ones entertained, however, for all Grand Army men received a cordial welcome. Lunch, coffee and lemonade were served continuously through the day. The Plymouth orchestra was in attendance. The general committee of arrangements was in charge of Mrs. Abbot Jones, who was assisted by Mrs. George

Gooding, Mrs. Arthur Byrnes and Mrs. Reeves Jackson, at the head of the sub-committees, with a host of aids. The hall was beautifully decorated, the stage being a mass of ferns, with bunting suspended along the gallery and about the room. On the ground of green overhead were the words, "Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty." In the centre of the hall was a lily pond filled with fragrant flowers, and each guest was presented with one as a souvenir. This feature was prepared by Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. L. P. Howland.

From two o'clock until half past four a reception was held in the lodge room of the hall, where Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Department President Mrs. Knowles, and Mrs. Innis, wife of the commander of the Massachusetts Grand Army of the Republic, shook hands with the members of the Woman's Relief Corps. Among those present were Miss Clara Barton, Miss Rebecca Wishwell of Plymouth, aged 84, one of the old army nurses; Mrs. M. D. Lincoln (Bessie Beach), President of the Woman's National Press Association; Mrs. Mary Frost Ormsbee, Vice-President of the Association; Mrs. John Thornton Wood of Washington, and Miss Helen R. Holmes, secretary of the Potomac Woman's Relief Corps.

One thousand buckets of clams, seven barrels of sweet potatoes, 3,500 ears of corn, 500 watermelons, sixteen barrels of biscuits and 225 gallons of coffee attested the hospitality of the people of Plymouth at the clam-bake, besides profuse private entertainment.

A NOVEL CAMP-FIRE.

A camp-fire, lighted by the Woman's Relief Corps, closed the series of great public gatherings which marked Encampment week as one of the most notable in the history of the order.

With oratory, music, poetry and song the evening passed swiftly away. Governor Brackett, Lieutenant-Governor Haile, Mayor Hart, Adjutant-General Dalton, the members of the Governor's staff, Commander-in-Chief Veazey and wife, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, General Alger and wife, Mrs. General Logan and other distinguished people came upon the platform. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. E. Florence Barker, Past National President, who presided. The audience reached its highest altitude of enthusiasm when General Sherman was seen walking up a side aisle leaning upon the arm of Past Department Commander George L. Goodale. The orchestra struck up, "Hail to the Chief," and the ripple of applause ended in a tremendous round of cheers led by Mayor Hart.

The feelings of the audience was stirred by the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" by Mrs. Nellie Brown Mitchell, during which, at the appropriate moment, a soldier and a sailor appeared at either end of the platform and waved a National ensign and the Union Jack, which created great enthusiasm.

Mrs. Barker said: —

"*Ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, Members of the Grand Army and Friends:* On behalf of the National Woman's Relief Corps I bid you welcome to our camp-fire. Here in Boston, where twenty-three ladies joined together to form a Relief Corps, we tonight hold this, our grand festival, because it is our success. The child that we bore and watched and prayed for, we have seen walk, but not without the aid of the brave men of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"We have invited the Governor, the Mayor and friends of the Woman's Relief Corps of Massachusetts to join with us in this camp-fire. But it is asked, 'How can you ladies build a

camp-fire? You have no smoke.' Still we have plenty of dry wood, and I propose to light it. (A voice, 'That is better than smoke.') We have with us many persons who will speak our endorsement, which will sound better than if expressed by ourselves. Friends, we have with us this evening one of the greatest friends of the Union soldier, one who has furnished, perhaps, as much inspiration to our army as any person in this land. I have the pleasure of presenting to you Mrs. Julia Ward Howe."

REMARKS OF MRS. HOWE.

"I do not know, dear friends, how my small voice will reach you. I have been asked to recite something that I suppose is very familiar to you, 'The Battle Hymn of the Republic,' and when the President of this Association said that she would provide dry wood for the camp-fire, I thought that in presenting me she had brought forward a tolerably seasoned piece of timber. I could not do the noble hospital service that many did, but I went again and again to see the soldiers in their camp. The result of one of those visits, the first that I made, was the hymn that I will now recite to you. I might say before beginning it, that the first time I ever attempted to speak in public was when I visited a regiment in the neighborhood of Washington. Colonel Green, I don't know why, said to me, 'Mrs. Howe, you shall speak to my men.' 'Well,' I said, 'I never spoke; I cannot speak,' and I ran away three or four times. Finally he brought me back; and when I stood face to face to those gallant soldiers, I could only say how glad I was to see them, how proud and happy I was to be in their presence, and that is what I say to you tonight."

Mrs. Howe then recited the

BATTLE HYMN OF THE REPUBLIC.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord:
He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored;
He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword:
His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watch-fires of a hundred circling camps,
They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and damps;
I can read His righteous sentence by the dim and flaring lamps;
His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of steel:
"As ye deal with my contemners, so with you my grace shall deal;"
Let the Hero born of woman crush the serpent with His heel,
Since God is marching on.

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat;
He is sifting out the hearts of men before his judgment seat:
Oh, be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my feet!
Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me:
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free,
While God is marching on.

Mrs. Barker:

"Friends, I have now the pleasure of presenting to you the Governor of the State of Massachusetts. He has overcome his joy at the arrival of the ladies and has got control of his feelings so he can welcome you. It is late in the week, but he has had a hard time to get into condition for this evening.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR BRACKETT.

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* During the present year it has been my good fortune to be present at many camp-fires and other assemblages of the Grand Army Posts of the Commonwealth. On these occasions a number of speeches are generally made, and all of them, except the governor's, are invariably interesting and eloquent. There is one voice with which the oratory usually closes, to which it always gives me especial pleasure to listen, and which most of all I should regret to miss. That is the voice of the President of the Massachusetts Department of the Woman's Relief Corps. This camp-fire closes the series of public meetings

which have been held in connection with the National Encampment during the week, and it is one which I should have specially regretted to have had to omit.

"I am very much gratified to be present in behalf of the Commonwealth to give you a cordial welcome, to pay my respects to this organization, and to join with others in commendation of its noble work. It is an auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic, and, like it, it is based upon the principles of Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty. I am informed that the delegates attending the National Convention represent a membership of nearly 100,000 women of this country, that there are some thirty State Departments, and also other detached organizations in states having no Departments. Such a band of American women joined together for patriotic and benevolent purposes, and actively fulfilling their mission, constitutes an institution for which the nation may well be grateful. Beautiful as are the virtues of philanthrophy and public spirit in men, they are more beautiful still when seen in women. They give an added charm to their possessors and an elevating influence to the social circle in which they are displayed, and the aims and the activities of which they aid in shaping.

"Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the participation of women in political affairs, there can be none as to the propriety of their position and their efforts in directing and carrying on and stimulating humane and charitable work. Massachusetts has recognized the value of their services in this direction by placing them upon the boards intrusted with the supervision of the charitable, reformatory and penal institutions of the state. And Massachusetts, which has always sought to be just and generous to its deserving soldiers, welcomes their co-operation in this field of beneficent action; and in its name I thank you for this generous and useful service, and I trust that an ever increasing and enlarging capacity may be granted to you for rendering this same service in the future."

After the Swedish Quartette had rendered a vocal march in an excellent manner, Mrs. Barker presented His Honor Mayor Hart, as one who had ordered the weather and had been working in his flower garden on the Common ever since the spring opened, preparing for this Encampment.

REMARKS OF MAYOR HART.

"We did commence in the garden early in the season. When it was suggested that we should place there representations of all the Grand Army and Army Corps badges that existed at this time, it was a very great question whether it could be done. Mr. Doogue, the Superintendent of the Common, said to me, 'I can do it, if you will give me carte blanche to go to New York and procure the flowers that we need.' I said, 'You have my approval, and you can go ahead, provided you can carry out the plan. There is a great deal of criticism upon this work, or was at the beginning, and we do not want to start on anything unless we can do something that will be satisfactory.' In my judgment, we have shown you the handsomest Public Garden and the handsomest array of flowers that there is in the world. When I went on to the Public Garden on Tuesday, and saw the crowd of people there, as handsome as these people that are before me tonight, their presence was the only addition that was needed to make it a veritable Garden of Eden.

"All this week I have been attending your camp-fires, and have been hearing how much Boston has done for you. My time has now come to tell you how much we respect the Grand Army, and I mean the Woman's Relief Corps just as well, because without the women there would not be much for the Grand Army to do. But, by their combined efforts, we have seen what the Grand Army and the Relief Corps are enabled to do as an organization. In thanking you for your invitation and reception, I want to tell you as to the character of your presence in Boston. It was said that we should need an extra police force for the Public Garden, to protect everything we had there. I asked the Board of Police to give me that force, which they did; but we had no occasion for the police which we had there before. I have received a letter from Mr. Doogue in which he said that there wasn't even a blade of grass missing. I got up pretty early Tuesday morning and went to the Garden to see just what condition it was in, and certainly it looked just as bright and fresh as it did the morning before you came.

"When I sent a message to Milwaukee, last year, asking the Grand Army to come here, I was in great doubt. I did not know

just what we should do, and when I promised to do what I did promise it was with a considerable mental reservation. But when the appropriation had been passed by the City Council, I bent all my efforts to have it turned over entirely to the committee of the Grand Army. It has been done, and your committee has done the work most excellently well. I have followed things up very carefully and had the streets through which the procession was to march put in as good condition as it was possible. On Tuesday morning, at five o'clock, I went over those thoroughfares, and I found them in first-class condition. Your President has given me the credit of ordering the weather. I certainly prayed for it, for I heartily believe in prayer, and I believe the prayer was answered. I prayed for sunshine. The sunshine didn't immediately come; but the clouds lifted, and it has been pleasant up to this time. I hope and trust that it will be just as pleasant for you all from the time you leave Boston until you get to your homes and for all your natural lives."

Mrs. Flora E. Barry next sang "The Flag's Come Back to Tennessee."

Mrs. Barker, in a few complimentary words relative to the National Organization of the Woman's Relief Corps, presented its retiring President, Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer of Chicago, who was cordially received.

"You perceive by my very first utterance that I am not in condition to address you, so I will not inflict a speech upon this audience after the clear utterances that I have heard tonight. We expected a great deal of Boston, and those expectations have been more than fulfilled; in fact, it has proved itself the combination of everything that is excellent. I believe from this day that Massachusetts has been true to its reputation. One word with regard to the Woman's Relief Corps. We accept with gratitude all the kind words you have been good enough to say about it tonight. Seven short years of existence has gathered together 100,000 of the very best women in the land. We are on dress parade tonight; but we work three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, Sundays excepted, and we have spent this year, in our charity work, $375,000. We are in the work to stay, for the veterans, and have at our finger-tips thousands of dollars to help those brave men who have fought for us."

Mrs. Mary E. Knowles read the following poem written for the occasion by Kate Brownlee Sherwood:—

THE MASSACHUSETTS WOMAN.

A salute! And yet another!
A salute while the bugles play!
For the peerless Puritan mother,
For the mothers of Plymouth Bay!
For the royal Relief Corps women,
The glory of Boston town!
For the women of the grand old Commonwealth
Who share in her bold renown!

Through the ice and the snows
The Mayflower goes,
Through the racking, roaring sea,
And the breakers that dash on the lee:
And the old hull knocks
On the ragged rocks;
And the Puritan kneels to pray,
To the Lord whom the winds obey.
Matrons and maidens are there
With their soothing hands on the head
Of the fainting and famished,
And the wrinkled brow of care:
Maidens and matrons are there
Where the savage has made his lair,
Heartsick, homesick and weary,
Bravest when all is most dreary;
Gaining courage and trust
From the frost and the snows and the rust,
And the fever and famine sore,
And the shadow of death at the door.

Matron and stately maiden,
Mothers and mates of men,
Of invincible Puritan men;
Sowing with hands full laden,
Seed that shall blossom again:—
Blossom in Revolution
And the birth of a Constitution
Brought forth in the freeman's fight,
In the daring defence of right;
In the splendor of right made might;
In the century flower of State:
In a Union grand and great,
The fruit of a mighty endeavor,
One and forever.

Aye, it is brave to be going
Forth to the pipe and the drum,
Out where the bugles are blowing,
Hearing the drum say, "Come;"
Loosed is the voice of the dumb,
And the halt and the lame
They leap in acclaim,
And the beardless boy says, "Come;"
And the horses are neighing,
And the trumpets are braying,
And the heroes are shouting, "Come."
Aye, it is brave to be going
Where the bugles are blowing;
Where free men are met,
With faces firm set;
And they hold up strong hands,
And they vow to be true,
To dare and to do,
For their land of all lands;
And the shells are a-screaming,
And the rockets are gleaming;
And the roar of the cannon says, "Come,
Come, patriot, come."

But the mother at home in her sorrow,
Or the wife with the babe on her knee,
No cymbals shall gladden her morrow,
No mourner so mournful as she;
And she swoons in her pain
When she hears the refrain
Of the jubilant marches afar;
Of the thunderous chorals of war.
O son, with the golden locks
All crimpled and crimsoned and wet,
With the dews of death in them set,
Where the surge of the battle shocks!
O father, so stark and still,
Where the gunners charge over the hill,
And the mowers of death are thick,
And the heart of the hero is sick!
Do you hear her calling you, "Come,"
Above the fife and the drum,
And the cannon that roars and rends
Both foes and friends?

But O for the Puritan mother,
Or the maiden of Plymouth Bay,
When husband, father and brother

And lover are marching away!
When the last bread is broken,
And the last vows are spoken:
And the kisses are sweet on the lips
As honey from comb as it drips:
And the sword and the belt are in place,
And the horror of death creeps apace!
And she smiles a farewell,
And she whispers, "Be true
To the cause that is calling for you:
For death is the portal of life,
And dearer than mother or wife,
The truth that is calling for you,
From the scorn and confusion of hell;
And better the bonds of the grave
Than the gyves of the slave!"

Do you hear them? The Minute Men marching?
They have leapt the dread valley of bones;
Above them the brow overarching,
Beneath, the sacrifical stones
Where the martyrs are making their moans.
Do you hear them? The Minute Men marching?
They are shaking the kingdoms and thrones.
They are marching and marching and marching,
The bow of the Lord overarching,
And the son takes the place of the sire,
And their path is a pillar of fire,
As they're marching and marching and marching,
The promise of God overarching.

Do you hear them? The Minute Men marching?
In the Baltimore streets they are marching,
And the drops of their fiery baptismal
Have crimsoned the cup of their chrismal.
Do you hear them? The Minute Men marching?
The shadows of death overarching,
And beneath them confusion abysmal?
Do you hear them? The Minute Men marching?
O imperious Puritan mother?
Lo, the ruddy red cross overarching,
She comes, keeping time with her brother!
When he faints she is there to relieve him,
When he falls she is there to receive him:
When the cannon roars out,
In the charge and the rout,
And the frenzy of wrath

Cuts its lurid long path,
'Till the rider and horse
Are down in its course:
No horror shall force her to leave him,
No disaster to question or grieve him,
And her voice is the tinkle of timbrels
When the battle is crashing its cymbals:
"By the Stars and the Stripes floating o'er you,
By the mothers and wives who adore you,
By the Commonwealth blazing with glory,
By a Union transfigured in story,
By the Puritan pride of endeavor,
Be freemen forever and ever."
And the hosts of the Lord overarching,
Massachusetts goes marching and marching.

O heroes of siege and of battle,
Recounting your conquests again,
When the drum throbs of victory rattle
Make room for the angels of pain!

For the angel who sang in the dawn
Of the glory of God marching on!
For the white-ribboned angel of right
Lifting up pleading voice in the night!
For the angel who carries unfurled
The bannered red cross to the world!

For the angel who bears on her breast
The badge of sweet charity's quest: —
The cradle of liberty swung
From the cross that the crusader sung!

A salute and yet another!
A salute while the bugles play!
For the peerless Puritan mother,
For the mothers of Plymouth Bay!
For the royal Relief Corps women,
The glory of Boston town!
For the women of the brave old Commonwealth
Who share in her bold renown!

Mrs. Barker said: —

"We have with us one whom we delight to honor, the wife of him who created Memorial Day in the Grand Army of the Republic, and who, when the Woman's National Relief Corps was organized, and there was doubt of our success, said to us:

'What badge will you ladies adopt?' And a member of the committee said: 'We shall not infringe upon yours, General.' He said: 'Do not misunderstand me; I should like to pin the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic on the breast of every woman who is ready to work for the veteran soldier, and I should not be afraid to trust it there.' We owe very much to his companion who taught him this noble faith in woman. It is with very great pleasure that I present to you Mrs. Mary A. Logan, the wife of General John A. Logan."

Mrs. Logan was received with tremendous cheering, but was so much affected by it and by the touching allusion to General Logan that she was unable to speak, but took her seat, after bowing her acknowledgments amid renewed cheering.

Miss Ella Chamberlain then whistled Fior Di Margherita in such a manner that the audience demanded an encore, and continued to applaud, causing Mrs. Barker to remark:—

"We always call upon the Commander-in-Chief to help us when we get into danger. I have the pleasure of presenting General Alger. He has just retired from the chair, and we have not yet learned to say Past Commander-in-Chief."

REMARKS OF GENERAL ALGER.

"I am indeed grateful, ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps, for being permitted to say a single word to you, to encourage you in the great work you are doing. I am, however, somewhat of the opinion that we may about as well stop praising you, for the fact is, ladies, we begin to feel towards the Woman's Relief Corps the sentiment expressed by President Lincoln concerning Mrs. Lincoln: 'Why,' said he, 'I never think of thanking Mrs. Lincoln for what she does for me'—the highest compliment that man can pay to woman.

"What she does for charity comes as naturally as the breath comes to the lungs. It comes as sweetly and surely as the fragrance from the rose. There is not a woman in the land whose first impulse is not to aid the suffering and the needy.

"The fact is, ladies, you have gotten so strong I don't think you need very much help from the men. We think it is about time that you take the laboring oar and that we take our places

as passengers in the craft. We have become so accustomed to having you meet every want, that we do not think it possible that any needs can come without a supply from you to meet it.

"But, ladies, seriously, as I have travelled over this great country during the past year, visiting many places, perhaps I have seen one hundred kindred organizations of yours. I have found in every place willing and glad testimony to the fact that you are doing the major part of the work of charity and relief for our disabled comrades, for their wives, for their widows, for their old fathers, their old mothers and their children. And it seems to me that it is superfluous talk to tell you that you are doing the noblest work on earth.

"You may be sure your work is appreciated. I am certain that you never find a man whose heart beats beneath the blue, who does not wish to show in his every act that he is grateful to you and appreciates your magnificent work.

"It is one of the great sorrows to me in laying down this great office of Commander-in-Chief and handing it over to the man whom I know will fill it more ably than I, that I shall have no excuse to go where the representatives of the Woman's Relief Corps gather, where I can always be announced and where I can have the first say; and I want to tell you, Comrade Veazey, that if you get along at home without any difficulty, when you come to settle up your accounts and turn them over to Mrs. Veazey, you will do pretty well. But, sir, I wish you every success. I wish the Woman's Relief Corps every prosperity. Every dollar you collect from a man for charity, helps your work and enriches the giver. Every dollar that is given in charity, whether it be for soldiers or whether it be for those who know nothing of the sufferings of war, enriches by just so much the man who contributes it. As I said here a short time ago, and as I say now, and shall always repeat, the one great blessing of life to man is the privilege and the opportunity of doing something for others less fortunate than himself."

At this point a burst of applause went up, the cause for which was apparent when General Sherman was seen approaching down one of the side aisles. The applause grew into cheers as he came upon the platform. Resuming, General Alger said: —

"General Sherman, you came in at the last end and the best part of my speech; but I want to say to you, sir, that you are the dessert for any man's speech, and I gladly surrender my place to you."

Mrs. Barker: —

"The last speaker found a little fault because he was interrupted by the ranking officer. It is impossible to outrank the comrade I now have the pleasure of introducing to you. All who outrank him have passed over. His equals in rank have passed over. He alone is left to speak for his representatives. I have the honor to introduce to you General Sherman." (Great applause, which culminated in a most enthusiastic ovation when Mayor Hart sprang to his feet and called for three cheers for the General.)

REMARKS OF GENERAL SHERMAN.

"*Ladies and Gentlemen:* I am just from the cars, having spent a charming day with a most delightful family at the old city of Salem. I did promise yesterday to make an appearance here tonight, not to speak, but merely to manifest by my presence the interest I feel in every movement which tends to increase the kindly nature which men and women should share in the glorious destiny of our country. Of course, ladies habitually have homes and the care of children, and they train future heroes to be ready for whatever contingency may arise, be it peace or war. For their efforts in that regard we all bow to them. Kindly offices constitute their agency. It has been so in the past, is now and ever will be, as long as man is man and woman is woman. I cannot speak for the other sex. I can only speak in general terms of the feelings of a soldier toward those at home who maintain the domestic relations while we are struggling with a fearful enemy. I hardly suppose I can interest an audience of this kind. But so far as manifesting an interest in the objects of this association, the Woman's Relief Corps, I certainly will add my mite of praise and approval. I wish them prosperity, I wish them success in their movement. I hope they may be spared the care of the wounded and of the sick, or of making provision for those who are at the front. They know their interests quite as

well as we do. We must bear the brunt of the battle. And they can alleviate its necessities and sorrows. That is their office; and I am sure from what I have seen of the ladies connected with this association, that they will fulfill it all over this land of ours.

"I can hardly disassociate myself from the army itself. I do not mean by 'army' a body of men assembled and organized, armed and equipped for war, but I mean that noble army of men that constitutes the strength and force of a nation. All young men are more or less soldiers, all middle aged men are more or less soldiers. The old are excused, properly so, because they know not when their powers of usefulness cease, and they had better get out of the way and let these young people take the ropes, the reins in their hands and drive us to the destination, be it what it may. I am always delighted to see the young men of our country rise to the occasion; and at every assemblage of the Grand Army of the Republic I am more and more impressed that the laws of nature are the true laws: that the old men should retire, — they may tender counsel from time to time when they are asked for it, not otherwise, — and that the young men should do the work, and that the ladies should sympathize with them in their tasks and aid them when it lies in their power.

"We stand here on historic ground. We stand beneath a temple whose historic fame is world-wide. Here have occurred scenes which every patriot loves to dwell upon. And wherever we go, whether it be in the streets of Boston or in the suburbs of Boston, or in the villages which lie round about, we see repeated the names which were made dear to us as boys and girls in our schools. Who has not heard of Bunker Hill and Lexington and Concord? They are here now today. Their children are here, their grandchildren, their great-grandchildren, yea, it may be the fourth generation. And so of Dorchester Heights, and so of many other places you could name around Boston, every one of which recall memories of which even I only remember from books: for, gentlemen and ladies, I was not in the Revolutionary war. It sometimes makes me feel old when I see boys twenty-five and twenty-six years of age turning up their ears to hear more distinctly about the war of the Rebellion. They are just as innocent of it as we were of the Revolutionary war when we went to school.

"But these organizations — the Grand Army of the Republic, the various army societies, the Ladies' Relief Association — all aid in teaching the young what their fathers and grandfathers did before them: the lesson of patriotism, an object lesson stronger than any ever spread before you in types, whether of gold or silver or common black ink. Yes, my friends, you of the Grand Army of the Republic, your wives and children, whether they belong to the Relief Corps or not, spread before the youth of the rising generation a better knowledge of the principles which begot our Constitution, which were developed as we progressed, and which finally met a glorious result in giving us a united country, one and indivisible, now and forever, to the end of time."

Mrs. Nella Brown Pond then recited "The Bivouac on the Battlefield," after which Corporal Tanner was presented and spoke as follows: —

REMARKS OF CORPORAL TANNER.

"*Ladies of Woman's Relief Corps and Friends:* Last night we thought that we had reached the altitude of Boston's possibilities, but we are tonight again surprised by the magnificence of this great gathering. This would not be the city of John A. Andrew in the past if it would not be ready at all times to welcome the men who made this gathering possible, and I am not surprised that the Mayór of the city has turned himself into a gardener for the purpose of welcoming the men who fought our battles in the past.

"Let me say that if it had not been for the impetus given to the South by the women of the South we could have conquered its armies in one quarter of the time. They braved our onslaught with the strength of their lives because they knew if they did not do all that was possible in the battle line they would have to brave the contumely of their women at home. Tonight we are the guests of the Woman's Relief Corps — I wish I could say more in praise of their work. Some of them may grow gray-haired with time, but they will always be young to us. Thank you, and God bless you for your great work."

Mrs. Barker: —

"The Commander-in-Chief has issued his first order to his comrades, and we are now ready to receive it for the Woman's Relief Corps."

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY.

"*Ladies of the Relief Corps:* I did not come in here tonight for the purpose of receiving an applauding greeting from either you or my comrades of the Grand Army, but rather simply to make my stage bow to this grand organization and to express, as you see I shall be obliged to from the condition of my voice, in the fewest words, my feelings of profound gratitude and respect for the grand, glorious, noble work of your organization. When your committee came into our Encampment yesterday and told us of your great numbers and of your great contribution to charity, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars, it occurred to me how much more potency and power there is in simple facts than in any words, and how much loftier is the eloquence of such facts than any that can fall from human lips.

"When I was elected to the great office to which your presiding officer has been pleased to allude, I was depressed and well-nigh overcome at the thought of the tremendous responsibility that was resting upon me. But then, when I thought again that the Woman's Relief Corps is the right hand of the Grand Army of the Republic, I felt that I should be equal to this great undertaking. But again tonight, when I just heard from my predecessor that this grand and great occasion of the Woman's Relief Corps is but the beginning of what I have got to encounter for twelve months to come, my heart again sank, until I thought: 'We have another auxiliary force, that is the left hand of the Grand Army of the Republic, upon which to call to sustain me on such occasions as this and others, and that is the Sons of Veterans of war.'

"Ladies of the Relief Corps, in closing, because I must not delay you at this late hour, and especially not in the condition of my voice, I wish to say that if there is any act, any influence of mine that can be of any aid or assistance to your organization, I hope you will freely call upon me, because while I shall freely give it I know that I shall receive an hundred fold more from you than it will be possible for me to do for you."

OTHER EXERCISES.

Clara Barton was next introduced, but declined to speak.

Corporal Tanner was then called upon to read the words of the song entitled "The Veteran's Last Song," as ex-Chaplain J. H. Lozier was unable to sing the song owing to hoarseness.

THE VETERAN'S LAST SONG.

I am standing on the summit of a century of years,
That hath measured the life of our Nation;
And I see, adown the mountain, a flood of blood and tears,
That was shed for our country's salvation
And I see a mighty legion who, for the Nation's life,
Went forth in young manhood's fresh glory;
And I see a mighty legion who perished in the strife,
Now sleeping in garments stiff and gory.

CHORUS.

And we're going soon to meet them in the "Bivouac of the Soul"
As the "shadows" around us give warning;
And I want to see my comrades when the angels call the "Roll,"
All ready for "Inspection" in "The Morning."

We were boys when we enlisted, and these wrinkled brows were fair,
And our eyes were undimmed in their vision;
And the "frosts" that never melt had not gathered on our hair,
And our step had not lost its precision.
But the years have built their terraces on every comrade's brow,
And age makes our weary limbs quiver;
And the "frosts are falling thick," and we're on the "double quick"
To the camp that is over the river.

But tho' the veterans vanish, their children still remain,
The deeds of their fathers to cherish;
And the cause for which we battled our children will maintain,
And the foes of our banner shall perish.
For we battled not in vain if still that banner waves, —
Thro' ages our Nation adorning;
And loyal hands shall plant it 'mid the flow'rs upon our graves,
Till the great "reveille" in the morning.

Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der Voort of Omaha was the next speaker, and spoke earnestly of the great and good work done by the Woman's Relief Corps during the few years' existence of that association.

Mrs. McHenry was then presented and expressed the hope that she would soon be able to address audiences in filling her new position as President of the National Woman's Relief Corps.

Assistant Adjutant-General Monroe was introduced and spoke briefly.

Mrs. Elizabeth D'Arcy Kinne, Past National President of the Woman's Relief Corps, Judge Advocate-General Howland of Chelsea, for the Sons of Veterans, and Lieutenant-Governor Haile, made short addresses in praise of the Woman's Relief Corps, after which the camp-fire came to a close.

This magnificent gathering, brilliant in its array of great leaders in the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army, of honored statesmen, heroic soldiers and men and women eminent in the world of literature and letters, whose inspiring eloquence on this occasion is worthy of permanent record on the pages of history, was a most fitting close of a week that will be grand and rich in the annals of the Woman's Relief Corps and Grand Army organizations for the year 1890.

The themes of the hour thrilled the hearts of all who listened. The eloquent words that fell from the lips of the earnest speakers, as they told the story anew of a country's salvation through man's bravery and woman's unselfishness, heroic work and tender devotion, and of her subsequent helpfulness to the old soldier, and the ringing cheers that came quick and strong from the vast multitude, told how truly their patriotism and sympathies had been awakened. It was an appropriate finale to a programme formulated by the women of the Massachusetts Relief Corps after months of anxious planning and arduous toil by the executive board and sub-committees, and was an added glory to their Order.

Early in the season the Executive Committee of the Grand Army Encampment, recognizing the fact that the expenses of the Woman's Relief Corps in preparing for their convention and attendant festivities would possibly be greater than their resources would allow, passed an act appropriating from the Encampment fund the sum of three thousand for their use. The ladies were apprised of this action of the committee, and were authorized to send to them bills for payment to the extent of this amount. They firmly but gracefully declined to draw a dollar of the sum set aside for them. Unaided by the Grand Army they carried out their own comprehensive plans, and by heroic efforts raised a sufficient sum to meet their needs. They were equal to all

emergencies. True to the principles of their Order, they proved themselves auxiliaries to, not dependents upon, their brother organization.

The following communication will explain itself: —

BOSTON, Sept. 13, 1890.

MRS. EMMA B. LOWD,

Chairman Executive Committee, Woman's Relief Corps.

Dear Madam: The Executive Committee desire to convey to the Woman's Relief Corps their acknowledgment and high appreciation of the work performed by its members, in so generously and abundantly providing lunch for the delegates to the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and for their valuable aid in the labor of preparation and successfully performing the pleasant duties of Encampment week.

That your grand work, so cheerfully undertaken and completed with glorious results, has been done entirely through the aid and efforts of the ladies of your organization, and without any pecuniary assistance from our committee, makes a record for the Woman's Relief Corps, Department of Massachusetts, of which its members may well have a just feeling of pride.

We extend to your committee our congratulations upon the grand success attending the entertainment of the Eighth National Convention, Woman's Relief Corps. No feature of the week of duty and of pleasure was more enjoyable than the camp-fire on the evening of Friday, August 16th.

We wish to express to your committee, and through it to the organization you represent, our sincere, cordial thanks for the aid rendered us, and we hope that the fraternal bond uniting the Woman's Relief Corps and the Grand Army of the Republic may strengthen with each succeeding year of duty in the soldier's cause.

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

GEORGE L. GOODALE,

Chairman Executive Committee, Grand Army of the Republic.

The decorations by the Woman's Relief Corps of the various headquarters and public places during Encampment week, were extensive and wonderfully beautiful in design and effect, and attracted the admiring attention of hundreds of thousands of people. The halls which they festooned with the Red, White and Blue and decked with flowers and objects of patriotic interest, were bowers of beauty and loveliness, and of marvellous artistic

taste and skill. Their receptions and entertainments were delightful occasions, and will long be remembered by all who were so fortunate as to participate in them. For the results of their convention and their official exhibit for the year, they are to be congratulated and commended.

Certainly the Woman's Relief Corps is accomplishing great and noble work for sweet charity's sake, and from it fragrant incense will arise before One who has said of the virtue charity, "it is the greatest," and of true benevolence, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

The Grand Army of the Republic is at the zenith of its existence; not many more can be added to its ranks, and its members are fast fading away. Not so with the Woman's Relief Corps, which is still vigorously growing and promises soon to outnumber the Grand Army at its best showing. In view of this fact, every veteran is encouraged, for it means to him additional comforts and tenderer cares for his declining years; for many hands will now be stretched out to aid him where there were but few in the past. It means helpfulness and sympathy to the old soldier and his loved ones the country over; and it has a deeper significance than this — it means the inculcation, by the many mothers in the Order, of the love of country and loyalty to its flag in the hearts of their children; and this is added security to the body politic, and the perpetuation of American liberty and American institutions.

"What is nobler for a woman than to know within her hands
Is the destiny of nations and the fate of many lands."

INTERESTING EVENTS OF THE WEEK.

ENCAMPMENT WEEK was so filled with reunions and events of interest for individual Posts and Departments, that an enumeration of all would be a difficult task. Monday was chiefly devoted to the reception of the visiting Posts, both in Boston and the suburbs. A particular feature of these occasions were the many lawn parties in honor of the distinguished visitors, given in the towns and cities about Boston, which lent an air of novelty both pleasing and attractive.

One of the leading receptions was that given by Edward W. Kinsley Post 113, of Boston, to the celebrated Lafayette Post 140, of New York, at the Parker House, Monday. The reception was held in the parlor from six to seven o'clock, following which was the banquet and the after-dinner oratory. Commander George A. Sawin presided. Among the distinguished guests present were President Harrison, General Alger, Governor Brackett, Secretary of War Proctor, Secretary of Agriculture Rusk, Secretary of the Interior Noble, Hon. William McKinley, Hon. John D. Long, General A. W. Greeley, General Daniel E. Sickles, General Charles Devens, Adjutant-General Dalton, General Lucius Fairchild, Department Commander Floyd Clarkson of New York, Rev. Minot J. Savage, Mayor Hart, Rev. Edward A. Horton, Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, Asa P. Potter, Emerson Brooks, the California poet, General W. W. Blackmar, General Cyrus Bussey, Rear Admiral Gherardi, Commander Winfield S. Schley, Collector Beard, General William Cogswell, Commander Paul H. Kendricken and Captain Nathan Appleton.

It was shortly after nine o'clock when President Harrison appeared at the doors of the dining-room; and as soon as his presence became generally known, enthusiastic cheers arose from all parts of the dining-hall, as the President and his party were escorted to their seats. The President had not long been seated

before he was requested by several persons near him to write his name in pencil upon the bills of fare. Commander Sawin, seeing that the Chief Magistrate might be annoyed by these requests, thoughtfully and quietly discouraged the forwarding of any more menus for that purpose. The President, though looking particularly well, seemed somewhat fatigued by the travels and labor incidental to the receptions he had passed through during the afternoon. Colonel Charles H. Taylor was the toastmaster, and the addresses of the evening were made by President Harrison, General Alger, General Devens, General Egbert L. Viele, Commander of Lafayette Post, General Sickles, Mayor Hart, Department Commander Clarkson of New York, General Greeley and E. W. Kinsley, the "father" of the receiving Post.

The address of President Harrison was as follows: "I do not count it the least of those fortunate circumstances which have occasionally appeared in my life that I am able here tonight to address you as comrades of the Grand Army of the United States. It was an association great in its origin, great in its achievement and altogether worthy of perpetuation until the last of our associates shall have fallen into an honored grave. It is not my purpose tonight to address you in extended speech, but only to say that, whether walking with you in the private pursuits of life or holding a place of official responsibility, I can never in either forget those who upheld the flag of this Nation in those days when it was in peril. Everything that was worthy of preservation in our history passed, everything that is glowing and glorious in the future which we confront, turned upon the issue of that strife in which you were engaged. Will you permit me to wish for each of you a life full of sweetness, and that each of you may preserve untarnished and undimmed that love for the flag which called you from your homes to stand under its folds amid the shock of battle and amid dying men. I believe there are indications today of a revived love for the flag. I could wish that no American citizen could look upon it without saluting it."

THE OLD VERMONT BRIGADE.

Boston Common, the scene of so many historic events, added another notable gathering to the list when on Monday evening some 3,000 veterans, members of the Old Vermont Brigade, held a reunion beneath the elms of Beacon Street mall. Not only were the surviving soldiers of the Brigade there, — members of the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Regiments, — but veterans of the First, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Regiments of Infantry and of the First Vermont Cavalry were also among the assembled ex-Union soldiers, together with the men who composed Stannard's famous brigade, who won immortal fame at Gettysburg in the crisis of that great battle.

General Alger, Mrs. Logan and other notable persons were the guests of Salem during the day, and the occasion was one of the proudest events in the history of that ancient city. A parade, banquet and speeches were included in the programme.

SOME OF TUESDAY'S ATTRACTIONS.

The events of Tuesday, the official opening day of the Encampment, crowded upon one another so thickly that the veterans at times hardly knew which way to turn in order to secure the greatest entertainment. There were but few reunions, as the parades took up the greater part of the day; and the reception at Mechanics Hall in the evening was too tempting to let slip by, to those not wearied by the long march.

THE MAYORS' CLUB RECEPTION.

Among the leading events of the day was the reception of the Mayors' Club in Young's Hotel. The principal guests of the evening were President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Secretaries Proctor, Noble and Rusk, Hon. Warner Miller, Admiral Gherardi, Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, General Butler, Judge Charles Devens, Private Secretary Halford and visiting mayors from many states.

The first speaker was President Harrison, who made the following remarks: —

"*Mr. President:* I wish only to thank you for this cordial welcome. Being on my feet, I cannot refrain from expressing here my deep sense of gratitude for all the evidence of friendliness which has been shown me during my brief stay here in Boston. The President of the United States, whoever he may have been, from the first to the last, has always found in the citizenship of Massachusetts staunch supporters of the Union and Constitution. It has never occurred that he has called upon this great Commonwealth for support that it has not been cordially and bravely rendered. In this magnificent parade, which we have seen today, of the survivors of the Massachusetts regiments of the war for the Union, and in this magnificent parade of the Sons of Veterans, coming on now to take the fathers' places in civil life and to stand, as they were in their day, a bulwark of the Nation's defence, we have seen a magnificent evidence of what Massachusetts has done in defence of the Union and the flag, and in these young men a sure promise of what she would again do if the exigency should call upon her to give her blood in defence of the nation. Let me again cordially thank you for your interest and friendliness and bid you good night, and, as I must leave you tonight for Washington, to hope that the closing exercises of this grand and instructive week may be pleasant, and, as the outcome of it all, that there may be rekindled in the hearts of you all, and of these comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic, a newer love for the flag and for the constitution, and that this may all inure to us in social, family and public life."

President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, the cabinet officers, Governor Brackett, Mayor Hart and Admiral Gherardi then retired to attend the gathering at Mechanics Hall.

Other addresses were made by General Sickles, General Butler, Congressman Boutelle of Maine, Honorable Warner Miller, Colonel Selfridge of the Charlestown Navy Yard and General J. C. Robinson of New York, when the affair came to a close.

THE KANSAS CAMP-FIRE.

In addition to other evening entertainments, a camp-fire was held by the Kansas delegation in Music Hall. The attendance was not as large as predicted, but what it lacked in numbers was made up in enthusiasm. At the rear of the hall was a mammoth flag which spanned the entire width of the stage. The portraits of Lincoln, Grant and Sheridan were attached to its folds. The front of the lower gallery was curtained with maroon velvet and spangled with golden stars. The upper tier was treated in the same manner, with the exception as to color, which was a pale blue. Streamers radiated from the centre of the ceiling to the upper coping, and flags were festooned beneath the entablatures. Beneath were circular shields embellished with stands of colors. Under the galleries and attached to the pillars were silken banners of red, white and blue, and over the door-ways were draped the National colors. The edge of the overhanging sounding board was hung with flags. In the centre of the glowing surroundings shone out the stars of the Grand Army badge on a white silk field. Portraits of a number of the leading generals of the war were placed on the walls above the upper galleries.

Among the distinguished citizens of Kansas present upon the platform were the following: ex-Governor George T. Anthony, Corporal James Tanner, ex-Congressman Louis Hauback, Department Commander Ira Collins, O. H. Boulter of the Western Veterans of Topeka, Judge George Green of Manhattan, Thomas J. Anderson, Chief of the Modocs, Colonel V. B. Brown of Concordia, Captain Henry Booth, Past Department Commander of Kansas and Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Frank Aneal, the Artemus Ward of Kansas.

Department Commander Collins was the toastmaster of the evening and addresses were made by ex-Governor Anthony, Corporal Tanner, Comrade Jack Burst of Illinois and others. The musical end of the programme was rendered by the famous Moode Club.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

President Harrison left Boston for Washington on the New York & New England railroad by special car shortly before midnight, Thursday. Governor Brackett and staff and a large num-

ber of people were at the depot to bid him farewell, and as the train slowly drew out of the station he stood on the rear platform and bowed his acknowledgments to the cheers that were accorded him. President Harrison had the pleasure of being the first President of the United States paying an official visit to Boston on a Government vessel. The Grand Army of the Republic will ever feel grateful to him for his aid in the success of the Encampment by lending his official presence to the occasion and for his hearty co-operation wherever and whenever possible.

WEDNESDAY'S FESTIVITIES.

Wednesday was the great reunion day, and regiments from nearly every state in the Union met in their respective headquarters in annual session. General Sherman was given a serenade at the Vendome in the afternoon by Ransom Post of Missouri, of which he is a member, and Cambridge gave Mrs. Mary A. Logan a royal reception in the evening.

RECEPTION BY THE COMMONWEALTH.

At noon the Commonwealth authorities received and entertained the visiting governors of the various states at the Vendome. Secretary Noble represented the National Government. Among those present were Governor Brackett and full staff and Lieutenant-Governor Haile, Governor Burleigh of Maine, Governor Dillingham and Lieutenant-Governor U. A. Woodbury of Vermont, Governor Hovey of Indiana, Governor Thayer of Nebraska, Mayor Hart, Collector Beard, Attorney-General Waterman, General McGinness of Indiana, Major Fred G. King of the First Regiment, Governor Bulkeley of Connecticut, Speaker Barrett of the House of Representatives, General Banks, Postmaster Corse and several members of the State Senate and House, including Messrs. Donovan of Boston, Barnes of Chelsea and Maccabe of East Boston. Of Governor Dillingham's staff these gentlemen were presented to Governor Brackett: Quartermaster W. H. Gilmore, Adjutant-General T. S. Peck, Colonels C. S. Forbes, H. E. Taylor, L. C. Levens and R. J. Campbell. There were present also from the Maple Sugar State: Auditor E. H. Powell, Collector G. G. Benedict, Department-Commander Z. M.

Manzur of Island Pond and Major L. G. Kingsley. The only Rhode Island representative present was Quartermaster-General John Dennis. Of Governor Burleigh's party there were: Lieutenant-Governor Chase, Colonels W. B. Roberts, M. G. McLean, Gil Stormount, C. H. Travis, E. F. Efferman and Charles H. Meyers. Of Governor Bulkeley's company there were: Adjutant-General Embler, Quartermaster-General W. F. Rood, Commissary-General E. S. Bass, Paymaster-General Wallace D. Fenn, and Colonels William B. Skinner, John Y. Fairman and E. A. Bulkeley, the last named a nephew of the governor.

THE MAINE VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

Another important reunion was that given by the Maine Veteran Association in Mechanics Hall, during the afternoon. The occasion was purely informal, and therefore, greatly appreciated by the veterans of the Pine Tree State. Many distinguished guests were present. Among the most interesting features was the singing of two original songs to patriotic tunes, composed by "Father Locke," the famous army song writer and balladist. Although seventy-three years of age, he sang with vigor and spirit, and was enthusiastically cheered. The addresses were made by the venerable Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Rev. W. W. Hayward, Chaplain of the famous Neal Dow regiment, Governor Burleigh, Captain J. H. Roberts, Lieutenant Shaw, General Cilley and Brevet Brigadier-General A. B. Spurling.

THE NAVAL VETERANS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the National Association of Naval Veterans was held in Banta Hall, Washington Street. Delegates from the following organizations were there: Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, Cincinnati, Ohio; Farragut Association of Providence, Rhode Island; Naval Association, Chicago, Illinois; Falls City Naval Association, Louisville, Kentucky; Gulf Naval Veteran Association, New Orleans, Louisiana; Hartford Association of Naval Veterans, Hartford, Connecticut; Essex Association, Lawrence, Massachusetts; Minnesota Association, St. Paul, Minnesota; California Naval Legion, San Francisco, California; Cushing Association, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Potomac

Naval Veteran Association, Washington, D. C.; Kansas Association, Kansas City, Missouri; Dupont Association, Dayton, Ohio.

The annual report of the paymaster showed that $196.75 had been received from assessments, contributions and charters; and the expenditures, $181.60.

The Secretary reported that associations at Providence, R. I., Dayton, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., had been chartered during the year, and a recommendation was made that a Recording Secretary be provided whose duties shall be to keep a record of naval survivors and furnish the names of shipmates to all interested persons who require them.

Resolutions were adopted requesting Congress to provide for the strict enforcement of a law to compel all steamboat companies to carry a sufficient number of competent seamen to assure the safety of life and property on the inland lakes.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Commodore, William S. Wells of New Haven, Conn.; Captain, B. S. Osborne of New York City; Commander, E. J. McMahon of New Orleans; Lieutenant, Judge Edward J. Tyrrell of Cincinnati, Ohio; Second Lieutenant, John Driscoll of Milwaukee, Wis.; Chaplain, Rev. Robert Edwards of New York City; Paymaster, John F. Mackie; Surgeon, Dr. Lorenzo Traver of Providence, R. I. The convention then adjourned for one year, the next annual meeting to be held at Detroit.

William S. Wells, who was elected Commodore, has an excellent war record. He was a Second Assistant Engineer in the regular navy from November 18th, 1862, till October 12th 1870. He served on the celebrated United States man-of-war New Ironsides, during every engagement in which the vessel participated. He also served a short while in the army previous to joining the navy. Mr. Wells is a resident of New Haven, Conn.

EVENTS OF THURSDAY.

One of the events of the Boston Encampment was the reception extended to Mrs. Logan by Mr. and Mrs. D. Lothrop at their charming country residence, "The Wayside," Hawthorne's old home at Concord. The reception was held on the lawn, and a large number of guests were present.

Hon. John D. Long presided, and delivered a brief felicitous address, and remarks were made by other well-known speakers also. One of the most interesting features of the entertainment was the following note and poem, written in honor of Mrs. Logan, by the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier: —

ELIOT, ME., Aug. 1st, 1890.

Dear Mr. Lothrop: It would give me great pleasure to accept thy kind invitation to meet at your "Wayside" Mrs. Logan, a lady for whom I have the highest respect, not only as regard for herself personally, but as the life companion of a brave and noble man, whose memory will be kept green forever in the American heart.

I cannot be with you on the 14th, owing to my state of health, but I send some lines which I hope may not seem inappropriate.

I am, very truly, thy friend,

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

OUR COUNTRY.

Our thought of thee is glad with hope,
  Dear country of our love and prayers!
Thy way is down no fatal slope,
  But up to freer sun and airs.

Tried as by furnace fires, and yet
  By God's grace only stronger made,
In future tasks before thee set
  Thou shalt not lack the old-time aid.

The fathers sleep, but men remain
  As true and wise and brave as they:
Why count the loss without the gain,
  The best is that we have today.

No lack was in thy primal stock.
No weakling founders builded here,
Thine were the men of Plymouth Rock,
The Puritan and Cavalier.

And they whose firm endurance gained
The freedom of the souls of men,
Whose hands unstained, in peace maintained
The swordless Commonwealth of Penn.

And thine shall be the power of all
To do the work that duty bids;
And make the people's council hall
As lasting as the pyramids.

Thy lesson all the world shall learn,
The nations at thy feet shall sit:
Earth's farthest mountain tops shall burn
With watch-fires from thine own uplit.

Great, without seeking to be great
By fraud or conquest—rich in gold,
But richer in the large estate
Of virtue which thy children hold.

With peace that comes of purity,
And strength to simple justice due,
So owns our loyal dream of thee,
God of our fathers! make it true.

Oh, Land of lands! to thee we give
Our love, our trust, our service free;
For thee thy sons shall nobly live,
And at thy need shall die for thee!

THE LOYAL LEGION EXCURSION.

An excursion was given on the steamer New York to the visiting members of the Loyal Legion, at three o'clock in the afternoon, by the Massachusetts Commandery. There were a thousand members of the Order, with their friends, on board, and a most delightful trip was made down the harbor. A landing was made at Fort Warren, where the guests were received and shown about by the Commander. The steamer then skirted along the Hull shore, past Boston Light, and returned to her moorings at six o'clock.

OFFICIAL CLOSING DAY.

Friday was devoted, chiefly, to packing knapsacks preparatory to making a retreat for home, by the veterans who were not booked for one of the various excursions. It was also a day for reunions and for the closing receptions given the Posts quartered outside the city. During the afternoon and evening extra trains were sent out from all the railroad stations for the North, South and West.

THE EVOLUTIONS OF THE NAVAL SQUADRON.

Although the Encampment was officially closed Friday noon, the real ending of Boston's great holiday week was not until the close of Saturday, which was given up to excursions and pleasures of every nature.

The chief event of the day was the evolutions of the naval squadron in Boston Harbor. The fleet consisted of the Yorktown, Dolphin, Petrel, Kearsarge and the wonderful little torpedo boat, Cushing.

It was inspiring to witness the naval tactics of the great war ships, to see the Cushing move swiftly through the water, and to hear the broadsides fired by the fleet. The steamer New York carried a majority of the Grand Army leaders and official guests, and the expressions of delight heard on every side would have well repaid the commandants of the cruisers for the efforts they were making to please the veterans, could they have been heard. As it was, their pleasure was manifested by the sounding of whistles, the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and resonant cheers.

Thousands of people gathered on the beaches in the hope that they might be able to witness the evolutions of the white fleet. At the close of the manœuvres the cruisers steamed away, under orders, to other posts, and Boston Harbor assumed its accustomed appearance.

AN EXCURSION ON THE NEW YORK.

Another happy closing-day event was the excursion down the harbor on the steamboat New York, tendered to the Grand Army delegates and invited guests, which included not only the beautiful scenery along the shore, but the witnessing of the evolutions of the white fleet.

An interesting episode was the discovery of Comrade W. H. Beaslee of Ithaca, Mich., who could not help feeling that he was no stranger to the steamer. He hunted up the chief engineer and ascertained that the New York was the truce boat in 1864, that carried three lots of exchanged prisoners of war from City Point, Va., to Annapolis, Md. Comrade Beaslee was one of those exchanged prisoners, and he pointed out, with great enthusiasm, the exact spot where he slept on the steamer's deck. Colonel Thomas B. Rodgers, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Department of Missouri, who was also on the excursion, was equally demonstrative, as he, too, was one of the exchanged prisoners on board the New York, only with another lot from that of Comrade Beaslee.

On the return trip, remarks of a felicitous nature were made by General Alger, Comrade Goodale and others; and the singing of war songs added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

THE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS EXCURSION.

Members of the Woman's Relief Corps, to the number of five hundred, representing every state in the Union except Alabama and South Carolina, passed their last day in Massachusetts by taking an excursion to Nahant, where the beauties of that charming resort were enjoyed until three o'clock, when carriages were taken for Lynn, where a reception was tendered the visitors in the hall of General Lander Post 5, by the Relief Corps of that Post.

Addresses were made by Mrs. Mudgett, Mrs. Parker, Mrs. McHenry, Mrs. Turner, Mrs. Wittenmyer, Comrade Barker, Comrade Van Der Voort and others, after which there was a banquet and more speechmaking. The ladies returned to Boston at six o'clock.

The evening trains were crowded with departing veterans and ladies of the Relief Corps. At midnight nearly all were homeward bound, the sounds of martial music had ceased, and the greatest Encampment ever known in the history of the Grand Army of the Republic was at an end.

A FEW LITTLE INCIDENTS OF THE ENCAMPMENT.

The Encampment was replete with incidents both amusing and pathetic, which, owing to the great mass of features crowding on one another in such rapidity, were lost sight of for the time being, but will ever be rehearsed by the veterans under whose notice they occurred.

An enormous canteen was carried in the parade by Forsyth Post of Toledo, Ohio. It was made of copper, taken from the copper mines of Michigan, and was presented to the Post by Fairbanks Post of Detroit, Mich. Upon the inside of the canteen, which opened by hinges in the centre, were fine old oil paintings illustrative of army life.

A pathetic incident was the return of the Bible of Richard Thurston, 15th Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, to his aged mother, at Leominster, Mass. A Confederate soldier picked up the Bible on the battlefield, and in the winter of 1889 gave it to Post 4 of Baltimore, Md. That Post learned, through Adjutant-General Dalton, that Mrs. Thurston was still alive, and brought the precious book with them to the Encampment and presented it to the rightful owner.

It is estimated that there were about three thousand five hundred fakirs about the city during the week. In the disposal of permits for booths on Boston Common, Mayor Hart invariably gave the preference to Grand Army veterans, an act of kindness which will be remembered.

Comrade McCrillis of Skowhegan, Me., who attended the Encampment, was one of the oldest veterans present.

G. W. Sutherland of Clintonville, Wis., who, in a trapper's garb, carried the live badger with the Wisconsin delegation, organized the only Indian Post in the world, which now numbers forty-five men. It is known as the Keshona Post.

In many cases it was an easy matter to ascertain from what state the veterans hailed. For instance: The Maine boys wore a pine cone on the lapel of their coats, the Texas veterans a tuft of cotton and the Connecticut delegation a wooden nutmeg.

Comrade Josiah G. Fuller of Post 66, Medford, met with a very peculiar incident during the Encampment.

He was one of the little band of abolitionists who went to Kansas in 1854 for the avowed purpose of freeing that state from the blight of slavery. He passed through many thrilling experiences during the exciting days of "Bleeding Kansas," and two years later was cast into prison at Lecompton, as a result of refusing to assist in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law at Lawrence. One night, while in confinement at the court house, which served as a prison, six ruffians, who were playing cards in the room, learned that he was an "abolitionist preacher," and hung him to the rafters. He was left for dead on the floor, but was awakened to consciousness by the kicks of his jailor. As one hanging was considered sufficient, Mr. Fuller was allowed to depart, which he lost no time in doing. But he was heard from again as a Union soldier and did good service during the war.

At the Encampment in Boston, Comrade Fuller received an invitation to join in the Grand Army delegates excursion down the harbor, but he arrived at the wharf just as the steamer had left her mooring. Observing two colored men on the wharf, he approached them, and seeing by the little brown button they wore that they were Grand Army boys, he engaged them in conversation. What was Mr. Fuller's surprise when he learned that one of these comrades was an attendant at his church while preaching at Boonsville, Mo., in 1850, and also that the man was one of the slaves whom he set free in 1862. The scene was a touching one as they indulged in reminiscences of the past, and will never be forgotten by the two veterans. Comrade Fuller is now seventy-three years of age and is still brimful of patriotism and love for the old flag. He marched with his Post during the entire parade.

GENERAL ORDERS

PERTAINING TO 1890 ENCAMPMENT.

The following general orders were issued from the headquarters at Detroit, in connection with the Twenty-fourth National Encampment: —

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
DETROIT, MICH., Dec. 3, 1889.

The time for holding the Twenty-fourth National Encampment at Boston, Mass., has been fixed for the second week in August, beginning with the parade on Tuesday, August 12th.

By order of
R. A. ALGER,
Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. H. HOPKINS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
DETROIT, MICH., July 19, 1890.

I. The Commander-in-Chief hereby announces that the parade of the Grand Army of the Republic, at the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, will take place at Boston, on Tuesday, August 12th, 1890.

II. The headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief will be established at the Hotel Vendome on Commonwealth Avenue, at 9 A.M., at which hour all departments will form in their designated positions, and the columns will move at 10.30 A. M., over the following route: —

Commonwealth Avenue (south side) to Arlington Street, thence via Boylston Street, Huntington Avenue, Dartmouth Street, Columbus Avenue, West Chester Park and Square (south side), Washington Street, Hanover Street, and dismiss corner of Washington and Hanover Streets.

III. The formation of the line will be in the Park on Commonwealth Avenue, the right resting at the corner of West Chester Park (south side) and extending to Arlington Street. Departments will take positions in line in order of seniority of date of charter, and form in single rank, platoons of twelve files front, closed en masse. Detailed order will be issued later from these headquarters, giving exact position of each department, which will be designated by flags.

IV. Department Commanders will at once report to these headquarters the approximate number of men who will be present from their respective departments.

V. Department Commanders and staffs will be mounted, if possible. Mounted Posts will parade with their own departments, their place of rendezvous to be designated hereafter, but at places where they can fall in in their proper places in the column.

VI. Organizations other than the Grand Army of the Republic will follow the Grand Army of the Republic in the following order: —

All associations of Naval Veterans, regimental and other military associations, camps of Sons of Veterans.

VII. All naval associations will form on Arlington Street, and extending south. Regimental and other military associations will form on the left of the naval associations. Sons of Veterans will form on Marlboro Street, right resting on Arlington Street and extending south.

VIII. Carriages with crippled veterans will form on Beacon Street, in double line on street curbs, right resting on Arlington Street, and extending south, and will move into position on the left of the column of the Grand Army of the Republic.

IX. Each department will parade as a division under command of its department commander. Naval associations will parade as a division under a commander to be designated by the Commander-in-Chief in later orders. Regimental and other military associations will parade as a division under similar orders. Sons of Veterans will form as a division under command of the ranking officer of their order present. Column of crippled veterans in carriages will be in charge of an officer who will be designated by the Commander-in-Chief in later orders.

X. The Massachusetts Department, being the entertaining Department, will take position on the left of the column of the Departments of the Grand Army of the Republic.

By order of

R. A. ALGER,
Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. H. HOPKINS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 18. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DETROIT, MICH., Aug. 2, 1890.

In compliance with General Orders No. 17, the position of the various Departments in the parade on Tuesday, August 12th, will be as follows: From right to left, forming according to date of permanent organization as shown herewith, with the exception of Massachusetts, which will take left of the Grand Army of the Republic division.

Department.	*Date of permanent organization.*
Illinois	July 12, 1866.
Wisconsin	Sept. 7, 1866.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 16, 1867.
Ohio	Jan. 30, 1867.
New York	April 3, 1867.
Connecticut	April 11, 1867.
New Jersey	Dec. 10, 1867.
Maine	Jan. 10, 1868.
California	Feb. 20, 1868.
Rhode Island	March 24, 1868.
New Hampshire	April 30, 1868.
Vermont	Oct. 23, 1868.
Potomac	Feb. 11, 1869.
Virginia	1871.
Maryland	Jan. 9, 1876.
Nebraska	June 11, 1877.
Michigan	Jan. 22, 1879.
Iowa	Jan. 23, 1879.
Indiana	Oct. 3, 1879.
*Colorado and Wyoming	Dec. 11, 1879.
Kansas	March 16, 1880.
Delaware	Jan. 14, 1881.
Minnesota	Aug. 17, 1881.
Missouri	April 22, 1882.
Oregon	Sept. 28, 1882.
Kentucky	Jan. 17, 1883.
West Virginia	Feb. 20, 1883.
*South Dakota	Feb. 27, 1883.
Washington and Alaska	June 20, 1883.
Arkansas	July 11, 1883.

Department.	*Date of permanent organization.*
New Mexico	July 14, 1883.
Utah	Oct. 19, 1883.
Tennessee	Feb. 26, 1884
*Louisiana and Mississippi	May 15, 1884.
Florida	June 19, 1884.
Texas	March 25, 1885.
Montana	March 25, 1886.
Idaho	Sept 1, 1887.
Arizona	Sept. 10, 1887.
Georgia	Jan. 25, 1889.
Alabama	March 12, 1889.
North Dakota	April 23, 1890.
Indian Territory and Oklahoma	Aug. 7, 1890
Massachusetts	May 7, 1867.

*As Department of the Mountains; name changed to Colorado, July 31, 1882; name changed to Colorado and Wyoming, August 28, 1886.

*As Department of Dakota; name changed to South Dakota, April 11, 1890.

*As Department of the Gulf; name changed to Louisiana and Mississippi, June 13, 1888.

In issuing this order the Commander-in-Chief does not intend to prejudice the rights of any Department in its claims for seniority, but follows the records as found in the Adjutant-General's office and given above.

By order of

R. A. ALGER,
Commander-in-Chief.

GEO. H. HOPKINS,
Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 19. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BOSTON, MASS., Aug. 11, 1890.

I. Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic are hereby established at Hotel Vendome, Room 10, where all Department Commanders will report, either by person or by staff officer, immediately on arrival in Boston.

II. Department Commanders will obtain at these headquarters a map showing the position of each Department in the formation of the column for parade on Commonwealth Avenue. Coming into position on Commonwealth Avenue, they will move on streets parallel to it until nearly opposite their proper places. They will have their respective commands in position at 9.30 A.M., Aug. 12th, without further instructions. In order to do this without friction or blockade, Department Commanders should at once make themselves familiar with the formation of column, and personally visit the localities designated, and the approaches to the same.

III. All Departments will take their positions on the north side of Commonwealth Avenue, which will be indicated by a white flag bearing the name of the Department, and be posted where the left of the Department will rest. The right of each Department will be indicated by a red flag similarly inscribed, and will be posted on the south side of Commonwealth Avenue.

IV. Platoons, when forming previous to the march, will be closed en masse on the lanes facing south.

V. Between Departments, sixty feet; between Posts, twenty feet. Comrades will march in platoons of twelve, single rank, with intervals of eight feet.

VI. The column will march guide left, except when approaching the reviewing stands the guides will be changed to right, and when within six paces thereof the commanding officers of Departments and Posts will salute.

VII. The Presidential reviewing stand will be located at Copley Square, and will be designated by the national colors and the President's flag.

VIII. The Commander-in-Chief will review the column at Adams Square.

IX. After passing the Commander-in-Chief in review, Departments will march under the grand arch and be dismissed, taking streets which will enable them so to do most expeditiously and without blocking the column in rear.

By order of

R. A. ALGER,
Commander-in-Chief.

GEORGE H. HOPKINS,
Adjutant-General.

The appended circular has been issued from headquarters of the Grand Army of the Republic: —

WORK FOR THE DELEGATES.

CIRCULAR.

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.
HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
DETROIT, MICH., July 14th, 1890.

Proposed alterations and amendments to the Rules and Regulations and Ritual.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the National Encampment, June 13th, 1889, the following proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations, which have been received to date, are brought to the attention of the members of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, to be held at Boston, Mass., Aug. 13th, 1890: —

I. Presented by the Department of the Potomac: Strike out the word "Northern" on line 22, page 37, of the service book, and insert in lieu thereof the word "National," so that as amended it will read.— "whereby today our national homes are secure," etc.

II. Presented by the Department of Kansas:

1. That Article VI., Chapter V., Rules and Regulations, be amended so as to provide for that class of comrades created by Section 3 of said article, to be known as "retired members."

2. That Section 3, of Article IV., be amended to read as follows: —

SECTION 3. Any member of a Post who is six months in arrears in the payment of his dues shall be notified thereof in writing by the Post Quartermaster; and if the same are not paid within two months thereafter, he may be suspended from all privileges of membership by vote of the Post, and be then so reported in the quarterly report to Department Headquarters until such dues are paid. While so suspended the Post shall not be subject to the per capita tax of such member, and he shall not be counted in the representation of the Post in the Encampment of the Department, nor of the Department in the National Encampment.

3. That the following be adopted as a part of Article IV., of Chapter V., Rules and Regulations:

4. That hereafter, when any comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic shall become unable to pay his annual dues to his Post, and shall ask to have the same remitted, he may be placed upon the retired list of said Post by a majority vote of those present.

5. The retired list shall include all members who voluntarily ask to have their dues remitted because of their inability to pay the same; and all such comrades shall have and retain all the rights and privileges accorded to other members of the Order.

6. Whenever a comrade is in arrears for dues for six months, he shall be so reported by the Post Quartermaster, and shall be notified by printed or written notice, and shall have sixty days thereafter in which to pay said dues before he shall be considered as eligible to be placed on the retired list, or suspended under provision of Section 3, Article IV., Chapter V., Rules and Regulations, as the Post may elect.

7. Before any comrade may be placed on the retired list, as provided in Section 4 of this Article, he shall make application in person, by letter, or through a comrade of his Post in good standing, stating that he is unable to pay his dues.

8. Whenever a comrade desires to be transferred from the retired to active membership in the Post, he will be so transferred upon payment of dues of six months in advance, and the Quartermaster shall so report him to his Post, and inform the Adjutant that such comrade is re-instated.

9. The Adjutant and Quartermaster shall keep a roster of all comrades on the retired list; and all transfers from the retired list shall be made by majority vote of the members present and voting at any regular meeting.

10. Returns and reports to the Assistant Quartermaster-General and the Assistant Quartermaster shall include the enumeration of each class separately; and the Post shall pay per capita tax to the Department, and the Department to the National Encampment, only upon the active membership, as shown by such reports.

11. Members of the retired list shall be entitled to the Post and National countersign, and may be transferred or discharged; or, when a travellery is issued, the following shall be written on the margin thereof: "Retired."

12. The Commander-in-Chief shall, within thirty days after the adoption of these amendments, issue a General Order containing a full text thereof; and he shall also issue an amnesty order, declaring all members of the Grand Army of the Republic heretofore suspended or dropped for non-payment of dues to be eligible to re-instatement upon the retired list of the Post of which they were members when so suspended or dropped, by making formal applications for that purpose; provided, that no suspended or dropped member shall be re-instated to the active lists of his former, or any other Post, except as provided in Section 13; and provided further, that re-instatement to the active list shall be by ball ballot, the same as for a recruit.

13. Whenever a dropped or suspended member of any Post has removed to another locality or Department, or in case the Post of which he was a member when dropped or suspended has ceased to exist, he may become a member of the retired list of any other Post, upon satisfactory proofs that no charges were pending against him in his former Post and that his Post has ceased to exist; provided, that in all such cases a sum not less than the regular fee shall accompany the application.

14. That Section 4, of Article V., be amended so far as to read:

SECTION 11. If a member of a Post shall be one year in arrears for dues, he shall be notified thereof in writing, by the Post Quartermaster; and, on failure for two months thereafter to pay such dues, he may, by vote of the Post, be dropped from the rolls unless relieved from such payment as provided in Section 4 of this Article, and can be reinstated to membership on the retired list as provided, and from that to the active lists provided in Section 8 of this Article.

III. The Department of Kansas at their last annual Encampment adopted a resolution, recommending that Post surgeons who are physicians be admitted to a seat and a vote at Department Encampments, and that medical directors be admitted to seats in the National Encampment.

IV. Presented by the Department of Georgia:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of the comrades of the Department of Georgia, the changes made in the Ritual by the committee which reported at the National Encampment of 1888, were, in many instances, for the worse, and that much of the beauty and impressiveness of the previous ceremony, particularly in the charge, has been taken away and nothing added.

2. *Resolved*, That the National Encampment be requested at its next meeting to appoint a new Committee on Ritual, who shall endeavor from the old and new Rituals to devise a still newer one, which shall meet with more general approval.

V. Presented by the Department of Illinois:

1. In Section 5, Article II., Chapter II., of the Rules and Regulations, there is a clause that reads as follows: "He shall not be eligible to membership in any Post without the consent, by a two-thirds vote, of the Post rejecting him."

VI. Presented by the Department of Massachusetts:

1. *Resolved*, That the delegates and representatives from this Department to the next National Encampment be, and they are hereby, instructed to vote to eliminate Paragraph 3, Section 1, Article II., Chapter IV., of the Rules and Regulations, and that hereafter no comrade shall have voice nor vote in the National Encampment without corresponding responsibility to the Department in which he holds membership.

2. *Resolved*, That the Ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic be restored as it was before the last amendments.

VII. Presented by the Department of Minnesota:

1. In Article III., Chapter III., prefix the words "Ex-officio members of the Department Encampment cannot be represented by proxies; but any elected representative of a Post may, in the absence of alternate, be represented in such Encampment by a proxy in the hands of any representative of the Post who is present."

VIII. Presented by Past Commander-in-Chief Robert B. Beath:

1. To amend Section 1, Article VII., Chapter II., by adding after the title "Q. M. Sergeant" in second paragraph, "and may remove the officers so appointed at his pleasure."

2. To amend Section 3, Article VI., Chapter V., by striking out all the words "their respective jurisdictions," and insert "provided, that Department officers designated in Section 6, Article IV, Chapter III., other than the Commander, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Department Commander, or Commander-in-Chief; and the Department Commander and the General officers designated in Section 2, Article IV., Chapter IV., other than the Commander-in-Chief, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Commander-in-Chief."

IX. Presented by the Department of Illinois:

Amend Section 5, Article II., Chapter II., to read as follows:—

SECT. 5. If any applicant be rejected, his admission fee shall be returned, and he shall not be eligible to admission to the Grand Army of the Republic until six months after such rejection. A second, and all subsequent applications, shall be in the same form, and subject to the same conditions as the first.

X. From the Department of New York:

A request that the present ritual be changed to the form as it existed prior to January 1, 1889.

(Signed) GEORGE H. HOPKINS,

Adjutant-General.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF VEAZEY'S FIRST ORDERS.

Commander-in-Chief Veazey, Grand Army of the Republic, issued the following as his first order to the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic: —

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 1. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
BOSTON, Aug. 14, 1890.

Having been elected Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic by the Twenty-fourth National Encampment, held in Boston, Mass., Aug. 13th and 14th, 1890, I desire to express my appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by the comrades of the Encampment.

Other comrades, except the Council of Administration, were elected to the respective offices designated as follows: —

Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Richard F. Tobin of South Boston; Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, George B. Creamer of Baltimore, Md.; Surgeon-General, Benjamin F. Stevens, Cynthiana, Ky.; Chaplain-in-Chief, Myron W. Reed of Denver, Col.

The following appointments upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief are hereby announced: —

Adjutant-General, Comrade Joseph H. Goulding of Rutland, Vt.; Quartermaster-General, Comrade John Taylor of Philadelphia, Pa.

The headquarters of the Grand Army are hereby established at Rutland, Vt.

Announcement of the Council of Administration elected, and further appointments upon the staff, will be made in subsequent order.

WHEELOCK G. VEAZEY,
Commander-in-Chief.

OFFICIAL: J. H. GOULDING,
Adjutant-General.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., Sept. 24, 1890.

I. The following Amendments to the Rules and Regulations adopted by the Twenty-fourth National Encampment at Boston, Mass., are published for the information of the order: —

Section 5, Article II., Chapter II., to read as follows:

SECTION 5. If any applicant be rejected, his admission fee shall be returned and he shall not be eligible to admission to the Grand Army of the Republic until six months after such rejection. He shall, after the expiration of that time, be eligible to membership in any Post upon filing with his application a statement in writing from the Post which rejected him, as to the fact of such rejection. A second and all subsequent applications shall be in the same form and subject to the same conditions as the first.

Section 1, Article VII., Chapter II., to read as follows:

SECTION 1. The Post officers (the Adjutant, Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster excepted) shall be elected at the first stated meeting in December, by ballot, unless a ballot be dispensed with by unanimous consent. They shall be installed in their respective offices at the first stated meeting in January following. At the installation of officers the Post Commander shall appoint the Adjutant, and, upon the recommendation of the Adjutant and Quartermaster respectively, he shall also appoint the Sergeant-Major and the Quartermaster-Sergeant, and may remove these officers at his pleasure. They shall enter upon their duties at once; and all officers, whether elected or appointed, shall hold offices until their successors are installed; and such installation may be conducted publicly at a special meeting to be held for that purpose, when no part of the opening or closing services or signs of recognition shall be used.

Section 3, Article IV., Chapter V., to read as follows: —

SECTION 3. All accusations shall be made in the form of charges and specifications, and shall be tried by courts-martial. Courts-martial may be ordered by the Commanders of Posts or of Departments, or by the Commander-in-Chief, for the trial of officers in their respective jurisdictions, provided that Department officers designated in Section 2, Article IV., Chapter IV., other than the Commander-in-Chief, shall only be tried by courts ordered by the Commander-in-Chief.

II. The following change in the service-book was adopted by the Encampment, viz.: In line 22, page 37, strike out the word "Northern."

III. The Encampment voted to restore to use the Ritual as it was before the last amendments, and a new copy will be at once prepared and will be ready for distribution so as to go into effect June 1, 1891. It may be obtained, free of cost, from the Quartermaster-General, upon requisition to be made by the several Assistant Quartermasters-General of Departments.

IV. The committee on revision of the "Blue Book," appointed at the last Encampment, consists of comrades —

Past Commander-in-Chief, Robert S. Beath of Philadelphia, Pa.

Past Commander-in-Chief, S. S. Burdette of Washington, D. C.

Past Judge Advocate-General, D. R. Austin of Toledo, O.

Past Department Commander, J. W. O'Neal of Lebanon, O.

Past Department Commander, H. M. Duffield, Detroit, Mich.

V. The Encampment also voted that semi-annual reports only will be required of Department and Post Officers hereafter. This regulation will also take effect Jan. 1, 1891, and the usual reports will therefore be required for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1890. Every effort shall be made to render these reports promptly.

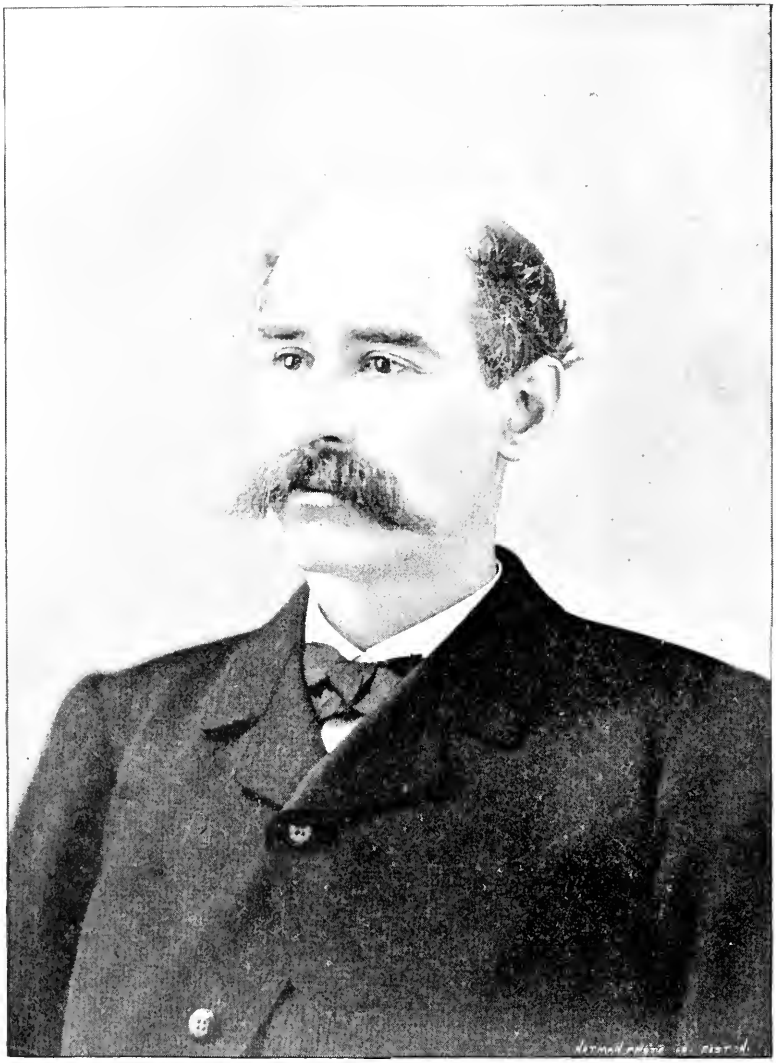
Assistant Adjutants-General of Departments will consolidate their reports to these headquarters as provided by the regulations, within twenty days from the end of the quarter for which they are made. A record will be kept showing the dates upon which the several Departments made their reports.

VI. Department Commanders will recommend comrades for appointment as Aide de-Camp upon the staff of the Commander-in-Chief upon a basis of one for each one thousand members in good standing, and one additional for a final fraction of more than five hundred. As a rule comrades should be selected who have been active, working members of the Order and whose appointment will conduce to its efficiency and strength. The object sought is not only to honor the individual but to also secure competent aids, in fact as well as in name, whose exertions may help the order in its onward march, and through whom the Commander-in-Chief may have knowledge of its needs and progress.

By command of

W. G. VEAZEY,
Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. GOULDING,
Adjutant-General.



RICHARD F. TOBIN.

SENIOR VICE-COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF G. A. R., 1891.

RICHARD F. TOBIN.

NOVEMBER 22, 1890.

RICHARD F. TOBIN, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in South Boston, Saturday, November 22, 1890, at 4.15 o'clock in the morning. His death was caused from nervous prostration, brought on by overwork, and valvular trouble of the heart, complicated with Bright's disease.

The news of the death of "Dick" Tobin, as he was familiarly known, cast a gloom not only over the city of Boston, but among his vast number of friends both in and outside the ranks of the Grand Army. For several months it was known to many that Captain Tobin was by no means a well man. He had been repeatedly advised to take a rest, but his invariable answer was that he could not be happy unless he was busy.

During the Encampment he labored day and night, and no small share of its success is attributable to his indefatigable work toward that end. He was a member of the Executive Committee and chairman of the Committee on Decorations. His co-laborers will remember his pale face at the Encampment headquarters on Beacon Street, how it would light up with enthusiasm as he unfolded plan after plan which would add to the enjoyment and pleasure of Boston's honored guests.

Immediately after the Encampment, Captain Tobin, acting upon the advice of his physician, made a visit to Vermont; but the air there being too bracing for his constitution, he was forced to return after a few days. Early in October he took to his bed. Day by day he grew weaker and his life slowly ebbed away. He bore his illness with that fortitude and patience which always characterized his life, and apparently did not realize that his end

was near. At four o'clock on the morning of the day of his death he seemingly dropped into a doze. His wife spoke to him, but received no response. His children were immediately summoned to the bedside: and then, surrounded by those whom he most loved in life, he passed away.

HIS EVENTFUL CAREER.

Richard F. Tobin was born in Boston, November 20, 1844. At the early age of seventeen he mastered the iron moulder's trade, which he carried on in his after life, with the exception of the period of his war service and those of his holding official positions. He was but a boy when the war broke out. When the call for three months' men was issued, a company was formed in Cambridge and ordered to report at Faneuil Hall. Tobin left his work one afternoon and attempted to enter the hall, but was refused admittance, and it was only by a wonderful display of youthful strategy that he succeeded in his purpose. It was not five minutes after he entered the hall before he was an enlisted man in the United States service.

Young Tobin was doomed to disappointment, however, as within twenty-four hours his company was disbanded and he was ordered home. Although under age, he managed to enlist in the navy, and was assigned to duty on board the sloop Preble. After the destruction of that vessel, he was transferred to the frigate Potomac, and afterwards to the gunboat Pinola, all of which rendered effective service under Admiral Farragut, in the West Gulf squadron.

Tobin filled many offices of trust and honor. He was assistant engineer of the Cambridge fire department and a member of the Cambridge city council. In 1884 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature as a Republican. He failed to secure a Republican nomination, but ran as an Independent candidate, and was elected. While a representative he favored and worked for the soldiers' exemption bill and other measures for the benefit of the veterans.

Comrade Tobin joined Post 7 of Boston about twelve years previous to his death, but was transferred to Post 30 of Cam-

bridge shortly after, in which he was an active and interested worker. The following year he transferred his membership to Dahlgren Post 2 of South Boston, and he was in that Post at the time of his death.

In 1886 he was chosen Commander of the Department of Massachusetts, Grand Army of the Republic, and Senior Vice-Commander of the National body at the Boston Encampment of 1890, being the nominee of Massachusetts for that high honor.

In 1887 he was appointed one of the fire commissioners of Boston, a position which he held at the time of his death. He was an active and hard worker in everything with which he was connected, and was successful in all. He left a widow and seven children.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED.

The following General Orders were issued immediately after Captain Tobin's death: —

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 9. }

HEADQUARTERS GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,
RUTLAND, VT., NOV. 12, 1890.

I. It is the sad duty of the Commander-in-Chief to announce that Comrade Richard F. Tobin, Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, elected at the Twenty-fourth National Encampment at Boston, in August last, died at his home in South Boston this morning, passing away from this world of shadows before daybreak to the land of cloudless skies and never-ending day; "for there shall be no night there."

A gallant young sailor in the navy under Farragut; an able and accomplished official of his native state and city; a worthy comrade from his entry as a recruit; a distinguished Commander of his Department in 1886, and fitly chosen to the high office from which he has been mustered out by death. Comrade Tobin was universally and justly loved, trusted and honored, and his record will be a fair and spotless escutcheon to all coming time. Brave, true, loyal and sincere, we all mourn his death. Born November 20, 1841, he was yet young for his final bell to strike, to bid farewell to shipmate and comrade.

II. As a mark of respect to his memory, all National, Department and Post officers will, for thirty days after the receipt of this order, when on duty, wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm,

black crape five inches wide, and a knot of the same material upon the sword hilt; all colors of the Order will be draped in mourning for a like period by attaching, with black ribbon, two streamers of black crape, six inches wide and four feet long, to the ferrule upon the lance below the spear-head. Departments of Posts having staff colors will display them at half mast on the day succeeding the receipt of this order.

By command of

W. G. VEAZEY,
Commander-in-Chief.

J. H. GOULDING,
Adjutant-General.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,

BOSTON, Nov. 22, 1890.

Gentlemen: Richard F. Tobin, Fire Commissioner, died at his home in South Boston, this morning. You are requested to meet in your respective chambers in City Hall, on Monday, Nov. 24, at noon, to take such action as may be appropriate. Commissioner Tobin has been in office since May, 1887, giving all the services that loyalty, integrity and special training and the deepest interest in his calling could possibly render. Commissioner Tobin held the second highest position in the Grand Army of the Republic, and was an honor both to the Grand Army and to the city of Boston.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS N. HART,
Mayor.

The Department of Massachusetts, Woman's Relief Corps, also passed appropriate resolutions deploring the death of Comrade Tobin, and requesting that the charters of the Corps be draped in mourning for thirty days as a tribute of love and respect to the memory of the gallant sailor hero.

TRIBUTES OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Both branches of the Boston city council met in special session on Monday, Nov. 24, and passed resolutions on Commissioner Tobin's death, and appointed a special committee to attend the funeral services. The board of Fire Commissioners also met to take action on the death of their co-laborer, and issued a general order instructing that all houses of the department be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and appointed members of the department to attend the funeral.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The Executive Committee of the National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, for 1890, met in room D, State House, Boston, Monday afternoon, Nov. 25. Chairman Goodale opened the meeting by formally announcing the death of Comrade Tobin and delivering a touching eulogy on the noble characteristics of the deceased.

Major John H. Cook next addressed the meeting and submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by a rising vote: —

The Executive Committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for 1890, at a special meeting called for that purpose, express their sorrow and a profound sense of the loss they have sustained by the death of their associate and co-laborer, Richard F. Tobin.

It also desires to put on record its appreciation of the high qualities which characterized him both as an officer and as a man.

He brought to this committee unstinted energy, tireless industry, honest purposes, and a thorough, ceaseless and conscientious devotion; and we declare that to him as much as any individual was due the success so honorable to the Commonwealth, the city of Boston and the Grand Army of the Republic of this Department.

We bring to his memory our tribute of respect and affection. His generous heart, his open hand, his eloquent voice, his merry humor, his gentleness, his quick sympathy, his fidelity to his sense of duty, his absolute integrity, formed a character which will remain with us — not a memory alone, but an inspiration.

We tender to his family our sympathy, and, as a mark of our esteem and affection, will attend his funeral in a body.

Ordered, That the foregoing be recorded in the history of the Encampment of 1890, now in course of compilation by the Secretary.

Eloquent tributes were also paid to Comrade Tobin by General W. W. Blackmar and Charles Carleton Coffin.

It was voted to send a floral offering to the funeral, and that the committee report at the department headquarters on the following Wednesday morning, and from that point take carriages for the cathedral, where the services were to be held, Chairman Goodale having been appointed as one of the pall-bearers. It was decided that ex-Governor Long should head the committee and that the members should wear the Executive Committee badges, draped in mourning.

THE FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral services were held at the cathedral, Wednesday morning, November 26. At nine o'clock the sad procession left the late home of Captain Tobin for the church, accompanied by the members of the three Posts with which the deceased was at one time connected, the Kearsarge Naval Veterans, Chief Webber of the fire department and one hundred firemen, employees of the Walworth Manufacturing Company, where Captain Tobin was engaged for a number of years, Commander Innis, the honorary pall-bearers, body-bearers and bands.

The church was crowded with distinguished mourners. The Grand Army was represented by Commander-in-Chief Wheelock G. Veazey and several of his staff, Department Commanders Clarkson of New York, Anderson of Maine, Lewis of Delaware, Davis of Rhode Island, Urell of Potomac, and staffs, Colonel Kriker of the National Council, Grand Army officials from Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut and many other states, Massachusetts Posts, naval organizations, the Executive Committee of the National Encampment of 1890 and the Woman's Relief Corps.

There were also present representatives of Governor Brackett, the state and city governments, state fair commission, fire, police and other city departments, temperance societies and many other organizations.

The floral tributes were the most beautiful ever seen in Boston. They were the loving offerings of comrades and friends from all over the country, and consisted of huge broken columns, symbolical designs of the Grand Army and every variety of set pieces.

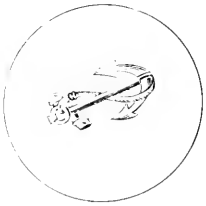
The services comprised a solemn requiem mass for the dead, the clergymen from the Gate of Heaven church officiating. The music was a Gregorian chant, rendered by fifty male singers. Rev. Robert Johnson, pastor of the Gate of Heaven church, delivered the sermon.

The services at the cemetery were brief, consisting of the reading of the Catholic burial service by Rev. Father Merritt and the Grand Army of the Republic services by Commander Brown of Dahlgren Post.

The body was then lowered into the grave, and the earth covered from human sight the casket containing all that remained of beloved Richard Tobin.

"Once more a common sorrow saith,
'A strong, true man has died.'

Lo, let the mourning bells be rung,
The banner droops its folds half way;
And let the public pen and tongue
Their fitting tribute pay."



RESOLUTIONS OF THANKS.

TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

WHEREAS, The United States Government, by its active sympathy and co-operation with the loyal soldiers and sailors of the Republic, contributed very largely to the great success which attended the reunion of the veterans at Boston in August last, on the occasion of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic; and

WHEREAS, The Government ordered the naval squadron to Boston at the time of the Encampment, to instruct and entertain by its presence and evolutions the veterans and their friends who had assembled here in such vast numbers; and

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, our beloved comrade, Benjamin Harrison, attended the Encampment, and not only brought to the occasion the dignity necessarily accompanying the presence and recognition of the Chief Magistrate of our country, but as a comrade interested himself in this reunion of the veterans of the late war: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, By the executive committee having in charge the reception and entertainment of the visiting veterans, that the thanks of this committee and the five hundred thousand veteran soldiers, sailors and their friends are due and are hereby tendered to the President of the United States, and through him to all the people who by interest, sympathy and active co-operation aided in making the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic so pronounced a success.

GEORGE L. GOODALE,
WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN,
GEORGE S. MERRILL,
JAMES F. MEECH,
Committee on Resolutions.

Boston, December 30th, 1890.

TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, when it was announced that the veteran soldiers and sailors of the United States of America had chosen its capital city as their place of rendezvous, on the occasion of the Twenty-fourth National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, appropriated and paid over to the executive committee, having in charge the arrangements for the same, the generous sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be expended for the proper entertainment of its guests; and

WHEREAS, His Excellency John Q. A. Brackett, Governor, together with the citizens generally of the Commonwealth, were untiring in their endeavors to make every visiting comrade and his friends most welcome: Now, therefore, it is

Resolved, That the thanks of the committee and the forty thousand veteran soldiers and sailors of the Republic who were entertained through the generous provision of the Legislature, are hereby heartily rendered to his Excellency the Governor, the Legislature and to the citizens of the Commonwealth.

GEORGE L. GOODALE,
WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN,
GEORGE S. MERRILL,
JAMES F. MEECH,
Committee on Resolutions.

Boston, December 30th, 1890.

TO THE CITY OF BOSTON.

WHEREAS, The city of Boston, on learning the fact that the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic had voted to hold its Twenty-fourth National Encampment in Boston (being the quarter-century celebration of the ending of the war), believing that its citizens would wish to do special honor to the veterans of the war of the rebellion, who, on this occasion, probably the last on which they will ever assemble in such vast numbers, had honored our beloved city by selecting it as the muster-field for its hosts, did most generously appropriate the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, which it placed at the disposal of the executive committee to be added to the gifts of many private citizens, corporations, and of the Commonwealth, to the end that the visiting veterans and their friends should be properly entertained while within its limits; and

WHEREAS, His Honor, Mayor Thomas N. Hart, and the city government of Boston and its officials, together with private citizens, entered into the spirit of the occasion from its inception to its close:

Now, therefore, The executive committee, in behalf of the Grand Army of the Republic, tender to the city of Boston their thanks and heartfelt gratitude for her generosity and boundless welcome. We are assured from all parts of our country that our guests took home with them the most affectionate memories of Boston and of the hospitality of her citizens for the veteran soldiers and sailors who upheld our country's flag on land and sea during the war of the rebellion.

GEORGE L. GOODALE,
WILMON W. BLACKMAR,
CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN,
GEORGE S. MERRILL,
JAMES F. MEECH,
Committee on Resolutions.

Boston, December 30, 1890.

The executive committee wish to extend their hearty thanks and appreciation for the valuable aid furnished by the ladies and gentlemen not on the membership rolls of the various committees. The compiler has endeavored to assist in this very pleasant task throughout the pages of this book, and he hopes that no oversights have been made. To the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for the free use of telephone; W. C. Ireland, for commodious safe; and Lawrence Wilde & Co. and Wm. White, for furniture loaned at the executive committee headquarters, the thanks of the committee are specially due.

The committee on accommodations wish to render their thanks to Commandant Thomas O. Selfridge, Capt. D. O. Matthews of the "Wabash," Commander Benjamin F. Day, Commander F. A. Cook, Surgeon J. B. Barker, Paymaster C. W. Abbot, Pay Director Rufus Park, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, Civil Engineer T. C. McCollom, Col. C. D. Hebb and Capt. Louis E. Fagin, all at the Charlestown Navy Yard, for generous assistance rendered.

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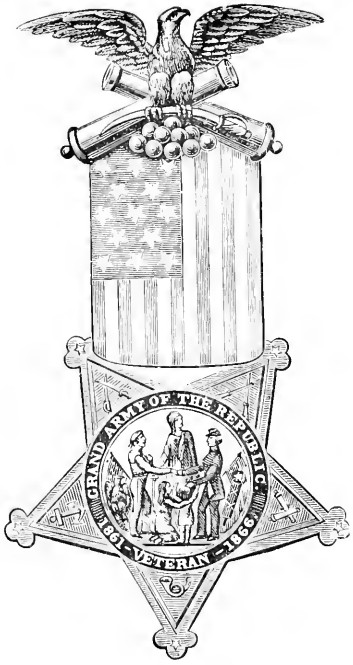
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